

BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1511.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Address of a Pole to the Scotch on the present War.

Inhabitants of Scotland, amongst whom it has been my good fortune to dwell for several years, and who have received in such an encouraging manner the writings which I have produced during this time: let me address you in the name of a cause which has now become that of humanity and civilization, and consequently your own. Great is the distance which separates my native land from Calcedonia's shores; but many are the links which connect these two countries. A great number of Scotch not only found a home in Poland, but occupied a prominent position amongst its citizens. A Bonar presided in our Senate; a Johnstone shines amongst the brightest ornaments of our literature; and an Inglis and a Forsyth have praised the Almighty with beautiful hymns composed in our language; a Stuart valiantly and successfully defended one of our national strongholds against the enemy; and the last representative of the long line of your national kings, was also the last descendant of our heroic monarch, John Sobieski. There seems indeed to be a mysterious bond of sympathy created by Providence for some great object between our respective countries, for it was your gifted bard, who, when "Sarmatia fell unwept without a crime," threw around her lost liberty, by his immortal strains, a halo of glory which will remain unfaded as long as the English language lasts. And now at this momentous crisis, his no less gifted countryman, the great historian of our own times, has proclaimed the necessity of the restoration of Poland, in a manner which will create for himself a bright page in her history; for he has displayed to the world a rare instance of profound political wisdom, combined with a chivalrous feeling for the cause of right and justice; and last, not least, it was a noble Scot whose unremitting efforts to defend the cause of my country, and to alleviate the sufferings of its exiled children during more than twenty years, have enshrined his memory in the heart of every true Pole for generations and generations; and, indeed, the life of Lord Dudley Stuart will form a beautiful episode in the history of Poland as well as in that of humanity. And let me add, that another noble Scotsman has replaced him in the Presidency of an association which had been so ably and zealously directed by the eminent individual whose loss we deplore. Yet, however strong and sincere may be the sympathies for my country entertained by you "Scots who hae wi' Wallace bled," I full well know that your blood and substance belong to your own country, and cannot be wasted for the cause of a foreign land. I therefore do not appeal in behalf of my nation to your feelings, but to your reason, to your judgment, to your sense of duty towards your country and your families, whose most vital interests are involved in the present war; a war which is only beginning now to develop itself in all its stern reality, and has already cost this country so much blood and treasure. It is in the name of these considerations that I entreat you not implicitly to accept my statements, but only to give them your serious consideration, and to ascertain whether they are true or not, by the most searching examination. Now, supposing that any one of you were a shareholder, with unlimited liability, in some great commercial or industrial enter-

prise, whose success might give him considerable gain, but whose failure might impose upon him sacrifices, the extent of which it would be impossible to calculate; would any sensible man thus situated, and particularly one who has duties towards his family to fulfil, neglect to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the operations of a concern in which he has such a stake, and to acquire a certainty that the objects pursued by its managers, as well as the manner in which it is conducted, are best calculated to bring profit, and to avoid loss to the shareholders. A war, and particularly such a one as that in which this country is now engaged, is an undertaking in which every taxpayer is a shareholder with unlimited liability, because the issue of the present war cannot but affect the most vital interests of this country; not only in respect to its financial resources and burdens, and also to its position as a first rate power, and even the future security of its own shores. Consequently, there is no individual in Great Britain and its dependencies, who is not most deeply interested in the issue of the present war, and who ought not to have a clear understanding of its real objects, which, without attaining it, should not be concluded. This knowledge, however, cannot be acquired by accepting the ex parte statements of any persons whatever, but by a careful examination of facts and authorities given by them in support of their opinions; and I have no hesitation in saying, that this examination will lead every one who shall undertake it to the following conclusions:—

That the present war with Russia has not been produced by some accidental circumstances, but has its origin in the very nature of things, so that sooner or later it was unavoidable; that it could never have been undertaken under circumstances more favorable to this country than the present, and that if a proper use of these circumstances should not be made in order to prevent the recurrence of a similar war, it will be renewed at a not far distant time under circumstances much less advantageous; because no one can deny that the present Anglo-French Alliance is by no means a usual occurrence but rather an entirely unexpected combination, and the boon of a merciful Providence to save the cause of humanity and civilization from an eastern barbarism; and which, perhaps, entirely depends upon the life of a single individual; that the only means of securing a permanent peace in that quarter is to reduce the material power of Russia, which cannot be effected otherwise than by wresting from her that part of her territory which alone enables her to pursue an aggressive policy against Turkey as well as the rest of Europe; that this territory is—as a single glance on the map of Europe may convince every one—that of Poland; which renders the reconstruction of that country a geographical necessity, perfectly independent from the general question of nationalities; and that it was on this account that Napoleon the First so emphatically declared at Saint Helena, "that the only means of effectually resisting the formidable power of Russia, was the restoration of Poland;" that this measure is perfectly practicable, and ought to be employed as a principal agent in the present war, by which its successful termination will be greatly accelerated, and an immense saving of blood and treasure effected to the Allies. And finally, that all the objections urged against this measure are founded either on a perfect ignorance of the subject, or interested misrepresentation.

Now, I would ask my readers whether it would not be unworthy of a nation which enjoys the high privilege of publicly discussing its affairs to neglect doing the same with a subject of such momentous importance as that which I have now submitted to their consideration. It may be one of those disagreeable questions which many people like to blink; but it is one which cannot be avoided, but only rendered more complicated and dangerous by delay. It must be met, therefore, at once in a manly, straight-forward, and truly British manner by the people of this country, whose duty to themselves and their posterity it is to examine this question in all its bearings, and to pronounce their verdict on its merits or demerits. Should this examination prove that my statements are not founded in reality, it will be a great gain to remove a delusion which might have been the cause of many dangerous errors: but should these statements, which may be supported by the opinions of such men as Napoleon the First, of an Alison, and of many other statesmen, (and all objections I am ready to answer,) prove upon mature examination to be correct, then I think it will be the duty of every Briton who has the interests of his country really at heart, to promote their adoption by all the means he may command.

