BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1465.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854. (Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Instead of detailed movements, which lose their interest after the lapse of time, and our distance from the scene of action, we give the following resume from the "European Times," of the 24th Sept:—

"At length we have decisive news from the Crimea—news of the successful landing of that great expedition upon which the attention of the whole of Europe has now been hanging for some weeks with almost breathless suspense. The details are necessarily meagre, but they record the great fact of the successful landing of 25,000 French, 25,000 English, and 8,000 Turks at Eupatoria, on the 14th inst., without disaster and without resistance. These troops, when landed, commenced marching on Sebastopol, and the transports returned to Varna, to bring over the reserve. This is very important and most gratifying intelligence; for the most dangerous part of the project has been overcome, and the weakness of Russia, for all offensive purposes, has been once more made glaringly patent to the world. The speedy fall of Sebastopol may now be reckoned upon as an affair of certainty. The disembarkation, we learn, took place under the directions of the seconds in command of the French and English fleets. Admirals Hamelin and Dundas, were at the time before Sebastopol, with the vessels under their command ranged in order of battle, in anticipation of the Russian fleet coming out to oppose them. By taking up this position, the allied fleets secured the transports from interruption whilst the landing was effected. It seems that the Czar was quite out in his calculations. He believed that they would have disembarked at Balaklava, where there are high cliffs, from which the Russians might have fired successfully on the allied troops. The descent upon Eupatoria has evidently taken him by surprise, and accounts for the fact that no resistance was offered. In Baltschik Bay, where the British troops embarked, we further learn that the transports and steamers numbered more than one hundred, exclusive of the fleet, and these were ranged in five divisions. Each steamer conveyed two transports—the infantry in the steam vessels, the artillery in thirty-two transports. The squadron coasted the Bulgarian shore, and rendezvoused at the Isle of Serpents. From this point to Cape Tarkan, the extreme western promontory of the Crimea, the distance is about one hundred and fifty miles, and after making the last named place, the fleet ran down in smooth water with the wind in its favour, until it entered Kalamita Bay, found a good roadstead at Eupatoria, and there securely landed its precious freight. Eupatoria is described as a town with inhabitants varying from 3000 to 10,000. It lies to the east of Lake Sasik, a vast salt marsh running into the Euxine, and this tract is separated from the sea by a narrow slip, along which the road passes to the interior, and to the southern portion of the peninsula. If, as some of the accounts state, the troops after landing proceeded towards the south, the question is, what route would they follow—the coast of the Black Sea, or the high road leading to Sebastopol, by way of Simpheropol? The London "Times," citing the campaign of Marshal Munich, who conquered the Crimea and annexed it to Russia more than a century back, inclines to the first opinion, which seems, certainly, the most feasible, for, as it says, 'the sea protects the right of the army, and affords an easy means of conveying all the heavy portions of the baggage and stores.' There are two or three points where the Russians might possibly make a stand—the passage of the Alma and the Katcha, and the mouth of the valley in which Bakschi is situated; but the forces under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, will speedily dispose of any power that may be brought against them. A battle, however, seems inevitable at some stage of the onward march, which by the coast would occupy six days, and by the interior route twelve. In fact, a battle, under the circumstances is desirable, and, as we have little doubt of the result, a victory would not be without its effect on the fate of the fortress. Much of the hostile criticism to which the action of the allied armies has been subjected during the last few months by small envenomed politicians at home, sinks into contempt before a great effort like this, which is unparalleled in the history of our race. If the second portion of the invading force reaches its destination as happily as the first, an army of between 80,000 and 90,000 men will thus have been thrown upon the Crimea—troops the finest in the world, provided with every requisite, and against which nothing that the Emperor of Russia can bring against them can be expected to cope. If those who have so long been accusing the Aberdeen Government of weakness and imbecility,—nay, worse, of insincerity and even treachery in the conduct of the war,—are not ashamed of themselves after this great feat, we can only say that their hardness of face is on a par with their hardihood of assertion. Indeed, the time seems marvellously short for the equipment of so enormous an expedition—for an operation so gigantic and far removed, be it remembered, from those facilities which exist for such a purpose in the dock-yards of England and France. With the allied fleets in the front of Sebastopol, and this splendid army in its rear, the great Russian fortress in the Euxine, and the Russian men-of-war which its batteries protect, will speedily be 'crumpled up,' and the first campaign will terminate with a brilliancy sadly annoying to the croaking prophets of evil who have been long amusing themselves with the most dismal prognostications. What the Russian army in the Crimea may be is only a matter of conjecture, but one thing we may safely rely on, namely, that it cannot compete with the least hope of success against the force now brought against it. It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of this great movement. It will have an immediate effect on the councils of Austria and Prussia,—render the policy of the former more firm, and that of the latter less truckling to the northern despot; for even arbitrary monarchs have a wonderful perception of the moral power that springs from physical success. Better still, it will cement the Anglo-French alliance more endurably than anything which has occurred in our time, and will make us affectionate friends as well as immediate neighbors. What effect it may have in shortening the war it is more difficult to anticipate. If the pride and obstinacy of the Czar had not already proved that he was impervious to reason, we should have thought that a stroke of fate like this would have brought him to his senses; but he will probably work out his destiny until the cup of bitterness overflows—a result judging from the distressed condition of the Russian nobles, produced by the war, which may be nearer at hand than many are inclined to believe."

"As the operations in the Baltic are about to close for the season, the British commander in that sea has been subjected during the week to a sound rating from the leading organ of opinion in this country for the smallness of his labours. The fall of Bomarsund has shown that more might have been done, and less, certainly, has been done than might have been reasonably expected. At the same time, it is admitted that Sir Charles Napier, when he took the command of the Baltic squadron, requested that he might be supported by a considerable number of gunboats, and as his expectations in that respect have not been realised, the inference is, that the Admiralty have not properly supported him. But a large amount of experience has been gained in the Baltic, and if another campaign is requisite, these gun-boats can be constructed under the inspection of the British Admiral, in a manner the best adapted to batter down Cronstadt, Sveaborg, and the other granite erections which protect the dominions of the Czar in the north. Extreme precipitancy is not always a virtue, and a dash at St. Petersburg when the campaign opens next year, will doubtless be the first step of the Allied Powers, to which they can then devote their concentrated energies. It must not be forgotten that war has scarcely been declared six months, and if we have made no strong impression on the Czar's fortresses in the Baltic, we have, at least, blockaded his ports, cut off his revenue, shut up his vessels of war, and thereby given protection to our commerce in all parts of the world. Next to the Czar, the greatest sufferer is Sir Charles Napier himself. His courage is undoubted, and with it he combines what is hardly less essential, discretion, but he must feel acutely the absence of those laurels which he was universally expected to reap. The feelings of a proud and a brave man, smarting under an implied censure, which he may possibly feel he does not deserve, cannot be envied."

"It is pleasing to find that the arrogant airs of the Austrians in the Principalities, have been lowered by the demeanour of Omar Pacha, very much to the gratification of the inhabitants. The Russians have entirely left Moldavia, and the Austrians are now in possession of both provinces. The poor people, robbed and abused by the Czar's troops, in a manner quite characteristic of Muscovite warfare, would probably have preferred the Turks to the Austrians; but the improved bearing of the latter may reconcile them to the occupation while it lasts. It seems to be generally believed that Omar Pacha will checkmate the Czar in Bessarabia, by carrying the war there, and thus prevent the concentration of an overwhelming force in the Crimea. This, it is more than probable, was the arrangement between the allied commanders before the expedition sailed, for the troops of the Sultan can now act on the offensive for the first time since the commencement of the struggle. The conduct of the feeble King of Prussia has been so vacillating, that nothing which he may now do can add to the obloquy which he has already earned. Nevertheless, it may be mentioned, that the farce of mediation is still kept up between him and his royal brother of Austria, respecting the Austro-Pussian treaty, with a reference of the points of dispute to that piebald assembly, the German Diet. The small German courts have played a contemptible and sneaking part in all the transactions arising out of the war, and if Austria had taken a bold stand at the outset, by joining the Western Powers, her influence would have dwarfed the Prussian monarch into nothingness."

