

# BRITISH PACKET

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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(No. 1512.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We select the following as a painfully interesting review of the unfortunate attack on the Malakoff, and a calm and dispassionate estimate of the actual situation of affairs in the Crimea:—

"All the particulars of the magnificent assault of the 18th of June can never be known,—the individual prowess, the deeds of daring of officers and men. The general heroism is acknowledged. There was a failure, but there was no defeat. The Russians are defending the fortress most gallantly, and the assailants have covered themselves with glory. We can never know all the particulars of the battle—many of them are buried in the silence and deep oblivion of the grave; but we now know all the features of the plan laid down by the general Commanding-in-Chief, and the longer we have examined the plan, we have the less to find fault with it. Had the execution corresponded to the plan, instead of failure and interruption in the siege, there would have been success and victory. We have failed for the present, but we have not been defeated. We have lost a battle, but we do not acknowledge the loss of honor, or high reputation, nor of a single inch of the ground we gained in the battle of the Tth.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 17th, a very large body of Turkish and Sardinian troops, with some French and British cavalry, were to cross the Tcher naya and move in the direction of Bakshir zera, for the purpose of meeting, and if needful, engaging, any Russian troops that might be on the move, to cover, relieve, or recruit Sebastopol. Likewise, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, the bombardment was to recommence, as on the 6th, from the whole of the siege artillery, 457 heavy cannon, and continue till late in the evening. On the morning of the 18th, the bombardment was to begin at three, and continue for three hours, at the end of which period the French were to make their grand assault on the Malakoff tower; and as soon as the French flag was waving on its summit, the English were to make their grand assault on the Redan battery. Everything seemed to promise success. The victory of the 7th was not forgotten. The allied armies were in fine condition, ready, burning with ardor for any achievement that implied courage, and was to be paid with honor. Being complete in point of numbers, and unimpaired in health, if an assault was to be made at all, now was the time to make it. But unfortunately, the Russians, by their spies, knew everything, and General Pelissier knew that they knew every thing, and was obliged, or thought it was obliged, to make some alterations, which were the primary causes of failure. The Turkish and Sardinian troops moved at the proper time but met with nothing; the bombardment of the 17th was most effective; but during the night of the 17th the Russians, always alert, repaired the damage done during the day, threw up more works, made preparations for a sortie, and in especial, dug a very formidable ditch, which added materially to the difficulties of the assailants. We come now to give an account of the repulse and its causes. First of all, General Pelissier sent Lord Raglan on the evening of the 17th, a message, that instead of waiting till the fortress should have been bombarded for three hours, he meant to make his attack very early in the morning. The French attack was to be

made by three divisions. They were not to move until signalled by rockets that the proper time had come. But, most unfortunately, General Mayran moved too soon; he mistook the signal, and led his unsupported troops to certain destruction. He himself soon fell. The other two divisions moved irregularly, and instead of making a simultaneous attack, which would have ensured success, they arrived at different times, and were cut up by the unaided, concentrated fire of the Russians. The French flag waved for a short time from the Malakoff tower. Lord Raglan saw that something was wrong; the French were not making progress, and in the chivalry of his heart, although he knew that until the Malakoff was taken, the Redan though taken could not be held, he gave the signal to advance, and the English attack took place, another edition of the Balaklava charge; success was not only improbable, but impossible. The English were cut down like ripe grain by the sickle. The second brigade of the Third Division, met with some success. Its assigned task was to take the Cemetery and the Barrack battery. The Barrack battery never was taken, but the Cemetery was taken, some houses were taken possession of, and the Little Wasp battery was taken and held for a few minutes. But, on the whole, the failure was complete. Great part of it was owing to mistakes and miscommunications, and changes of plans; but we are bound to say that the chief cause, was the unprecedentedly heavy, incessant, murderous fire of the Russians. It was unparalleled. Nothing could stand before it. The Times complains that more men were not sent to the assault; but more men would but have added to the slaughter. It is now impossible to think of raising the siege, or transferring the war from the walls of Sebastopol to the open country. The attempt must be made again and again until it is successful. We can stop now. War is a terrible game; the counters are human lives. We fervently hope that if this be the bloodiest, it will be the last of terrestrial wars. God grant it. The French lost 37 officers killed, 17 taken prisoners, 1514 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed or missing, 95 officers and 1644 men wounded—to a total of 3334. The English had 21 officers and 144 men killed; 68 officers, 1058 men wounded; 2 officers and 150 men missing; total, 1443. Making in all, of both armies, 4781 killed, wounded, and missing—a heavy loss, but not irreparable.

Shortly after the repulse, Lord Raglan sickened, and on the 24th died—his death no doubt hastened by vexation and sorrow. We had hoped that the noble old chief would have lived to win a great battle and return home in glory. But it seemed good, otherwise, to the great Disposer, and his warfare was ended amid sorrow for the slain, and sympathy for the wounded, and natural regrets that the combined armies should have suffered so severe a check, though it can never by any unprejudiced man be magnified into a defeat.