Knowledge is power, and it is entirely to the neglect of this power that the failure of the Baltic expedition last year, and the disasters of the Crimea, must be ascribed. Yet however great these calamities may be, they are nothing compared to the fearful loss of life and the immense expenditure which the continuation of such a neglect must unavoidably bring upon this country. Consequently, there is no family in the land which is not interested in this subject, which ought to be discussed not only at every parish meeting, but at every domestic hearth. Inhabitants of Scotland—I have stated above the reasons which have induced me to address you in particular on the present occasion. I entreat you in the name of your dearest affections and interests, which are so deeply involved in the present struggle, to examine the subject which I am now pressing upon your attention, with that sagacity and practical sense for which you are proverbial, and you will soon become convinced that its importance and urgency cannot be over-rated. I shall consider, then, the success of my efforts as assured; for a cause which has the advantage of being supported by the PERVERSITUM SCOTORUM INGENIUM rarely fails. A voice raised for this cause in the north, will find a ready echo in every corner of the British Empire, as well as in the whole of France, the ancient ally of my country and yours, and whose sympathies and interests are now identified with those of Great Britain; and it will be a new and splendid page in the history of Scotland, that a movement for the restoration of the country of Sobieski has originated in that of the Stuarts.

Such a movement, instead of impeding the action of the Government, will only strengthen its hands, because to admit that it should be otherwise, would be nothing less than accusing the Government of acting contrary to the national will and interests.

VALERIAN KRASINSKI.

Edinburgh, 4th July, 1855.

Why Shave?

[Continued.]

The idea that there existed a connection between a man's vigour of mind and body, and the vigour of growth in his beard, was

confirmed by the fact that Socrates, the wisest of the Greek philosophers, earned pre-eminently the title of the bearded. Among races of men capable of growing rich crops on the chin, the beard has always been regarded more or less as a type of power.—Some races, as the Mongolians, do not get more than twenty or thirty thick, coarse hairs, and are as likely then to pluck them out after the fashion of some northern tribes, as has been sometimes the case in China. In the world's history, the bearded races have at all times been the most important actors, and there is no part of the globe, which on the whole, they have shown more readiness to honor. Among many nations, and through many centuries, development of beard has been thought indicative of the development of strength, both bodily and mental. In strict accordance with that feeling, the strength of Sampson was made to rest in his hair. The beard became naturally honored, inasmuch as it is a characteristic feature of the chief of the two sexes (I speak as an ancient,) of man, and of man only in the best years of his life, when he is capable of putting forth his independent energies. As years multiply and judgment ripens, the beard grows, and with it grows, or ought to grow, every man's title to respect. Grey beards became thus so closely connected with the idea of mature discretion that they were taken often as its sign or cause; and thus it was fabled of the wise king, Numa, that he was grey-haired even in his youth.

To revert to the subject of shaving, Tacitus says that in his time the Germans cut their beards. In our times among that people, the growth of a beard, or at least a good moustache, had come to be regarded by the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to be regarded so much as a mark of aristocracy, that after the revolution of that year, the Germans took to the obliteration of that vain mark of distinction by growing hair on their own chins and upper lips. Hairs have been thus made significant in a new way. There are now such things to be seen on the continent as a revolutionary beard, and not long ago, in a small German State, a barrister was denied a hearing, because he stood up in his place in the law court, wearing a beard of the revolutionary cut. Not only custom, but even to this day, law regulates the cultivation of the hair on many of our faces. There is scarcely an army in Europe, which is not subject to some regulations that affects the beard and whiskers. In England, the chin, and except in some regiments, the upper lip has to be shaved; elsewhere, the beard is to be cultivated and the whiskers shaven. Such matters may have their significance. The most significant whiskers, are however, those worn by the Jews in the East, and especially in Africa, who in accordance with a traditional superstition, keep them at an uniform level of about half an inch in length, and cut them into cabalistic characters, curiously scattered about over the face.

As there are some communities especially bestowing care and honor on the beard, and others more devoted to the whiskers, so there are nations, as the Hungarians, in which the honor of the moustache is particularly cherished. The moustache of General Haynau were about half a yard long. A Hungarian dragoon, who aspired to eminence in that way, and had nursed a pair of moustaches for two years, until they were only second to Haynau's; fell asleep one day after dinner with a cigar in his mouth. He awoke with one of his fine nose tails so

terribly burnt at the roots, that he was obliged afterwards to resort to an art used by many of his companions, and to fortify the weak moustache by twining into its substance artificial hair.

Such freaks and absurdities, are of course inconsistent with the mature dignity of bearded men. Let us have beards, whiskers and moustache, reverently worn, and trimmed discreetly and with decency. I am not for the cabalistic whisker, the Hungarian moustache, or a beard like that worn by the Venetian magnate, of whom Simsond relates, that if he did not lift it up, he would trip over it in walking. Still worse was the beard of the Carpenter depicted in the Prince's Court at Eidam; who, because it was nine feet long, was obliged, when at work, to sling it about him in a bag. A beard like either of these is, however, very much of a phenomenon in nature. The hair of a man's head, is finer, more abundant than that on the head of women, and if left uncut would not grow to nearly the same length. A woman's back hair is an appendage entirely and naturally feminine. In the same way the development of hair on the face of man if left unchecked, although it would differ much in different climates and in different individuals, would very rarely go on to an extravagant extent. Shaving compels the hair to grow at an undue rate. It has been calculated that a man mows off in the course of a year about six inches and a half of beard; so that a man of eighty would have chopped up in the course of his life, a twenty-seven foot beard; twenty feet more, perhaps, than would have sprouted had he left nature alone, and contented himself with so much occasional trimming as would be required by the just laws of cleanliness and decency.