To enable our readers to appreciate the magnitude, importance, and difficulties of the meditated attack on Sebastopol, we give the following extract from Mr. Scott's "New Book on the Crimea:"—

"The port of Sebastopol consists of a bay running in a south-easterly direction, about four miles long and a mile wide at the entrance, diminishing to 400 hundred yards at the end, where the Tchernia Retchka, or Black River empties itself. The average depth is about eight fathoms, the bottom being composed of mud in the centre and gravel at the sides. On the southern coast of this bay are the commercial, military, and careening harbours, the quarantine harbour being outside the entrance—all these taking a southerly direction and having deep water.

"The military harbour is the largest, being about a mile and a half long, by four hundred yards wide, and is completely land-locked on every side. Here it is that the Black Sea fleet is moored in the winter, the largest ships being able to lie with all their stores on board, close to the quays. The small harbour which contains the naval arsenal and docks, is on the eastern side of the military harbour, near the entrance.

"The port is defended to the south by six principal batteries and fortresses, each mounting from 50 to 190 guns; and the north by four, having from 18 to 120 pieces each; and besides these there are many smaller batteries.

"The fortresses are built on the casemate principle, three of them having three tiers of guns, and a fourth two tiers. Fort St. Nicholas is the largest, and mounts 190 guns; on carefully counting them, we made 186. By great interest we obtained permission to enter this fortress. It is built of white limestone, a fine sound stone, which becomes hard and is very durable, the same material being used for all the other forts. Between every two casements are furnaces for heating shot red hot; we measured the calibre of the guns, and found it to be eight inches, capable of throwing shells or 68 pound solid shot.

"Whether all the guns in the fortress were of the same size it is impossible to say, but my belief is, that most of the fortifications of Sebastopol are heavily armed. We entered Fort St. Nicholas through the elegantly furnished apartments of the military commandant, situated at its south-western end.

"At the period of our visit there were certainly not more than 850 pieces of artillery defending the port towards the sea, and of these about 350 could be concentrated on a ship entering the bay. Other batteries, however, are said to have been since built. We took some trouble to ascertain these facts by counting the guns of the various forts—not always an easy matter, where any suspicion of our object might have subjected us to grave inconveniences. Sebastopol is admirably adapted by nature for a strong position towards the sea, and it will be seen from what we have stated above, that this has been fully taken advantage of to render it one of the most formidably fortified places in that direction which could be imagined.

"We are well aware that the casemated fortresses are very badly constructed, and though having an imposing exterior, that the walls are filled with rubble. The work was carried on under Russian engineers, whose object was to make as much money as possible out of it. They were, moreover, found to be defective in ventilation, to remedy which some alterations were subsequently made; but admitting all their defects, they are strong enough to inflict some amount of injury on an attacking fleet before their guns could be silenced.

"In speaking of the means of defence at Sebastopol, we have left the Russian fleet out of the question. This, however, is not to be treated with either indifference or contempt; for, while we are ready to admit that neither in the strength of the ships, the quality of the sailors, nor in any other respect, can it be compared for an instant to those of England and France, yet there can be no doubt of the Russian seamen being well trained in gunnery, nor of their being endowed with a kind of passive courage which would lead them to stick to their work, when not called upon to exercise their seamanship, in which they are very deficient.

"The town of Sebastopol is situated on the point of land between the commercia and military harbours, which rises gradually from the water's edge to an elevation of two hundred feet. It is more than a mile in length, and its greatest width is about three quarters of a mile, the streets entering the open steppe on the south. It was partly defended on the west towards the land by a loop-holed wall, which had been pronounced by one of the first engineers of Russia as perfectly useless, and plans for completely fortifying the place in that direction were said to have been made; but whether the work has since been carried out we know not, though we have a deep conviction that strong defences will be found to exist there by the time a besieging army arrives.—These, however, being hurriedly raised, can neither be of sufficient magnitude, nor strength to offer a serious resistance to a long continued fire of heavy artillery, and, unless these fortifications are on a most extensive scale, and embrace a very wide circuit, they may be commanded from so many points, that attacked with heavy guns of long range, their speedy reduction becomes a matter of certainty.

"None of the sea batteries or forts are of the slightest service for defence on the land side. Indeed, the great Fort 'St. Nicholas,' has not a gun pointed in that direction, and such an armament would be perfectly useless if it existed, as that part of the hill on which the town stands rises behind it to the height of two hundred feet. In fact, all the fortresses and batteries, both to the north and south of the great bay, are commanded by higher ground in the rear."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extraordinary Trial.—At the Kilkenny Assizes, an action was brought by Colonel Butler against Lord Mountgarret, for the recovery of certain estates, the question turning on the legitimacy of the plaintiff. The plaintiff's father was Henry Butler, third son of the late Earl of Kilkenny, and, like Don Juan, he seems to have passed his life in achieving conquests over the fair sex. His first success was with the wife of a gentleman who lived in an adjoining county: He eloped with her, left the country, and was outlawed. After some time, the victim lost her charms, and the seducer left her to die in misery. After many wanderings, during which he left traces everywhere in broken hearts and outraged rights, he turned up again at Brighton, in 1809. There he met a charming widow, Mrs. Colebrooke, who possessed a jointure of £1500 a year, charged with the disagreeable stipulation that she should not marry again. The jointure was a difficulty in the way, but the widow fell. In 1809 a child was born in Cadogan-place, Chelsea, whither the lady had been removed, and where she saw no one but her parrmour, and an old servant of the family called Sarah Stride. The child died, and the year after another was born. It was then resolved to go to Edinburgh, apparently for the purpose of a private marriage, which was wanted to legitimise the child, the privacy being necessary to secure the jointure. The visit was an unlucky one. Another fascinating Irishman, Mr. Taafe, was himself subdued by the charms of Mrs. Colebrooke, and he succeeded in supplanting Butler. On one occasion, the pu-

ative husband was absent from Edinburgh and Mrs. Colebrooke had given orders that when he returned he should not be admitted. Butler's suspicions, however, were aroused, and he returned quite suddenly. He breaks into his own house, and finds Taafe locked up in his mistress's bed-room. At this crisis Butler insists upon being married there and then. Taafe prudently got out of the way, and the marriage ceremony was performed in the presence of their servants. For a short time the happy pair lived together as man and wife. But presently Butler is obliged to be absent again, and his wife [if we must call her so,] at once summons Taafe. The latter returns Scotland and took refuge at Whitby, were married shortly after at Preston, and lived together until Taafe discovered what he seems to have been previously ignorant of, that the woman he had married was the wife of Henry Butler, according to Scotch law. [The action will, therefore, probably be decided by the evidence of Sarah Stride, the only surviving witness, and the deposition of Mr. Taafe.] Butler, faithful to his mission, scampered off to Harrogate as soon as he had lost his wife. There, at the Green Dragon, he meets with Miss Harrison, a lovely woman, and an heiress. It is the old story. She falls in love with him at first sight, and after some correspondence with Mrs. Colebrooke, alias Butler, alias Taafe, she becomes Mrs. Butler. Mrs. Colebrooke wished to disown her marriage with Butler, and afterwards she even persuaded Sarah Stride to swear, that the marriage had never taken place, in order to establish herself as the lawful wife of Taafe. The jury, after considerable deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff. The effect of the verdict will be, so far as the proceedings have gone, to deprive the present holder of the estates and title of Viscount Mountgarrett of the possession of both. Several points, however, reserved by counsel on both sides, and the case will now be carried into a higher court.

BUENOS AYRES.

British Wills.

In resuming the important question of British Wills, we owe a respectful acknowledgement to the Academy of Jurisprudence, for the able and dignified manner in which the discussion was conducted.