It has been erroneously asserted, that a growth of beard would cover up the face, hide the expression of the features, and give a deceitful mark of uniform sedateness to the entire population. As for that last assertion, it is the direct reverse of what is true. Sir Charles Bell, in his essay on expression, properly observes, that no one who has been present at an assembly of bearded men, can have failed to remark the greater variety and force of the expressions they are able to convey. What can be more potent, for example, than to see the brow cloud and the eyes flash, and the nostrils dilate, over a beard curling visibly with anger? How ill does a smooth chin support at any time the character assumed by the remainder of the face, except it be a character of sanctimonious oiliness, that does not belong honestly to man, or such a pretty chin as makes the charm that should belong only to a woman or a child!

(To be continued.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Constitutional Rights.

It is not enough that rights are recognised in the Constitution. To maintain them in vigour and efficiency they must occasionally be exercised, otherwise they run the risk of being proscribed, as fallen into disuse.

Of these one of the most sacred and transcendental is the right of petition; a portion of the inherent popular sovereignty recognized in our fundamental compact, that cannot be alienated, and should always be attended to with great deference and respect. So far from blaming, we must commend those who exercise it with moderation and circumspection.

We have lately had two notable instances. The agriculturists of Chilivoley petition for protective duties on imported wheat and other grains; and five thousand and odd artisans, natives and foreigners, crave a like protection in favor of their respective industries.

These pretensions may be exaggerated, or they may involve heterodox principles, in the eyes of free-traders; but when we find masses of men act together in unison, there will generally be found on their side, either a valid reason, or a plausible pretext; and in either case their representations are entitled to an impartial hearing and a courteous answer.

The representation of the agriculturists has been published by the Government, a sort of negative satisfaction to the subscri-

bers; but that of the artisans, without comment of any kind, has been quietly shelved for the session, or at least postponed till after the sanction of the Customhouse Laws for the ensuing year, in which the redress and concession solicited are necessarily involved.

We cannot help regarding this as a questionable proceeding in the case of a petition so numerously signed, and so temperate and respectful in its matter and manner.

But the unkindest cut of all is the censorious and depressive remarks of our evening contemporary, in his article of Wednesday, headed "Association of Workmen," in which he opposes his theoretical views to the common sense and practical experience of so respectable a number, who must know, better than any looker-on, however lynx-eyed or impartial, how it fares with them in their respective avocations. If the evils complained of are unfounded, let them be exposed; if the arguments advanced are fallacious, let them be rectified; if the remedies proposed are chimerical, let a more reasonable course be pointed out and enforced.— Instead of this, we have a direct exercise of ignorance, and a gratuitous allegation of criminal tampering and agitation. While pending before the Legislature, it is as ungenerous as unjust, to anticipate and promote an unfavorable answer, by such indecorous and unwarranted means. On any point connected with their own business and interests, the collective verdict of such a number is entitled to more weight and deference, than the speculative opinion of any individual writer, however respectable. At all events, the hue and cry of ignorance and agitation is as unseemly in the circumstances, as we believe and know it to be unfounded.

Where is the evidence of such an agitation? Has a single name native or foreigner, become prominent, in connection with it? Has there been any meeting, any exciting harangues, any incendiary placards? Can the writer of the article referred to, instance a single obnoxious name in connection with the movement? We venture to say that an answer in the negative must be returned to one and all of these questions.

Has he seen or read the representation which he so insidiously comments? Is there anything in it to justify the serious charges of ignorance and agitation? An authentic copy is now before us, and we venture to affirm that it is exemplarily moderate, and studiously respectful, nay, that it embraces arguments and general views, that it is easier to sneer at, than answer or refute.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.—It cannot be said that the week has got us out of any of our difficulties.

The "Uruguay" speaks loud and sternly. The Committee of Inquiry exists in a state of inaction, more prejudicial to the public interest than direct and open investigation. The unanimity of the press has disappeared for the present.

The Government withholds all information respecting the state of affairs on the frontier, which causes great uneasiness, and gives rise to sinister rumors, the truth or falsehood of which it is difficult to ascertain. In addition to the complications in the South, the Tribuna of this morning, publishes a correspondence from the Rosario, that speaks of an intended invasion from the North; and frankly we have still greater dread of movements from that quarter.

We understand that a Treaty has been concluded between Sardinia and the Confederate Provinces.

In closing the session, the National Congress, on motion of General Guido, recorded an ardent vote in favor of a reunion with Buenos Ayres.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

September 26th.

Abbott, British barque, 245 tons, J. Leslie, from London 12th July, Montevideo 25th inst., to J. Eastman & Co., with 200 barrels tar and pitch, 30 do iron, 30 bundles spades, 10 casks paint, 4 iron pests, 20 octaves wine, 16 chains, 1 iron cylinder, 614 bundles wire, 1 machine, 1 wheel, 15 braziers, 340 kegs gunpowder, 21 tons coal, 25 boxes wine, 201 rolls cordage, 56 grindstones, 6 packages, 1 bale, 17 casks and 40 boxes drugs, 73 do, 1 bale and 4 casks merchandise, 49 do zinc, 3 do hard-

ware, 1 do and 100 kegs nails, 335 barrels beer 115 bundles steel 745 do and 2490 bars iron.

Village Girl, British brig, 216 tons, J. Woolf, from Cardiff 11th June, to G. Bell & Co., with 322 tons coal.

Mugador, French barque, 299 tons, B. Lachaux, from Marseilles 26th June, to B. Viale & Co., with 520 casks wine, 12 boxes preserved fruits 20 bales zinc.

September 27th.

Constitution, National steamer, Filanza, from Montevideo 26th inst., with 40 casks and 2 boxes wine, 15 do tea, 3 do and 3 barrels lemons, 27 do lime, 81 cedar planks, 181 do boards, 1 plough, 1 iron chest, 31 boxes 14 bales 1 cask and 7 packages merchandise, 3 do samples. Passengers, 50.

September 28th.

William Piele, British barque, 279 tons, T. Sprott, from Liverpool 29th July, to Roger Brothers, with 162 boxes and 8 ingots, 2 pigs lead, 300 bundles hoops 210 do and 3331 bars iron, 50 crates earthenware, 50 tons coal, 429 flag stones, 15 bags and 50 boxes salt, 1800 scales, 13 boxes biscuits and oat meal, 121 do and 169 bales woollens and cottons, 92 do and 85 boxes merchandise, 63 do and 125 barrels beer, 18 casks and 40 boxes hardware, 2500 iron pots.