In terms of his thesis, Dr. Juan Augustin Garcia undertook to maintain and defend the following propositions:—

First.—*That the laws respecting Wills and hereditary succession, are obligatory on foreigners resident in this Country, as regards property situate in the same.*

Second.—*That when British subjects dispose by Will of property held within our territory, they must conform to our laws in their testamentary dispositions and the transmission of their property.*

Third.—*That the intervention given to British Consuls in the succession of intestate property of British subjects, does not preclude the cognizance in said cases of the local judicatories.*

In elucidating his first proposition, Dr. Garcia overlooked one essential circumstance; the positive modification of all the pre-existing laws respecting Wills and hereditary succession, and the insurmountable limitations to all future legislation on the same subject, in what may concern British subjects, introduced and established by the Treaty of February, 1825. No one has questioned the fact that the laws cited exist in the statute book; and it may be conceded that they are founded on principles of natural justice or social expediency. What we maintain is, that by accepting the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty above mentioned, the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata consented to a partial suspension or modification of them; a concession that cannot now be altered or withdrawn, except with the express consent of the other Contracting Party, and then denuding the measure of all retro-active effect. Granting the change to have been an error or oversight on the part of the framers of the Treaty, it has acquired a positive conventional existence, and no longer admits of an *ex-parte* rectification, by the Tribunals, the Executive, or even the Legislative Assembly. It stands as a permanent landmark, to which all subsequent legislation must be adjusted, including, if you will, the Constitution of the State, and that of the Nation. Without the direct and specific concurrence of the other Contracting Party, it is as unchangeable in its character as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The array of these antiquated laws, therefore, was a work of supererogation, and the three propositions might with logical propriety have been embodied in one; namely, that the stipulations of the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of February, 1825, in no way affect the laws that regulate, or regulated the transmission and hereditary succession of property in the State of Buenos Ayres. This is the real point at issue; a point that remains to be demonstrated, notwithstanding the elaborate research and the professional acumen brought to bear on the subject in the essay under review, which as a theoretic exercise, we consider highly creditable to the talents and capacity of the author.

We had proceeded thus far, when the following appeared in the "Nacional" of the 7th inst:—

BRITISH WILLS.—A friend of ours requests the insertion of the following lines:—

"To the Editor of the "Nacional."

"In the "British Packet" of Saturday last, a few remarks are made on the last dissertation read in the Academy of Jurisprudence, which treated of British Wills. The Editor of said journal promises to take up the subject. For our part we shall rejoice to see so important a subject submitted to the ordeal of a public discussion; and anxious to furnish the Editor of the English journal with any data he may require, we have the satisfaction of proffering him the dissertation read by Dr. Garcia, for which he may send, should he think fit, to the editor of the "Nacional." With this essay before him, the Editor may form a more correct judgment upon that important subject, and even rectify his opinions at the rights which certain British subjects pretend to have.

Your Obedient Servant,

UN ACADEMICO."

Strangers to the paudects, and with only stray notions on international law and diplomacy, acquired in desultory reading, we cheerfully availed ourselves of the polite and considerate offer of "Un Academico," and have perused with care and candour the ingenious and elaborate dissertation of Dr. Garcia; without finding anything, however, to shake or alter the deliberate opinions we have entertained on the point at issue, for the last twenty years, and which we know to coincide with those of the vast majority of our fellow countrymen resident in this State, not to speak of legal opinions of the very highest authority and respectability.

In these circumstances, we accept the challenge to a title at public discussion though painfully conscious of the unequal terms on which we enter the ring; and, as a preliminary, we suggest that the enlightened press of this Capital shall act as umpires in the case. It would ill become us to advocate or arrogate any rights that shrink from the ordeal of impartial discussion; and to enhance the interest of the debate, (supplementing at the same time our own insufficiency,) we have requested a copy of the eloquent reply of Dr. Aneiros, to the dissertation above mentioned, which many of our fellow subjects have expressed an anxious wish to see re-produced in our columns.

So far our feelings and wishes run perfectly parallel with those of "Un Academico," and we have only farther to propose at present, a temporary postponement, we trust a very brief one, till the rights of Buenos Ayres are vindicated, and public order and tranquillity re-established and consolidated.

BULLETIN EXTRAORDINARY.

Official Notice Respecting the Invasion.

Head-Quarters in march— }
PERGAMINO, Nov. 7th, 6 P. M. }

To Dr. DON PASTOR OBLIGADO:

My Esteemed Friend:—

Our enemies are now in the territory. Yesterday they made their entry with about 300 men; a group of some 40, under one Campana, taking a direction towards the centre. I believe Olmos forms part of it. I have adopted all the measures necessary in the circumstances, acquainting the Justices of the Peace of the Centre, that they may be on the alert, and I set out with my division to attack and annihilate them, for, my friend, there is no longer room for considerations. My determination is to spare no one that falls into our hands, be he enemy or neutral. The Government will adopt the measures it may consider necessary. It is requisite to ward off the blow by prompt and energetic measures. I deem it important that the Cavalry which I have already requested, should be forwarded to me, augmenting it if necessary with that of Commandant Conesa, and his division, to await my orders at the Villa de Mercedes; for, as above observed, the first object is to ward off the blow, and secure the rural districts. Feel no concern on learning that these folks have got to my rear; for that is what I wished, and suits my plan of operations. I assure you the retreat will cost them dear, for I am resolved to give them battle wherever I may overtake them. I am persuaded they will find no sympathy for their cause.

So much for our friend Urquiza!!!

Your Old Friend and Servant,

MANUEL HORNOS.

Justice of Peace Office, }
ZARATE, Nov. 7, 1854, 11 A. M. }

To the Minister Secretary of State, in the Departments of Government and Foreign Relations, Dr. Don Ireneo Portela.

Aniceto Zarate, a resident in this neighborhood, has just arrived from San Nicolas de los Arroyos, whither he had gone with leave a few days ago, on matters of private business, and gives me the following information:—That at the time he was leaving said city, there was great excitement in it, because it was said that the rebels threatened an invasion, having according to some a force of 500 men, while others reduced it to 200:—that he had heard say, that Urquiza had sent to the Rosario two steamers, with an armed force, for the purpose of disarming the invaders; which appears improbable.

Being asked as to the bearing of the National Guard of San Nicolas, he tells me, that there was great enthusiasm, and that they ardently wished the rebels would at once cross the Arroyo del Medio; reckoning here might be about 800 men between Infantry and Cavalry.

Several launchmen arrived from Santa Fé report nothing new, doubtless concealing it if they know anything.

The necessary orders have been given for the apprehension of the traitor malefactor Olmos, but he has not appeared in this District, and the Government may rest assured that the rebels are carefully watched throughout the extent of this jurisdiction.

God preserve your Honour many years.

GREGORIO J. de QUIRNO.

PERGAMINO, Nov. 7th.

Mr. D. J.:—

My Friend:—

The invaders have entered our territory; I have only time to send you an embrace of unmingled satisfaction, since what we wished has at last taken place.

Thank God!—I trust by to-morrow we shall have exterminated them, if they dare anywhere to await us.

I have only time to assure you that you may reckon on our triumph. We start forthwith in the pursuit. Your Friend,

N.

The Executive Power,

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 9th, 1854.

The Government having Official information, and it being matter of public notoriety, that the rebel refugees at the Rosario, have invaded with armed force the territory of the State, inciting to insurrection against public order and the Constitutional Authorities; and it being one of the first duties of the Executive to take timely precautions against the evils, and watch over the public tranquillity, which a few perverse sons of this land aspire to disturb; in exercise of the power conferred upon it by the 110th Article of the Constitution, has accorded and decrees:—

ARTICLE I.—The entire territory of this State is declared in a state of Siege, from the publication of this Decree, and so long as the present circumstances shall continue.

ART II.—Let it be communicated to the Honourable General Assembly, for its corresponding effects, and to all the Authorities whom it may concern, that they may proceed in conformity with the 110th Article of the Constitution; publishing and inserting the same in the Official Register.

OBLIGADO,
IRENEO PORTELA,
JUAN B. PENA,
MANUEL ESCALADA.

[Department of War and Marine.]

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 9th, 1854.

The Government having declared the City in a state of Siege, in consequence of the invasion of the rebels, and in accordance with the 110th Article of the Constitution, has accorded and decrees:—

ARTICLE I.—All the individuals belonging to the corps of National Guards of Infantry and Cavalry, are bound to present themselves armed in their respective barracks, to discharge the service demanded by the circumstances.

ART. II.—The corresponding orders for its execution shall be issued by the Ministry of War and Marine.

ART. III.—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, and given to the Official Register.

OBLIGADO,
MANUEL ESCALADA.