Sarah A. Nickels, American barque, 280 tons, J. C. Nickels, from Portland, (U. S.) 23th July to Order, with 178,900 feet lumber.

Vesta, French steamer, Duchesne, from Montevideo 27th inst., in ballast. Passengers 250.

September 29th.

Athens, American brig, 299 tons, H. Swap, from New York 4th June, to Llava Ioi & Sons, with 224,471 feet planks and boards, 75,131 do sawnlogs, 1 box samples of wood, 19 do oil cloth, 1 do printing paper, 1 do types.

September 30th.

Anna Catharina, Danish brigantine, 97 tons, P. Matzen, from Parngö 10th Sept., to J. Carranza & Co., with 270 packages 125 tercios and 202 half do yerba, 1000 bags rice, 2000 pieces fire-wood.

The following is the manifest of the Spanish Polacre Cristina; 635 cases sugar, 6 do cigars, 54 hogsheads and 500 jars coffee.

SAILINGS.

September 30th.

Elu, Danish brigantine, for Antwerp, dispatched by E. Schroder & Co., with 42 dry horse hides 1595 do ox and cow do, 997 salted do do, 6 pipes mares' grease, 1 do and 2 boxes tallow, 8 barrels salted beef, 140 bales wool, 4 do hide cuttings, 14 do rags, 2 do deer skins, 4 seroons tobacco, 6 tons ox hoofs, 2000 horns.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

October 1st.

Catherine & Jane, Hamburg brigantine, for Montevideo, in ballast, dispatched by Lohmann Meyn & Co with 18 tons coal.

October 2d.

Paca, Spanish polacre, for Brazil, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 200 boxes tallow, 3009 qq. jerked beef, 50 dry horse hides, 179 barrels tallow, 1 box cigars, 1 do merchandise.

Gleaner, American barque, for Montevideo, in ballast, dispatched by J. Barh.

Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.

EXCHANGE.—OCTOBER 6th.

S. American Dollars and Patagones	241 25
Parrot doubloons	244
Spanish do	256 1/2
Bills on England, per doubloon	64 9
Currency	per 100 2. 732 1/2
Do. Montevideo	par
France, per doubloon	81
United States, do	par
100 United States, do	premium p. et. 1
Patrol doubloons highest price during week	25 1/2
Do. lowest	24 1/2
Exchange on England highest during week p.	64 9
Do. lowest	no transactions

Prospectus of "La Comunidad Estrangera."

When the Foreign Residents, during the latter days of the civil war, united their flags to that of Buenos Ayres, and declared themselves the allies of the party of order and liberty, their only object was to lend it their moral support, and if necessary, their active co-operation. Their aspiration was peace.

What they now wish, is to afford through this journal, the same support to the public institutions, and a like co-operation to the

Constitutional Government; aiding it in the preservation of peace and order, which are the only guarantees of their welfare and prosperity.

As distant from an abject flattery, as from a systematic opposition, they will support the principle of authority; but will raise their voice energetically against every arbitrary measure; persuaded that the best guarantee of liberty is its respect for authority, and the best support of authority is its respect to liberty.

With the intimate conviction that every right not counterbalanced by an obligation, will speedily degenerate into licence; and that every duty not compensated by a correlative right, leads to oppression, "La Comunidad Estrangera" will devote special attention to the elucidation of these rights and obligations; since from their due adjustment results the social order that distinguishes a good republic.

Availing itself of the right afforded by the 147th Article of the Constitution of the State, it will, in every instance, that the first duty of a foreigner is to abstain from all interference in the contests of internal policy, which he might cooperate with the best intentions in the world; and that in these sorry debates his part is confined to indicating the necessity of union, without which wealth is dissipated, force enervated, and national independence so far depressed, as to lower the patriot flag before that of a humiliating protectorate.

But as the traveler who enjoys a generous hospitality, is bound to aid the members of the family in repelling incendiaries or robbers, without arrogating the right of censuring the conduct of his host, or criticising his domestic arrangements; so "La Comunidad Estrangera," observing a strict neutrality in the divergent opinions that keep within parliamentary bounds, will interfere directly, ranking itself on the side of legality, should an arbitrary sword again presume to substitute the authority of law; because it will be aware that the miseries of civil war, press equally on foreigners and citizens.

In a country that has suffered so long from civil convulsions, and the excitement of political revolutions, it unfortunately happens, that the strong emotions of war render tranquility monotonous, as a calm would incommode a mariner, who would prefer a tempest. But, inciting the spirit of enterprise, in the improvements demanded by the country, and giving scope and occupation to the restless activity, that might otherwise degenerate into turbulence, the chivalrous and daring spirit, that seems the characteristic type of Argentine nationality, may be rendered subservient to the general good.

Partisans of a rational progress, that keeps within the bounds of practicability, we will be ready on all occasions to advocate and forward it to the utmost of our power; and even should the views we deem important not be accepted by the Government, we will not on that account question its good intentions, since those who are thoroughly conversant with the resources of the State, are better qualified than we can pretend to be, to decide on the possibility or expediency of proposed measures. But whilst we zealously support practicable measures, we will with equal decision oppose foolish enterprises, that paralyse progress, by scaring capitalists, once deceived by an absurd undertaking, will be found shy in responding to subsequent appeals, however judicious or lucrative.

Were our journal intended to be nothing more than industrial and political, we admit it might be regarded as superfluous; for in those departments, Buenos Ayres possesses public writers with whom it would be presumption in us to compete. But the different States of South America invoke foreign immigration; and knowing the advantages and disadvantages of this country, as regards the character, the prejudices and the extravagant expectations of our fellow-countrymen, we consider that our officious mediation in the grand movement about to take place, may perhaps be of some utility, by presenting in its true light what settlers have to expect on these hospitable shores.