BULLETIN NO. 2.—This important document, to which for the present we can only make a cursory allusion, bears date Battle-Field, Tala, Nov. 8th, 1854, and gives a detailed account of an encounter with the rebel troops on that day, which ended in their complete defeat and dispersion by the forces under Gen. Hornos. The invaders under the command of Costa, Lagos, Ingrida, Lamela, Olmos, &c., numbered about 700, something more than double the number opposed to them, which adds to the glory of the victors. In the ardour of the contest the troops got partially mixed; and during the confusion that ensued from that circumstance, the rebels were in possession for a time, not only of our spare horses, but also of our baggage and ammunition. In a subsequent charge the baggage and ammunition were recovered, but the horses unfortunately afforded them additional means of escape, whilst their loss on the other hand, crippled the means of pursuit. Despite their numerical superiority, and the momentary advantages they had gained, they fled in precipitate disorder, leaving on the field twenty killed, including two Chiefs and eight Officers; with their entire baggage, stores, armament, &c., and carrying with them a considerable amount of wounded.

The price of this victory was, ten Cavalry and two Infantry soldiers killed, and ten soldiers and four Officers wounded. General Hornos speaks in glowing terms of the deportment of both Officers and troops engaged. A proud and merited ovation awaits the victors of the Tala, and we may dispense with verbal congratulations.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—The news received from all quarters of the State are the most satisfactory. The invaders have nowhere found any sympathies, and their appeals have been met with silent contempt. This is the feature of the situation to which we attach the greatest importance. Left to their own resources their ruin is inevitable.

After the gloom produced by a tissue of sinister rumours, public confidence is completely re-assured; and in all Departments, the Government, the Legislature, and the Police, we see a unanimity and energy, that leave no doubt that the invasion will be crushed in the bud.

Reinforcements are about to leave under the command of Colonel Bartolome Mitre, named Chief of the Staff, under General Hornos, as Commander-in-Chief.

A project of law, presented by Senator Torres, authorizes the Government to spend whatever may be necessary to re-establish peace within the State, and guard against the recurrence of such attacks for the future. After an animated debate this measure was sanctioned by the Senate; and will doubtless be confirmed by the Chamber of Representatives this day.

As a conclusive indication of commercial confidence, immediately on the receipt of Gen. Hornos' esteemed favour, Ounces declined eight or ten current dollars each; and as a welcome and consonable tonic to the public mind, all the world is now in motion towards the Foreign Amateur Race Course and we can see no good reason why the jaded and bewildered Editors should not bring up the rear.

Of business, properly so called, we have very little to say. Harvest prospects continue all that can be desired, and the flocks are being stripped with all despatch; the bounty of Providence contrasting signally with the folly and ingratitude of man!

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

November 3d.

"Princess," British barque, 225 tons, A. Reaburn, from Bahia, 30th July, Montevideo, 1st inst., to F. Senillosa, with 385 pipes and 13 barrels caña, 305 barrels sugar, 96,000 rajas lena, 40 bags coffee, 20 boxes biscuits, 2 trunks wearing apparel.

November 4th.

"Fenix," Oriental schooner, 49 tons, J. Carlone, from Montevideo, to E. D. Risso, with 441 fanegas and 72 bags wheat, 40 empty pipes.

"Corrobo 2do," Sardinian polacre barque, 258 tons, S. Zino, from Hull Island, 20th Sept., to B. Viale & Co., with 140 moyas salt.

November 5th.

"Menai," British steamer, J. Blow, from Montevideo, 4th inst. Passengers, 37.

"Pauline," French ship, 328 tons, Desdeville, from Havre, 8th Aug., Montevideo, 2nd inst., to A. Dumoyer, with 260,000 tiles, 100 planks, 5 boxes ink.

November 6th.

"Colombo," National brigantine, 113 tons, John Knout, from Patagonia, to Bernardo Delfino, with 660 fanegas salt, 1650 dry ox and cow hides, 3000 horns, 8 bags hair.

November 8th.

"Vixen," H. B. M.'s steamer, from Montevideo.

"Jane Smith," British schooner, from Cadiz, to Rosenthal, Guyen & Co. In quarantine.

November 9th.

"Menai," British steamer, from Montevideo. Passengers, 53.

Constitucion," National steamer, from Montevideo.

SAILINGS.

November 5th.

"Express," British brigantine, for London dispatched by H A. Green, with 345 pipes tallow, 44,00 bones, 245 dry ox and cow hides.

November 6th.

"Maitland," British barque, for Ensenada, in ballast, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons.

"Arab," British brig, for Ensenada, in ballast, dispatched by Duguid, Barton & Co.

"James Caskie," American barque, for New York, in ballast, dispatched by Becher, Preuss & Co.

"Ljubica," Austrian polacre, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by J. N. Bieber & Co.

"Claudina," Spanish cutter, for Havana, dispatched by J. Maristany, with 1850 quinals jerked beef.

"Johannes," Danish barque, for Montevideo, dispatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 40 tons coal.

"Constitucion," National steamer, for Montevideo.

"Leo," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by B. Viale, & Co., with 500 fanegas salt.

"Jason," Oldenburg brig, for Montevideo' in ballast, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons'

November 7th.

"Balkan," British brigantine, for Valparaiso, dispatched by Lynch & Rossi, with 26¾ tons coal, 1419 barrels 200 half do. and 5 boxes sugar.

"Kanawha," American barque, for New York, dispatched by Zimmerman & Co., with 9445 dry ox and cow hides, 3000 salted do. do , 122 seroons hair, 2 do. wool, 59 bales do., 13 do. goat skins, 21 do. sheep do., 7 do. deer skins, 40 do. hair, 20,000 bones, 10 barrels ashes.

"Von Brock," Danish brig, for Pernambuco, in ballast.

"Maria," Swedish brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Treussein & Co., with 740 fanegas salt.

"Menai," British steamer, for Montevideo.

November 8th.

"I. O.," British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by Best Brothers, with 253 half pipes and 316 boxes tallow, 125 bales wool, 25 do. sheep skins, 86 do. rags, 18 do. hair, 7 tons bones, 11,056 horns.

"Amazonas," Portuguese bark for Brazil, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles, with 1524 quintals jerked beef.

November 9th.

"Cattarina," Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 11,-293 dry ox and cow hides, 10 boxes vermicelli, 1 do. sausages, 6 bags pante.

"Sacra Famiglia," Sardinian polacre, for Rosario, dispatched by Jacinto Cafrile, with foreign products.

EXCHANGE.—November 11th.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	22¼
Patriot Doubloons	352¼
Spanish do	a 355
Bills on England, per doubloon ... nominal.	a 65 6d
Currency ... per dol.	2 ¼d.
Do. Montevideo	par
France, per doubloon ... fs—	81¼
United States, do. ... disct	1 8/8
Rio Janeiro ... prem p. ct.	a 1
Patriot doubloons highest price during the week	354
Do. lowest	349
Exchange on England highest during week p. oz.	65s. 6d
Do. Lowest	65s.

EXPORTS.—November 11th.

Bull, ox & cow hides, and calf skins, duty 2 dols each cy

Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 a 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs.	48 á 49	rls.sil
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do.	47 á 48	
Do. do. do. camp, 25 27 lbs.	100 á 106	curr.
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs ... " .. scarce	50 á 51	"
Do. N. America, 21 á 23 Pounds —	a 43½ á 44	rls.sil.
Do. of all stakes, from carts	105 á 110	curry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs scarce	50 á 51	
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs. ..do.	— á 51	
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do.	— á 40 á 40½	
Cow do do. ...do. do.	— á 40 á 41	

Duty 1 dollar each.

Horse do. each dry,	17 á 18	
Do. do. salted " of 32 á 35 lbs .. rls. sil.	7 á 7¼	

Duty 4 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	51	rls. sil. per doz.

Duty 3 dolls

Sheep, washed, mixed. per 30 lbs 1.3 common	55 á 60	

Duty 4 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Nutria, per lb. ... silver	2¼ á 2¾	rls.

Wool, duty 2$ per arroba.

Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs	Nominal	20 á 22
Do. washed "	Nominal	30 á 35
Meztizo, dirty, "	Nominal	30 á 35
Do. washed "	Nominal	50 á 55
Fine, dirty "	Nominal	40 á 50
Do. washed "	Nominal	75 á 95

Free.

Cordova, baled ... rials silver	23 á 28½	
Entrerios washed baled	18 á 20	rs. sil

Horse hair, duty 2dol. per arr

" Short, arroba ... scarce	68 á 80	
" mixed "	90 á 100	
" long " ... nominal	150 á 180	
Cow hair, clean	85 á 88	

Animal oil or tallow melted or raw 1 dol. 4rls. per arr.

Tallow, with grease, arroba (of 17$ per oz.	22½ á 23	in pipes
" pure " do.. do..	24 á 24½	rl.si in box.
Hide cuttings, garras, qql.; baled	52 á 62	
Horns, duty, 4 $ Ox, mil ... prime	1500 á 1600	
Inferior do.	600 á 700	
Do. Cow	300 á 350	

Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $

Long black, lb loose	4 á 4½	
Long black woven	6 á 6½	lbs. cy.
Do. white woven	9 á 12	
Do. white loose	8 á 9	
Jerked beef, duty 3$ qql.	104 a 106	
Bones, shin & marrow 4 $	100 á 120	
Mare's grease ... cur.	26 á 27	

Duty free.

Goat skins, per dozen scarce	27 á 29	rls. sil.

All the produce of the Argentine Provinces free of duty on their Exportation.

All the above prices as silver are based on $17 per oz.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPING LIST OF H. Lezica & Sagory.

FOR HAVRE.

Line of Packet Ships.

The new fast sailing French Ship Albert, Rabardy, Master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Will sail on the 25th inst. Has beautiful accommodations for passengers.

Consignee.—A. Dunoyer, Esq.

FOR HAVRE.

Line of Packet Ships.

The well known French ship Parana, Graverau, Master, will be dispatched in a few days. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees.—Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Line of Packet Ships.

The new fast sailing French ship Don Quichotte, Delawney, Master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and loading. Can admit yet a few tons of light frieght. She is a good opportunity for passengers.

Consignees.—Messrs. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

The A I fast sailing French brig Union, is a chartered vessel and will be dispatched on the 30th inst.

Consignees.—Messrs. Viale Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

The A I new fast sailing French barque, Ville of Montevideo, has all her cargo engaged and will be ready on the 20th inst.

Consignees.—Messrs. A. Mansilla & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

The A I French barque Melanie, has all her cargo on board and will sail in a few days.

Consignees.—Messrs. Binoud, Lafourcade.

FOR MARSEILLES.

The new A I French bark Tocopa, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and will meet with a quick dispatch.

Consignees—Messrs. Gautier & Audirm.

For further particulars apply to the consignees, or to

H. LEZICA & SAGORY,
Ship Brokers, No. 41 Reconquista.

FOR CALCUTTA,

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The A I new and fast sailing American Clipper ship Element, C. H. Odell, Master, will sail about the 15th of this month. She presents excellent accommodations for passengers.

For particulars apply to the consignees, Messrs. Eberhard & Co., Calle Federacion, No. 92.

Rooms to Let.—Two or three furnished, or unfurnished, to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 166, Calle Peru, Nov. 11—2p

English Ploughs.—A few just landed. Apply at No. 119, Calle Chacabuco. Nov. 11—3c

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

Extra Race for the Second Day.

(Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.)

Match between the celebrated horses Pampa and Pegasus, three times round the course, (about three miles and a half), to be ridden with equal weight, and under the direction of the Stewards.

LARKIN & HAYES,

OR

James Larkin & Co.

All parties having accounts against them, are requested to send the same in to the office of the undersigned without delay. And all parties indebted to them, are requested to settle the same with the undersigned. No other receipt will be valid.

C. T. GETTING & Co.,
Assignees.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1854.

QUINTA.—FOR SALE, a Quinta situated between Calles Cordova and Paraguay, at a distance of 25 squares from the Plaza Victoria, having a frontage of one hundred varas, and a length of one hundred and sixty. The house consists of six rooms, with azotea roofs. In the Quinta, there are a number of Pear, Apricot, Cherry, Peach, and Olive trees, &c. &c.

For further particulars, apply at No. 86 Calle Peru, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Nov. 4—3c

TO LET.—The house at present occupied as the British Consulate, No. 108 Calle 27 de Mayo, in fnrnished apartments, or in any way most agreeable to those applying. for information, apply at the same house, of Mrs. Stafford. Oct. 28

Female Attendant.—A middle aged female that can be well recommended, offers her services as sick nurse, or housekeeper. Apply at Admiral Brown's buildings, opposite to Brittain's Quinta.

GENERAL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

No. 130½ Calle Victoria.

First—BRASS, iron and german silver goods, viz : brass bedsteads, in great variety, iron bed steads, do. do.; childrens' cribs and cots in brass and iron, brass and iron sofas and couches, with or without morocco fittings, brass reclining chairs, in Morocco, velvet, and damask, brass arm chairs, do. do.; an elegant sett of brass, consisting of twelve chairs, reclining chairs and couches, brass and iron hat and umbrella stands, in great variety; german silver reclining chairs, most elegant description, in morocco and velvet.

Second—FURNITURE.—The following articles are now on show, in walnut, rosewood, and mahogany. Drawing-room suits complete, in great variety, in velvet, silk, tabourette, &c. ; foot-stools in great variety, hassocks, &c.; card tables, drawing room centre tables, round and octagon, sofa tables, papier maché tables, brass tables with marble tops, chairs in mahogany, cane seats, horse hair seats, and imitation morocco seats; american cane seat and sewing chairs, chinese cane chairs, mahogany hall chairs, office chairs of all classes, library chairs and chaise longe, in morocco, hair cloth, velvet, leather and imitation morocco, drawing fancy chairs, prie dieu and Elizabethian do., in velvet ; light chairs, in birch, &c., papier maché chairs ; wash-stands, marble tops ; double and single toilette tables ; looking-glasses, bidets, night convenience, chests of drawers, wardrobes of various descriptions, and most convenient forms, couches, baths &c., &c. Mahogany dining tables of very superior quality and shapes, for 12, 18, and 24 covers. All descriptions of dining room chairs, couches and sofas, covered in hair cloth, morocco, and imitation morocco; sideboards and chiffoniers, in mahogany and rosewood; very handsome dinner waggons ; book-cases with glass doors, do. with secretary and writing desks ; mahogany trays with stands, supper trays ; mahogany knife and plate boxes, and every article necessary for a dining room, including cutlery of the best description.

Third—PIANOS from the best makers, music stands, jenny linds', music stools of all kinds; the new game of races, and racing board, complete.

Fourth—ROSEWOOD ottomans, covered with silk and velvet; divans, do, do; prie dieu chairs, and every fancy article for the drawing-room.

Fifth—PAPIER MACHE GOODS, work tables of the most handsome description, fitted complete, tables in great variety, setts of trays, albums, knitting boxes, glove boxes, writing desks, envelope and fruit, bread and card baskets; tea caddies, ink stands, paper weights, work-boxes of all sizes, and a selection of chairs in papier maché suitable for a drawing room.

Sixth—CUTLERY GLASS AND HARD-WARE, chests fitted complete with knives and forks, spoons, &c., suitable for families; ivory handled table knives, desert do., carving knives and forks, stag and ivory handled game carvers, german silver spoons, table, desert, and tea, very superior quality ; childrens' silver knife, fork and spoon, in morocco cases; superior pocket knives, razors, &c ; table napkin rings of all kinds.

Seventh—GLASS assorted in great variety, in setts or otherwise, of the newest designs, viz :—decanters, quart and pint, claret jugs, water jugs, tumblers, wine glasses of all kinds, for champagne, hock, &c., water carafts with tumblers fitted, sugar and butter glasses, glass plates, &c.

Eighth—FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS toasting forks, hearth brushes, in great variety, setts of trays of all classes, bread baskets, &c., foot-baths, shower baths, coal scuttles, &c.

Ninth—CURTAIN BANDS and ornaments of all kinds, gilded poles, &c., of the most handsome and modern description.

Tenth—LAMPS.—Table, hall, desk, and shop lamps of all descriptions, chandeliers, hand lamps and bulls eye do., bracket lamps, &c., all fitted with extra glasses and tubes, if required.

Eleventh—PLATED TEA SETTS, liquor stands, plated vegetable dishes, childrens' silver spoons, knife and fork, and the following articles of jewelry, warranted of the best description:—Gold brooches in great variety ear-rings, gold pencil cases, children's silver corals and bells, silver mounted paper knives, rings, brilliants, diamond, gold seals, pearl, &c., &c., &c. Some handsome time pieces and alarm clocks; also a splendid hall clock.