Darwin, the Geologist, speaking of the formation of the surface of the earth, remarks—

"One of the most surprising facts is, the slow and progressive elevation that has produced the vast plains of Patagonia, and the rampas of Buenos Ayres; plains interspersed

with marine shells of recent formation, whilst scientific observations confirm a successive depression of the western coast of Greenland, which has taken place from North to South during the last four centuries, over an extent of more than 217 leagues; a depression verified by the repeated observations of Pingel. The same phenomenon is also observed to the north of Europe; giving rise to the remark that the land is withdrawing from the northern hemisphere towards the south.

The human race appears disposed to follow the movement of the earth.

Whether it may be that civilization having attained its apogee, recedes before barbarism and now retires from Europe, as it before retired from Asia, leaving the ruins of its monuments as a record of its passage; or whether, having triumphed over the barbarism of the north, and reposing in peace and glory, it may have to send forth its exuberant population to distant lands—a great era of colonization unquestionably awaits South America; new countries, and consequently little known in Europe, and respecting which the sages and geographers still circulate as truths, the lively fictions of CANDIDO.

Matter of fact rather than poetical we must acquaint Europe that the River Plate is not an affluence of the Rio Negro or the Rio Colorado, as the studious youth of France are taught, by the excellent geographies placed in their hands by the Commission of Public Instruction; that the average rate of wages per day, being 25 current dollars of Buenos Ayres, said sum must be multiplied, not by five francs, but by five sueldos to ascertain its real decimal value; that when public lands are here granted in perpetuity to the cultivator, these lands unlike those of Themistocles, have not the advantage of pacific neighbors; and a thousand other important truths for the immigrant, who would otherwise arrive with foolish expectations, always dangerous for a Government that requires formal settlers, and not adventurous adventurers.

Aspiring to the honor of reproduction in Europe, and aware of the proverbial indolence of the brotherhood in general, we have concluded that the easiest way of propagating their good will, was to present them with articles that only required a brief application of the scissors. With this view among others, our journal will appear in polygot.

To secure for our diary the moral authority which is the life of journalism, as money is its nerve, its founders have decided that it shall in no case represent individual opinions; accordingly its march is submitted to the superintendence of a Committee of shareholders.

Our literature will be moral, combining useful instruction with innocent recreation. Our criticism will be just, and our counsels impartial. Those who ask our opinion, must expect to hear the truth, and nothing but the truth.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT
Mackern's Library No. 20 San Martin;
Lecoux's Library No. 20 Peru; Lucien's Library No. 119 Victoria; Hortelano's Library No. 105 Santa Clara; and at the printing office of "la Cronica."

WANTED.—A situation in a commercial house, by a young man, aged 25. He has a full knowledge of manufactured goods, writes a good hand, and can give the most satisfactory references. A note addressed to "M.Z." left at Mr. Mackern's Library, will be immediately attended to. oct6—1c

Wanted.—A person is desirous of obtaining a situation in a commercial house, or as teacher of children. Would not object to go to the country. A note addressed to G. B., and left at Messrs. G. & H. Mackern's, will meet with prompt attention. —1t

REMOVAL.
Jacobs & Co. have removed their Office from Calle Piedad to Calle San Martin No. 90. sep22—6c

FOR SALE.
The well known and accredited Livery Stable,
No. 144, Calle Mayo,
with all its fixtures, saddles, bridles, and ninety horses, all in good order, at a moderate price. For further particulars apply on the premises. sep15—

WESTPHALIA HANS and Seltzer Water, just received, at No. 61, Calle Belgrano. oct9—3c

HARDWARE STORE.

HENRY G. COLEMAN has removed his Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store, from No. 43, Calle Suipacha, to the PLAZA NUEVA, CORNER OF CALLE DE LAS ARTES AND CANGALLO, and has on hand for sale, Carpenters' tools of the best class, viz:—smoothing planes, trying planes, bead, moulding and rabbit blocks; fine exhibition prize saws; files, hammers, nails; locks, patent latches, draw-back, brass, door, tin, cupboard, chest, &c., common Spanish for double and single doors; hinges of all kinds, long extra strong hinges for gates for quintas; brace bits, augers superior class, gimblets, &c.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.
Anvils, vices, files, rasps, screw plate and dies, hammers, pincers, &c.

BRICKLAYER'S TOOLS.
Trowels, fine steel and common, pointing trowels, plumb lines, adzes, hammers, &c.
FOR CHACRAS, QUINTAS & ESTANCIAS.

Scythes and sickles, spades and shovels, ditching tools, fencing wire with screw for drawing it, hoes, rakes, axes and hatchets, picks, plough shares, grindstones, sheep shears, very superior class, also a common article, spear point knives, bits, spurs, crop ovens, &c. &c.

FOR GENERAL AND FAMILY USE.
Pad-locks, rat traps, stoves, cork screws, knives and forks, spoons, ladles and skimmers, tacks, rivets and scupper nails, brasses, powder, caps and shot, candlesticks of all kinds, boiling pots, griddles, frying pans, three legged iron pots, bellows, brass and iron wire, cart chains and chains for bullock carts, whitewash and paint brushes, stuffers and sponger trays, bed keys with 1 2 and 3 keys, tacking, mattress, crochets and sewing needles of the finest quality, hammers for opening piles and cases, brass, iron and bronze door knockers, cast irons, counter weighing machines, horse brushes, &c. &c.

Goods sold that require a prom. will be delivered at the house of the purchaser, if within six squares of the Plaza Victoria. [6t

WANTED.—A Kitchen Gardener, who understands growing, ploughing and milking, and will have the opportunity hereafter, being established in a Puesto, with an interest in a flock of sheep. If married, without incumbrance, his wife can be engaged as a servant in the family.

Apply to Mr. Thwaites, or to Don Francisco Moreno, at Messrs. Zumaran & Co's, No. —, Calle San Francisco. oct6—2c

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of August last, the partnership which existed in Manchester, England, under the firm of BRADSHAW, WANKLYN & JORDAN, would terminate, when Mr. James Hibbert Wanklyn, would retire from the firm; and from that date, the business would be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of

BRADSHAW, JORDAN & Co.
The agency of the said establishment in this City, will be carried on under the same firm of Bradshaw, Jordan & Co Buenos Ayres, Sep. 21, 1855. sep22—3t

ON SALE OR TO LET.

That valuable establishment, called the "PUENTE MARQUEZ"

situated about six leagues from the town of Buenos Ayres, in the Department of Moron. The establishment consists of a large and good brick house, containing fourteen rooms, which forms an inn, public house, and shop, besides farm houses, a flour mill, garden, orchard, and excellent grazing and arable land, with exclusive right of toll fees of the bridge, which is built on and belongs to the property.

For further particulars apply at No. 114, Calle Santa Rosa. sep15—3t

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS,
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines.
McCallen's Commercial Dictionary.
McCallen's Geogr. and English Dictionary.
Velasquez Spanish and English Dictionary. Do. do. abridged.

Poetical works of Hemans, Burns, Montgomery, &c., &c.
Novels, by Bulwer, James, Scott, etc.

The above for sale, at No. 20, Calle San Martin.

THE TOMB.

To those who are desirous of ornamenting their last resting place, nothing is more proper than a majestic palm, that lasts for centuries, and represents all the stages of human life; the young foal rising with all the vigour and pride of opening youth, while the old drops its head as if lamenting over the errors of youth.

Sapling palms, with a great variety of seeds, on sale at No. 15, Calle de Tucuman. sep22—c.o

Wanted.—A man servant, for a small family. Apply at No. 148, Calle Federacion. sep22—1f

SHIPPING LIST

OF
Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

FOR LONDON.
Norwegian bark Celeritas, 240 tons, P. Storg Master, now loading, and has disengaged room for about 80 bales, which can be received on board immediately.
Consignee A. Van Praet Esq. a18

FOR LONDON.
Danish barque Union, 134 tons, A. J. Jorgensen, Master, is now loading and has disengaged room for bales and light freight.
Consignees, Messrs. Rosenthal, Gayen & Co.

FOR LONDON.
British barque Golden Eagle, 267 tons, J. Cape, master, now loading, and is in every respect one of the finest vessels in the port. Classed A 1, 13 years, and has first rate accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Trensen & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Hamburg brig Helmath, 235 tons, at Day Master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.
Consignee J. C. Meyrelles Esq. a4

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark John Ritson, 300 tons, at Tiffin Master, a well known regular trader may have room for a few bales, and will have immediate dispatch.
Consignees Messrs. G. Bell and Co. a25

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Energy, 241 tons, Hannah master, has all her heavy cargo engaged and shipping, and has only room for light freight.
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. a18

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Rosalie, 293 tons, A. I. Murdoch, master, has all her heavy cargo engaged and shipping, and has only room for light freight.
Consignees, Messrs. Lohmann, Meyn & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British ship Gancho, 337 tons, Grayson, master, will commence loading in a few days, has half cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Is without exception, one of the finest and fastest vessels afloat, classed A 1 13 years, and has most superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Rita, 192 tons, A. I. Joblin, master, now loading in the Inner Roads and has a portion of her cargo engaged, a well known regular trader.
Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Eliza Jenkins, 237 tons, A. I. Dean, master, will be ready to receive cargo in the course of 15 days, and having a considerable portion of her heavy cargo will have quick despatch.
Consignees, Messrs. Drabble Bros. & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Hamburg brig, Caterina, 309 tons, A. I. Mowling, master, is now loading, and has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Consignees, Messrs. A. & T. Hollman.

FOR ANTWERP.
Hamburg brig Genie, 300 tons, A. I. Matzen, master, has only room for about 50 bales and a few salted hides.
Consignees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Belgian barque Maria Key, 229 tons, first class, and a most superior vessel, will be ready to load in a few days. Salted hides will be taken at a moderate freight.
Consignees, Bunge, Bornfeld & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
American ship Parana, 552 tons, A. I. Langston, Master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail about the fifteenth proximo. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignee, A. Lines Van Blarcom, Esq.

FOR NEW YORK.
American barque Prists, — tons, A. I. Savin, Master, may have room for about 100 bales or the equivalent in dry hides, and will sail in all October. This vessel is in every respect a good and most desirable conveyance, and has superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, V. Casares & Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.
American three masted schooner, Hannibal, 436 tons, A. I. Kline master, a new vessel and one of the finest in port, will receive cargo in a few days, and has first rate accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
PASSENGERS ONLY.
Dutch brigantee, Bacchus, 182 tons, A. I. G. Hofker, master.
Consignees, Messrs. J. N. Bieher & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
British barque Hilda Charlotte, 260 tons, A. I. B. Oberg, Master.
Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
Vessels calling in the "CHAN-NEL" for Orders.
British bark South Esk, 246 tons, at McConnel Master.
Consignees M srs. C. T. Getting & Co.

Danish schooner Comet, 160 tons, A. I. Spiesen, master.
Consignees, German da Costa & Brothers.

Danish brigantee Otto, 126 tons, A. I. Lange, Master.
Consignees, Messrs. Rennar del Sar.

British brigantine Ianthe, 193 tons, A. I. J. Press, Master.
Consignees, Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For Further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees; or to

HENRY A. GREEN,
No 51, Calle Reconquista

SHIPPING LIST

OF
H. Lezica & Sagory.

For Havre.
Line of Packet Ships.