Twelfth—LINENS, CARPETS, &c , cotton and linen sheeting, bed quilts of all sizes, towels in great variety, damask and muslin for curtains, sheets ready made, toilette covers, &c., a splendid assortment of table linen of all kinds, table cloths of all sizes, damask table napkins, fancy table covers in great variety in silk and damask, cloth, tapestry, &c., calico of the best description, imported only for this establishment, fine linen in pieces of 12 and 24 yards, carpeting of all classes, drugget, best cut pile, best velvet pile, tapestry, &c., sofa carpets, rugs, hearth rugs, door mats of all kinds, oil floor cloth in all sizes ; any room can be fitted in one single piece without any seam, floor cloth, three quarters and one yard wide, suitable for halls and stair cases.

Thirteenth—SADDLERY.—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, heads and reins both round and flat, the very best imported, silver mounted whips, &c. Fishing tackle.—The angler will find a very superior assortment here, both of rods, lines, brass reels, hooks, bags, &c., of a quality hitherto unknown here.

N. B. The goods in this establishment are imported direct, and warranted of the best description. Particular attention is called to the furniture, linens, and carpets, which are of a quality to be had in no other establishment in this city.

In furniture, besides the large stock on hand, design books of the newest fashion are kept here, and will either be imported to order in any style, or when practicable, be made here if desired. For this end, the proprietors have a separate department where they employ the best workmen, and a choice assortment of damask, velvets, &c., is imported purposely for coverings.

An upholsterer is constantly employed, and all curtains can be immediately fitted either to beds or windows, &c. Materials for spring and hair mattrasses always ready, and all bedsteads can be completed at the shortest notice. Carpetings and floor-cloths will also be sent round and fitted to rooms when desired.

The owners have now nearly completed their stock, though a few more articles are daily expected from Europe. Every article required, for substantially and elegantly furnishing a house can be had at this establishment, thereby saving great trouble and inconvenience, and should any article be found wanting, (if to be had in town) the proprietors will at once obtain it on the best terms.

Ladies are particularly requested to inspect the stock of table linen, calicoes, &c., which being imported direct, will be found superior in quality, and lower in price to any other house.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 4—c o

WANTED.—By an English Importing House, an active, intelligent lad, that writes a good hand, and can give good guarantees for his conduct. Apply to X. Y. Z., Sa a de Comercio.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write, and Speak Spanish, by Velasquez and Simmoné, 2 vol. Price, 80$. Libreria del Victoria, Calle del Peru, No. 20. Nov. 4—

ON SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture, "Colombian" style, mg. 3 feet, by 2 ft. 3 in. with an elegant assortment of types & ornamental letters, appropriate for the publishing of a Newspaper.

Apply at Calle La Defensa, No. 69.

July 8 c.o.

RACES.

Boot Tops, Jockey whips, very superior Heads & reins, & a few first class Saddles—at the Furniture ware house No. 130½ Calle de la Victoria.

A **Gentleman** can be accommodated with a Furnished or Unfurnished room, commanding a good view of the river. Apply at No. 153, Calle Mayo.

COOK.—A foreigner who has good recommendations from his last situation, wishes employment as a Cook. Apply at No. 171, Calle Confederacion. Nov. 11—2p

SALE BY AUCTION

At calle Maipú No. 45.

A valuable collection of Paintings and Engravings will be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday the 14th November.

The collection comprises, in the Paintings [many of which are by masters of celebrity]

Landscape by Gainsborough.
A Winter Scene by Schilfhaut.
Cottar's Kitchen.
Snowdon.
A Gossip at the well and many others.

The Engravings.

The Queen.
Prince Albert.
The Duke of Wellington.
Cromwell dissolving the long parliament.
Episode in the life of Goldsmith.
Life in Paris.
Going with the Stream.
Going against the Stream.
The Fallen Angel.
Jeannie Deans, &c., &c. Oct 28—2c

WANTED.—A female servant for a small family. A foreigner will be prefered. Apply at No. 80 Calle Tucuman.

Sherry Wine For Sale of the best quality ever imported, recently received from Cadiz in fourths and octaves. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 69. Oct. 28—c. o.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL Manufacturing Saddler.

Whip, Spur, Travelling Bag and Portmanteau Importer,
No 308 Calle 25 de Mayo, Montevideo
and
No 141 & 143 Calle Piedad
Buenos Ayres.

The subscriber, in returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal support he has experienced, begs leave to state that he has received his summer assortment which he offers at the lowest remunerating prices. The stock consists of the choice of this market, and direct importations from England, embracing every article in the trade, from cart and plough harness to the most splendid turn out for the road field or turf. In the harness department he can particularly recommend a few sets of double and single suits, in silver, brass and covered mountings, with the requisite blacking to keep them in good condition. The Trade can be supplied with every article required and will be treated liberally on wholesale principles. Expected immediately per Barque "Eleanor Dixon" a few cases of Saddles (Gentlemen's) suitable for the Provinces and which will be disposed of in deposit.

Buenos Ayres, October 14th 1854.

c o DAVID SUFFERN.

MAPS OF THE THEATRE OF THE EASTERN WAR.

Three comprehensive Maps, on a large scale, one of the Black Sea, another of the Baltic Sea, and the third of the River Danube, received from England by the present Mail Steamer, and containing all the places of importance, and modern celebrity from recent warlike operations, are now being lithographed, and will be published in all the ensuing week;the historical and geographical notes translated from English to Spanish by Da. Juana Manso de Noronha. The first, that of Black Sea,will be ready for delivery on Tuesday next, and the others will be brought out with the least possible delay.

Apply at the Office of theBritish Packet No. 20, Calle San Martin at the Printing Office No. 73 Calle Defensa, or at the Book Store of M. Ledoux Calle Peru No. 2.—

For Sale or to Let—A most desirable summer residence with fruit trees and garden ground attached—situated in the Hueco de los Sauces.

For particulars apply to Mr Benjamin Henderson Bricklager, Hueco de los Sauces. Oct 14—4c

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership carried on in this city between us, under the firm of Duguid Barton & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent and that its affairs will be liquidated by Messrs Thomas Duguid & Co, who continue the business.

per pro THOMAS DUGUID.
JOHN DUGUID.
JAMES BARTON.

Buenos Ayres, 30th September 1854.

Cook or Confectioner.

A Frenchman, who speaks Spanish, recently arrived here, offers his services for a private family, in the City or Country.

Apply at calle San Martin No 129.

To be sold in the partido of Cañuelas the estancia the property of the late James Dowling with 2 flocks of sheep, a number of horses and mares, &c. Apply to Mr John M. Clymont, Cañuelas, Mr Connor Garaghan, Lujan, or Mr P. Bookey, 115 calle Piedad. Oct 7—c o

Family Medicine Chest.

To be sold at No 20 San Martin a very superior Family Medecine Chest.

MADEIRA wine in ¼ Casks & Octaves of superior quality—Porter & Ale in quarts & pints.

No. 91 Calle de San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

A spring van, with shafts and pole complete, for one or two horses, suitable to carry 9 persons, with seats, cushions and covering; strong, well made, and quite new—London built.

Apply at No 119 Calle Chacabuco.

On sale at No 20 Calle San Martin.

American Editions of the following, viz:

Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, Scott, Cowper, Hemans Montgomery, Burns, Landon, Pope, Campbell, Shelley, Collins, &c., &c.

A few Family Bibles in 4to with Scotch version of the Metrical Psalms.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c.

Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Sale—enquire of John Marshall, Atalaya, (Barracas.) m.6—co.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

For sale at No. 15 Calle Tucuman, select assortments of Tree, Shrub and flower seeds prepared for exportation, and at moderate prices.

JUST RECEIVED AT G. & H. MACKERN'S 20, *Calle San Martin.*

Spanish and English Dictionary, by Velasquez.
Do. Abridged, by the same.
French and English Dictionary, Spier & Surenne.
Marsh's Book-keeping in English and Spanish.
School Geography, by Morse.
Spanish Grammar, by Velasquez.
Natural History, 400 Engravings.
Pictorial History of the United States.
Pictorial Family Encyclopaedia.
Universal Library of Literature.
Gibbons Rome, 6 vols.
Macauley's England, 2 vols.
Lamartine's French Revolution.

FOR SALE.

A steamer of 120 tons Burden, oak Cuilt coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of together 70 to 80 horsepower; — drawing abont 5 feet when loaded and 4 feel without cargo. — The vessel has good accomodations for passagers in perfect condition, and has lately received new Boilers. — For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier Co, 69 Calle Defensa. J. 1 c.o.