FOR CETTE.
The first class Sardinian brig San Juan Bout sra. Costa Master, is a chartered vessel, and will be ready by the end of August. She is a good opportunity for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Maehain & Co. a11

FOR BORDEAUX.
The fast sailing A French screw steamer Argubaine, Bessart Master, will sail for Bordeaux on the 25th September next.— This vessel fitted up for passengers is a first rate opportunity offering all the desirable comforts.
Consignees Messrs. Lopez & Co. a11

FOR MARSEILLES.
The A 1 fast sailing Spanish barque San Navisco, Domingo, Master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days. She is a first rate opportunity for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Zumaran & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The well known Sardinian polacre, Graciosa Fanny, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Can admit a few passengers, having good accommodations.
Consignee, A. Ndon, Esq.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The beautiful Sardinian barque, Giulia, Paris, master, is now loading, and has yet room for a few tons of light goods. She has very superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignee, B. Dellino, Esq. j29

FOR RIO JANEIRO.
The A 1 Spanish polacre Teresina, Maristany master, having two thirds of her cargo engaged, will meet with a quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. Zumaran & Co. a25

FOR ANTWERP.
The A 1 fast sailing Lubek barque, Al. ma, Bramstadt, master, is now receiving her cargo and will meet with quick despatch. She has room yet for a few tons.
Consignees, Messrs. Casar's & Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The fast sailing, A 1 Sardinian polacre Luigia, Podista, master, is a chartered vessel.
Has very fine accommodations for passengers.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.
The splendid Sardinian barque Ammirale Colombo, Narzano, master, has already part of her cargo on board, and only requires a few tons on freight. She is a good opportunity for passengers.
Consignee, B. D'Inno, Esq.

FOR BAHIA.
The A 1 well known Brazilian brig Agua da Prata, J. G. Rimo, master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days.
Consignee, J. Maynes da Sousa.

FOR HAVRE.
The well known French ship Saint Francis, Fremont, master, will be the first opportunity for Havre. She has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
Consignees, Binond & Lafourcade.

FOR ANTWERP.
The fast sailing A Hamburg brig Courier, Cobar master, is a chartered vessel.— Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Fim & Co. a25

For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees or to
H. LEZICA & SAGORY,
4, Reconquista.

Clerk Wanted.—In an English house to keep the subsidiary books under the superintendence of the bookkeeper. He must be a quick and ready accountant and have had some experience in a mercantile house. Apply by letters (with full particulars as to qualifications references &c.) to B. L. care of Mr. Mackern Calle San Martin No. 20. Sep29—co

Wanted by a family about to leave for England by the November packet, a female servant, to take charge of two children on the voyage. Apply at the store of Messrs. G. & H. Mackern's No. 20, Calle San Martin. sep29—co

superior Claret.—For sale superior claret in casks; also in boxes of 1 dozen each. E. VON SEUTTER & Co Calle Santa Rosa 152. sep29—6c

TO LET.—A large comfortably furnished room to the street, at No. 13, Calle Tucuman. sep29—c

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SORE LEGS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Michael Hyatt, of Meurt, dated the 29th August, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—A man in my employ, named John Jones...

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, (Signed) MICHAEL HYATT.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—REMARKABLE CURE OF TWO CHILDREN.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Henry Anderson, of Lucknow, E. I., dated the 30th of April, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I have taken leave to address you, to thank you for the benefit my two children have derived...

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) HENRY ANDERSON.

ASTONISHING CURE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a letter from Henry Brooks, Esq., of Simla, dated the 22d of March, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—Having been almost a martyr for the effects of Erysipelas, and tried every remedy likely to benefit me without success...

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) HENRY BROOKS.

WONDERFUL CURE OF A BAD BREAST.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Archibald Henderson, dated Cuttack, February 17th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I have to acknowledge an inestimable benefit my wife has derived from the use of your Ointment and Pills...

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully, (Signed) ARCH. HENDERSON.

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

- Bad Legs Corns (Soft) Scalds Bad Breasts Cancers Sore Nipples Bunions Contracted and Stiff Joints Skin Diseases Burns of Mos. Elephantiasis Scoury choteas and Fistulas Sore-heads Sand Piles Gout Tumours Coo-foot Glandular Swellings Ulcers Chiepo-foot Lasting Wounds Chilblains Piles Yaws Clapped hands Rheumatism

Sold at the Establishments of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and at all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world...

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

FOR SALE.

A great variety of ornamental plants of all sizes; which will be disposed of at extremely low prices, to disoccupy the ground Apply at No. 15 C de Tucuman. aug5-1

RAMS FOR SALE.

Pure South Downs, pure Merinos; and a cross between Leicesters and Merinos. Apply at No. 57, Calle Defensa. sept5-2

EXCHANGE TABLES.

Tables of Exchange upon England from 30 to 75 per Doubloon. Tables of comparative rates of Exchange between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video currency, and vice versa. At G. & H. Mackern's, Calle San Martin No. 20.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

RECOVA VIEJA No. 19 VICTORIA SQUARE. Ounces, dollars and other gold or silver coins exchanged.

A CARD.

Mrs. Carrow, assisted by her husband, Rev. G. D. Carrow, Pastor of the American Church, will open a school for girls and boys on the 1st of September.

The course of instruction will embrace the Spanish and French languages with all the branches of a thorough English education.

For entrance of pupils and information as to terms apply at the Parsonage, 18 Calle de la Merced. Buenos Ayres, August 21, 1855. a25-c-o

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Buenos Ayres, July 23, 1855.

The undersigned, Commercial Agent of the Argentine Confederation in this City, begs to state, for the information of the mercantile community, that the Government of the Confederation has decreed as follows:

- 1 All vessels, troops of carts, or trains of mules, which may be despatched, loaded for the Confederated Provinces must take an exact manifest of the goods of their lading certified by this Agency. Said manifest, the form of which in blank will be furnished by the Agency; in which must be expressed all the packages, with their marks and numbers, class of merchandise, and weight or measure of same; and which must be filled up and signed by the party despatching as well as by the Captain or Patron of the vessel [by the owner or Capataz of the troops of carts or train of mules may be] will be compared by the Commercial Agent with the general manifest which may have been given by this Custom House, and which the party despatching will present to him for that purpose.

- 2 Should the lading of a vessel be destined for various ports, a separate manifest of the same kind will be required for each.
- 3 All vessels, troops of carts, or trains of mules, which may be despatched for the Confederated Provinces in ballast or empty, must take a certificate of the same from this Agency.

Plaza de la Victoria, No. 7. DANIEL GOWLAND.

TEA.