Notice.
SEED WHEAT.

For sale a lot of very superior American Seed Wheat.

For terms, apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co. Calle la Defensa No. 69.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only by S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church.d31-co

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY: HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE ON BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from M. W. Galpin, of 70, St. Mary Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years,and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendanee, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
GLANCES AT TIME.
A Poem
by
Abraham Robinson
on sale at Calle San Martin 20.

Encyclopædia Americana 14 vols.
Cyclopædia of practical Medicine 4 vols.
Watson's practice of Physic.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Churchill's Midiwifery.
Clymer on Fevers.
Lardner's Natural Philosophy.
Brewster's Optics.
Ranke's Reformation.
Novels hy James, Cooper, Griffin Grattan, Carleton &c. &c. &c.

The ahove on sale at G. & H. Mackern's N. 20 Calle San Martin.

FOR SALE, two new Tilburies. Apply at No. 111 Calle Mexico. Oct. 28—3p

NOTICE.

The undersigned V. Cousul in charge of H. B. M. Consulate General, begs to give notice, that a Contract has been entered into by H. M. Government, with the South American and General Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of Mails monthly to South America, whereby the said Company has engaged to dispatch a Steam Packet from Liverpool on the 24th of each month, to call at Lisbon, Madeira, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and complete the outward voyage in 38 days. To leave Buenos Ayres on her return on the 12th day of each month, and complete her homeward voyage in 32 days from Rio de Janeiro. All letters intended for this new line of Packets will be received at the British Consulate, and forwarded to any of the above mentioned places, subject to the same rates of Postage as are paid by the Southampton Packets. Letters for Spain will also be forwarded on being prepaid, and will be taken on to England, whence a daily Mail is dispatched for the Spanish Peninsula, arriving at Madrid in five days; consequently these letters, especially such as are addressed to Catalonia or the Basque Provinces, will reach their destina-ion in all probability sooner than they would, if sent via Teneriff.

British Consulate, 22 September 1854.

FRANK PARISH.

BQAZIL, THE RIVER PLATE, AND THE FALKLAND ISLANDS;
BY
WILLIAM HADFIELD.

On sale at No 20 Calle San Martin,

CONSTITUTION OF BUENOS AYRES.

An English version, in a pamphet form, to which is appended the British Treaty of 1825, for sale at the "British Packet" Office, No. 20 Calle San Martin.— Price 5 $ each.

Mr Augustin Bartin begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he intends to carry on the Ginger Beer manufactory in all its branches as hitherto, and with the addition of Spruce, zarzaparilla Beer of a most superior quality, guaranteed superior to any other in town. Sold by wholesale and retail at the Café de Julio, Calle Julio No. 27 or at the manufactory corner of Julio and Parque streets.

Oct 28—3 p.

As Book-keeper or Chief Clerk.—An Englishman of considerable business experience, is desirous of obtaining either of the above situations in a mercantile house. He is acquainted with the French and German languages, and can be well recommended by the house he is about leaving. Would have no objection to go to any other part of the world. Address J. C. R. at Mr. Mackern's, No 20 Calle St. Martin

Summer Retreat.

Mrs KIDD, having recovered from her late accident and returned to her Farm, respectfully acquaints her friends that she can accommodate a private family, or a few single Gentlemen, with bed and board; the vicinity affording ample scope for field sports.

Oct 27—c o

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The well known clipper built A. I. British brigantine "Queen of the West," Captain S. Tregarthen, having already part of her cargo engaged for the above destination, has still room for freight.

For particulars apply to her consignees

ROSENTHAL, GEYEN & Co.
Reconquista No 18.

Shipping List OF LYNCH & ROSSI.

For London.

The first classed fast sailing Spanish barque LIMA, Serranda master, having already over two thirds of her cargo engaged and shipping, has still room for bales.

For particulars as to freight please apply to her consignees Messrs Zumaran & Co., or to

LYNCH & ROSSI,
Licensed Ship Brokers,
51 1|2 *Reconquista*

Shipping List OF FELIX BERNAL & Co.,
Licensed Ship Brokers.

For Montevideo.

The Argentine Steam Packet "Constitucion," Simon Fidanza, Commander, will arrive at this port every Thursday and leave every Saturday at 4 p. m. precisely. Cargo on freight will be taken. Also passengers, both fore and aft, for whom she has excellent accommodations.

MERCHANT VESSELS *from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 3d inst.*

DESTINATION REFERENCES.

1 Altona.	15 Cette.	29 Italy,	43 Queenstown.
2 Antwerp.	16 Continent.	30 Liverpool.	44 Rio Grande.
3 Bahia.	17 Corunna.	31 London,	45 Rio Janeiro.
4 Baltimore.	18 Cuba.	32 Malaga.	46 Rotterdam.
5 Bilboa.	19 Dunkirk.	33 Marseilles.	47 Rouen.
6 Boston.	20 East Indies.	34 Matanza.	48 Salado.
7 Brazil.	21 England.	35 Montevideo.	49 Salem.
8 Bremen.	22 Exeter.	36 New-York	50 Southampton
9 Bristol.	23 Falmonth.	37 Parnagua.	51 Spain.
10 Cadiz.	24 France.	38 Patagonia.	52 United States
11 California.	25 Genoa.	39 Penzance.	53 Valparaiso.
12 Callao.	26 Hamburgh.	40 Pernambuco.	54 Entre Rios,
13 Cape-Verde.	27 Havana.	41 Philadelphia.	55 Isle of France.
14 Carril.	28 Havre.	42 Plymouth.	