An excellent assortment and great variety both green and black of the above article lately received from England by the subscriber; likewise superior Port, Sherry and Madeira wine in bottles.

JOHN BLEES, Corners of Calle Mayo No 48, and Merced 10.

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, 431-c-o

NOTICE.

If HENRY BLAIR, formerly of Carrickfergus, in the north of Ireland, and who sailed from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, about the month of November, 1844, applies to the undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.

J. R. & T. GARRETT, Solicitors, Belfast, Ireland. sept15-4-Jam

FOR SALE.

A steamer of 120 tons Burden, oak built, coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of together 70 to 80 horse power;—drawing about 5 feet when loaded and 4 feet without cargo.—The vessel has good accommodations for passengers in perfect condition, and has lately received new Ballers.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier Co 69 Calle Defensa. J.1-c-o

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

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, at Calle Mayo, No 153. aug4-

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The undersigned, agent for the sale of Brandreth's Pills in the River Plate, has appointed Messrs. G. & H. MACKERN, No. 20, Calle San Martin, his agents in this City.

It being notorious that large quantities of spurious Pills are constantly offered for sale, those persons desirous of obtaining the genuine article, can do so by applying to the undersigned at Montevideo, or to G. & H. Mackern, Buenos Ayres, who are constantly receiving supplies direct from Dr. Brandreth.

RICHARD HAYNES.

Buenos Ayres, March 10, 1855.

To Estancieros and others.—Just received from England, two iron cottages of the class now so much used on the sheep establishments in Australia, and particularly suited for this country for their cheapness, the easiness with which they can be moved and their being fire proof. For designs and other particulars, apply to No. 33, Calle Balcarce. feb.17-30

ON SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture, "Coombian" style, 8 feet, by 2 ft. 3 in. with an elegant assortment of types & ornamental letters appropriate for the publishing of a News paper. Apply at Calle La Defensa, No 69. July 8

WANTED.

Two competent driving Engineers for American high pressure engines. None will be received without good recommendations, and their professional capacity must be proved on trial to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer of the U. S. & S. A. Navigation Company.

Also for sale at the Tigre, two high pressure boilers nearly new, good for Saladero use. For further particulars apply to Henry Dowse, Steamboat Office, Calle Merced No. 17. sept-1-

Just Received, port and sherry wine in quarter casks and boxes, brandy in quarter casks of superior quality, for sale at moderate prices at No. 20, Calle Defensa. sept1-3-

WANTED.

To purchase the following British Packets:—No. 8, 23d September, 1856; No. 44, 1st May, 1859; No. 301, 26th May, 1832 apply at No. 145, Calle Parque, or at the Messrs. G. & H. Mackern's, No. 20, Calle San Martin. sept15-17

PETER MARTIN, Wholesale and Retail Saddler and Harness Maker.

Calle Defensa, No. 225.

Begs leave to inform his friends and customers, as also the public in general, that he has lately received a new and splendid assortment of Saddlery, Harness and Cart Gearing from England, consisting of the following articles, viz:—

- FIRST—Ladies and gentlemen's Saddles of the first class, plain and quilted, of the most approved style and fashion, with hog-skin and elastic seat saddles.
- SECOND.—Harness of superior quality and durability, for Gigs, Tandems and Coaches, (with gilt and plated furniture, of patent leather of a very superior class.
- THIRD.—A splendid assortment of round and flat reins of brown and patent leather, with fancy fringes and rosettes, plated or un-plated, and tasselled trotbands.
- FOURTH.—An elegant assortment of bridle bits and bordeaux, snaffles, pitman's and steel bits of a native shape with small bosses. Plated and steel spurs of all sizes with appropriate straps, patent leather legging for preserving the pantaloons in riding hunting, or shooting.

- FIFTH.—Ladies' and gentlemen's switch and hammer handle whips, both silver and electro plated, with malacca cane handles, of the very best quality.
- SIXTH.—Double barreled guns for sportsmen, with powder flasks, shot belts and game bags.
- ALSO, a first rate assortment of suitable and necessary stable utensils, consisting of horse rugs, head stalls, horse clothing in suits, spoggles, water and whalebone brushes, glove brushes, trimming scissors and combs, singing lamps, top boot brushes, hoof pickers and flams.

ALSO, cart and plough harness, with harness, chains, &c. &c. N. B. All orders carefully executed and attended to for any of the above articles and at very moderate prices. sept1-6m

PRIVATE TUITION.

A young lady wishes to give private lessons in English, Spanish and Music. Address by note to S. M., Calle San Martin, No. 20. sept2-

TO LET.

Three or four rooms, well furnished or without furniture, to single Gentlemen, or a married pair without family, for further particulars apply at this office. Sept2-6p

DESTINATION REFERENCES.

Table with columns: 1. Number, 2. Destination, 3. Name, 4. Date of arrival. Includes entries for London, Malaga, Havana, etc.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 7th inst.

Table with columns: Date of arrival, Class, Names, Nationalities. Includes entries for John Goodie, R. J. Rison, etc.

AMERICAN.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for Small, Harrison, Hagen, etc.

FRENCH.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for C. Bert, Camena, etc.

SPANISH.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for G. Zam. Alfonso, G. de la Havelle, etc.

HOLLAND.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for H. Hoornth, J. de J. van Elise, etc.

BREVEN.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for S. Schmitt, Athgell & Co.

DUTCH.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for B. Baechus, H. Hoffer, etc.

DANISH.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for J. Josefine, C. Geyen, etc.

HA NOVIARIAN.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for O. Onjes, Visser & Co.

SARDINIAN.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for P. Casanova, Brash & Prange, etc.

BRAZILIAN.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for P. Principe Americano, Pimenta, etc.

PORTUGUESE.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for A. Avellar, Meryelhes, etc.

SWISS.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for G. Duguid, Duguid & Co., etc.

BELGIAN.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for C. Bange, Bornefeld & Co., etc.

NO-COMMUNICATED.

Table with columns: Number, Name, Nationality. Includes entries for E. Van Praet, etc.