Date of Arrival.	Class,	Names		Captains	Consignees	dest.
			BRITISH			
" 3	Bk.	I. O.	152	Colter	Best Bros	
" "	Bg.	Risk	227	Simpson	James Steward & Co	
Sept. 5	Bk.	Cornucopia	230	Jarves	R d er Bros.	
" 6	Bg	Favourite	277	Cun i geam	R. & J. Carlisle.	
" 9	Bg	Providential.	169	Varnell	S. Soriano	
" 17	Bg	Brasilian	227	Rendall	Renn e Tweedie & Co.	
" 22	Bg	Transit	177	Palk	Best Bros	
" "	Bg	Edgar.	233	Jay	ay ey Bros.	
" 29	Sch	Queen of the West	159	Tregarthen	Rosenthal G. & Co.	
" "	Bgn	Sarah Princep,	188	Punchard	Brownells Grey &Co	
" "	Sch	Rinalto	193		De lisle Brothers	
" "	Bg.	Halicore	227	Turnbull	Freyer Bros.	
" 24	Bgn.	Conquest	19	Parkenau	Treussein & Co.	
" 28	Bk.	Energy	221	Haamah	Gifford Brothers	
" "	Bg.	Bristol	212	Harris	Dickson & Co.	
Oct. 1	Bk.	Melody	252	Beer	Hughes Brothers	
" 2	Bg.	Lion	280	Odger	Duguid Barthon & Co.	
" 5	Bg.	Caroline	177	Norrie	Rosenthal Gayen & Co.	
" "	Bg.	Donor	128	Dawson	A. y J. Rivolta	
" "	Bgn.	Eagle	1 3	Millar	R. G. Merry	
" 7	Bgn.	Pamelia	180	Brown ow	Powel, Mc Col &Co	
" 11	Bk.	Jodu Ritson	305	Tiffin	G. Bell & Co.	
" "	Bg	Charlotte	199	Allen	M. Muñoa	
Oct. 2	Bg.	Mayborough	260	Barns	Treussein&Co.	
Nov. 3	Bk.	Princess	225	Reaburn	F. Senillosa.	
			AMERICAN			
Sept 1	Bk.	Isabella	355	Tufts	Wedekind Lind & Co.	
" 17	Bk.	California	294	Higgins	S. B. Hale & Co.	
Oct. 4	Sh	Element	449	Odell	Eberhard & Co.	
" 11	Bk.	Joseph Fish	276	Seavy	Best Brothers	
" 13	Bk.	Nautilus	280	Paine	Best Brothers	
" 20	Bk.	Henry Kelsey	196	Breckwolus	Casares & Sons	
" 25	Bk.	C. J Hayes		Beauvais	Estman & Co.	
Oct. 27	Bk.	Roman	246	Flanders	S. B. Hale & Co.	
" 30	Bk.	California	299	Mitchell	T. B. Josiing	
Oct. 19	Bk.	O e nus	24	Moore	Zimmerman & Co.	
" "	Bk.	J. P. Woodward			do. do.	
			FRENCH.			
" "	Sp.	Alhert	330	Rabardy	A. Dunoyer	
Sept. 7	Bg.	Louise	179	Mollet	J. Ca ard	
" 11	Bk.	Melanie	220	Dubedat	Binoud & Lafourcade.	
" 20	Bk.	Ville de Montev	271	Caedillo	A. Menzi la & Co	
" 21	Bg.	Caroline	138	Fayau	T. Vallat	
" 22	Sp.	Parana	236	Gravereau	E. Ochoa & Co.	
Oct. 3	Sp.	Don Quichotte	389	Delauney	Llavallol & Sons.	
" 9	Bg.	Union	168	Phillipe	B Viale & Co.	
" 14	Bg.	César	201	Collet	Vau Praet	
" "	Bk.	Guillaume.	135	Gras	Stewart & Co	
" "	Bk.	Superbe	414	Gillart	Ochoa & Co.	
Nov. 5	Sp.	Pauline	3 8	Deudeville	A. Dunoyer	
			SPANISH			
July 9	Bk.	J. Mariano	253	S gui	M. Murnita	
" "	Sp.	Amelia,	246	Gomez	S. Soriano	
" 17	Bk.	Iur ,	315	Gari	Zumaran & Co.	
" 20	Bg.	Corina	193	Ras	S. Soriano	
" 30	Bk.	Lima	338	Serranda	Zumaran & Co	
" 4	Pol.	Acacia	200	Millet	Llavallol & Sons	
" 6	Pol.	Elvira	240	Sust	Llavallol & Sons	
" 11	Bk.	Caridad.	2 0	Barceló	Llavallol & Sons	
" 14	Pol.	Pronta	17	Ros	Martinez & Sons	
" "	Bg.	Miguel.	2 9	Serra	Meyrelles	
" 18	Bk.	Peregrina	201	Gari	Gelpi y Maristani	
" 22	Bg.	Felipe	338	Coll	Llavallol & Sons	
" 29	Pol.	Ines	12	Lopez	Hartenfels & Sons	
Oct. 3	Bk.	Luna	265	Domenech	Zumaran & Co.	
" "	Bg.	Ciro	326	Estapa	N. Martinez & Sons	
" "	Bg.	Manolo	200	Yeaza	Twyford, Hall & Co.	
" 9	Bk.	Dana	281	San Juan	José C. Meyrelles.	
" "	Bgn	Safo	168	Armó	E Ochoa & Co.	
" 11	Pol.	Tomas	20	Roses	Llavallol & Sons	
" "	Bk.	Polimnia	194	Pujol	J. C. Meyrelles	
" 15	Bk.	Jesus Maria	155	Corti a	Treussein & Co.	
" 20	Bg.	Iran	146	Hormachea	Soraluce &Co.	
" 25	Bg.	Restaurador	2 2	Fontanills	J. C Meyrelles.	
Oct. 27	Bge.	Urania	242	Maritano	E Ochoa & Co.	
" "	Bg.	Salvador	170	Millet	E Ochoa & Co.	
" "	Bk	Merceditas	180	Roig	F. Lemillosa	
" 28	Bge	Balbina	124	Landa	Llavallol &Sons.	
" 30	Zum	Alfonso	260	Garoliba	J. Maristany	
" "	Zum	Pepa	134	Roses	Llavallol & Sons.	
			SARDINIAN.			
Aug. 4	Bg.	Catharine.	203	Celle	Llavallol & Sons	
" 16	Bk.	Mara Eugenia	244	Colombino	Dickson & Co.	
" 21	Bg.	Graci sa Fanny	202	Seghezza	J. Naon	
Sept 16	Pol.	Sacra Famiglia	85	Chiozza	A Giovan i	
" 21	Pol.	Fortuna	13	Pozzo	A. Dunoyer & Co.	
" "	Bg.	Annibal	216	Chiappara	B. Viale & Co.	
" "	Pol.	Adela	2 6	Laverella	B. Viale & Co.	
Oct. 2	Pol.	Carolina	206	Lombarde	Agustin Repetto	
" 15	Bg.	Lariano	200	Questa	Corti Francischelli	
" 15	Bg.	San Giacomo	300	Dodero	S. B. Hale & Co.	
Nov. 4	Bk.	Correbs 2do	258	Zino	B. Viale & Co.	
			DANISH.			
" 16	Bgn.	Maria.	240	Bohn	Leinau Brothers	
" 24	Sch.	Euphrosine	132	Histensen	S Soriano	
Oct. 1	Bg.	Frigga.	146	Sonne	V. Casares y Co.	
" 3	Sch.	Waldemar	19	Waloe	J. J. Klick & Co.	
" 5	Sch.	Dania	107	Breckwoidt	wedekind L. & Co.	
" 14	Bg.	Van Brock	12	Jacobson	Drabble Brethers	
" 20	Bge.	Peter Laurentz	143	Jordensen	J. Steward&Cr	
" 22		Henriette Sophie	100	Peterson	Treussein & Co.	
			HAMBURG.			
Sept. 6	Bgn.	Elizabeth	148	Schulst	J. N. Bieber & Co.	
" 18	Lug.	Emilie.	170	Amondsen	R. & J. Carlis'e	
" 19	Bg.	Princess Royal	200	Z dez	Freyer Bros	
Oct 10	Bg.	Heimath	230	Day	Treussein & Co.	
Oct. 30	Bge.	Heleue	112	Jacobsen	A & F Hollman.	
			BREMEN.			
Sept. 14	Bk.	Adelheid.	209	Spille	Deetjen & Co.	
" 24	Bg.	Rio Plata.	2 3	Van Harten	Deetjen & Co.	
			BRAZILIAN.			
June	Bgn.	Apolo.	115	Gardia	J. C. Meyrelles	
Sept. 2	Bk.	Princess	227	Fonsa	Cibils	
" 21	Sch.	Venus	121	Diaz	J. Carranza & Co.	
" "	Bg.	Aguia do Prata	2 2	Rino	J. M. Souza	
" 22	Bk.	Adelina	238	Rapozo	J. Carranza & Co	
" 29	Bg.	Mafra	270	Prazeres	J. C. Meyrelles.	
" "	Bg.	Navegante	259	Santos	F. Buxa eo	
" 27	Bg.	Leao	217	de Jesus		
Oct 5	Bg.	Carijao	245	Araujo	Zumaran & Co.	
" 7	Sp.	Frontida	530	Casavechia	J. N. Bieber & Co	
" "	Bg.	Setta	204	Roza	N. Martinez & Sons	
" 11	Bk.	Rufina	3 5	Pereyra	Order	
			SWEDISH.			
Sept. 11	Bg.	Scandia	130	Sydon	Bunge Bornefield & Co.	
Oct. 7	Bg.	Rapid	265	Gavin	Marcos A. Muños	
" "	Bg.	Maria	24	Sjolander	Treussein & Co.	
" 9	Bg.	La Plata	2 6	J. G. Regnell	J N. Bieber&Co.	
Oct. 30	Bg.	Wilhelm	200	Bergmann.	Wedekind L &Co.	
			DUTCH.			
Sept. 17	Bg.	Zeevaart	130	Meyen	D. Visser & Co.	
" 22	Bg	Sara	177	Bosberger	Zimmermann F.&Co	
" 29	Bg	Diana	287	Willers	T. Joslin	
" "	Bgn	Zeester	208	Nennebog	D. Visser & Co.	
" 14	Bgn	Argus	144	Cordier	Rosenthal G. & Co—	
			OLDEMBURG.			
Sept. 24	Bgn.	Neptune	240	Ferkge	Eberhard & Co.	
			LUBECK			
Sept. 22	Bk.	Lubeck	2 0	Radecher	Hartenfeli & Sons.	
			NORWEGIAN.			
Sept 29	Bg.	Frithjof	260	Bentzen	Rosenthal, G. &Co.	
			PRUSSIAN.			
Oct. 6	Bg.	Norma	209	Kempe	Treussein & C.	
			BELGIAN.			
Oct. 6	Bg.	Emma	141	Divoort	Treussein & Co.	
			PORTUGUESE.			
Oct. 10	Bk	Amazonos	216	Almeida	J. C. Meyrelles.	