There are now, according to the very latest accounts, somewhere about 160 armed vessels of all sizes, belonging to France and England, in undisputed command of the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff, effectually limiting or rather destroying for the present the Russian naval force in these waters. There are also somewhere about 200,000 of the finest troops in the world—Turks, Sardinians, French and English—in high spirits and unimpaired health, well supplied, well commanded, in great part manning the lines be-

fore Sebastopol, and partly forming an army of observation, ready to do battle with any body of Russians, who may within certain limits, be found approaching the fortress.—The summer is wasting away, and our intelligence from the Crimea is of a meagre and unsatisfactory nature. What are the generals waiting for? More reinforcements? If the work cannot be done with 200,000 men, it will never be done. For more men to enable them to invest Sebastopol all round from sea to sea? To invest Sebastopol on the north and east as well as the south, would require 400,000 men—an impracticable and needless number. Sebastopol, as we have often been told, is a cluster of fortresses, which no doubt adds to the difficulty of reducing it, but makes it possible to assault and take the southern half before attempting to besiege the northern. What are the generals waiting for? A campaign in the open country, and then to return and assault and take Sebastopol? Sebastopol must first be taken, and then a campaign or series of campaigns in the open country will follow. We could not leave our trenches in the winter, even for the indispensable purpose of making a road to Balaklava; will we leave them, partially, or wholly in the summer, for the purpose of fighting an apocryphal army in the field? Though Sebastopol fall, the Czar will disperse every inch of ground, nor abandon it till he is driven out of the Crimea. Are they waiting to get hold of Perekop and starve out the garrison?—But this is in other words, before concluding the siege, to begin the campaign in the open country; for Perekop is no doubt strongly guarded, and already we hear of 72,000 of the finest troops of the Czar being on their march from the Prussian and Austrian frontier to reinforce the Russian army in the Crimea. Sebastopol must be taken by assault, involving an immense immediate expenditure of life, but, as it is agreed on all hands, the shortest method, and therefore ultimately the most humane. Every day of suspense is a triumph to the Czar; every hour that the siege can be protracted and the fortress held, is like a victory gained. The neutrality of Prussia is undisturbed—the determination of Austria is now known—the Russian army in the Crimea will soon be greatly augmented—now is the time for action and success. We cannot contemplate without anxiety another winter in the trenches—a repetition of the calamities and disasters that have caused nearly as much trouble and danger to the Government as distress to the troops. The discussions in Parliament, and the desperate efforts of the Derbyites to return to office, and the unseasonable and fruitless negotiations for peace, have diverted in some degree public attention, from the great trial of strength before Sebastopol—but the real battle is the battle for Sebastopol. If it be won while Lord Palmerston is in power, his tenure of office will thereby be strengthened more than by many debates and many favorable divisions; if it be lost, or too long protracted, his expulsion from office is sure. But the battle for Sebastopol is of far more importance than to determine what party, under what leader is to govern Great Britain. Just as the conquerors at Philippi and Pharsalia were the masters of the world, so will they who win the great battle for Sebastopol and remain masters of the Crimea, be able to dictate terms of peace, and remain for long the arbiters of Europe. We begin to weary for the termination of the session of Parliament, that the whole undivided, undistracted attention of the executive may be concentra-

ted on the great battle for Sebastopol—far more important in every point of view, than Parliamentary struggles, or political intrigues."

### Why Shave?

[Continued.]

Therefore I ask, why do we shave our beards? Why are we a bare-chinned people? That the hair upon the face of man was given to him for sufficient reasons it will take but little time to show. It has various uses, physiological and mechanical. To take a physiological use first we may point out the fact that the formation of hair is one method of extruding carbon from the system, and that the external hairs aid after their own way in the work that has to be done by the internal lungs. Their use in this respect is not lessened by shaving; on the contrary, the elimination of carbon through the hairs of the face is made to go on with unnatural activity, because the natural effort to cover the skin with hair is increased in the vain struggle to remove the state of artificial baldness, as a hen goes on laying if her eggs be taken away from her, and the production of hair on the chin is at least quadrupled by the use of the razor. The natural balance is in this way destroyed. Whether the harm so done is great I cannot tell; I do not know that it is, but the strict balance which nature keeps between the production of hair, and the action of the lungs, is too constant and rigid to be altogether insignificant. We have all had too much opportunity for noticing how in people whose lungs are constitutionally weak, as in people with consumptive tendencies, the growth of hair is excessive, even to the eyelashes. A skin covered with downy hair, is one of the marks of a scrofulous child, and who has not been saddened by the charm of the long eyelashes over the lustrous eye of the consumptive girl.

The very anomalies of growth show that the hair must fulfil more than a trifling purpose in the system. There has been an account published in the present century by Ruggieris, of a woman twenty-seven years of age, who was covered from the shoulders to the knees with black woolly hair, like that of a poodle dog. Very recently a French physician has related the case of a young lady over whose skin, after a fever, hair grew so rapidly, that at the end of a month, she was covered with a hairy coat, an inch long over every part of her body except the face, the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

There are other less curious accounts of women who are obliged to shave regularly once or twice a week; and it may be asked why are not all women compelled to shave? If beards and whiskers serve a purpose, why are they denied to women? That is a question certainly not difficult to answer. For the same reason that the rose is painted, and the violet perfumed, there are assigned by nature to the woman attributes of grace heightened by physical weakness, and to the man attributes of dignity and strength. A thousand delicate emotions were to play about the woman's mouth, expressions that would not look beautiful in man. We all know that there is nothing more ridiculous to look at than a ladies' man who assumes femininity to please his huge body of sisters, and wins their confidence by making himself quite one of their own set. The character of woman's beauty would be marred by hair upon the face; moreover, what rest would there ever be for an infant on the mother's bosom, tickled

perpetually with a mother's beard? Not being framed for active bodily toil, the woman has not the man's capacious lungs, and may also need less growth of hair. But the growth of hair in woman really is not much less than in the other sex. The hair upon a woman's head, is, as a general rule, warmer, longer, and the whole mass is naturally heavier than the hair upon the head of a man. Here by the way, I should like to hint a question, whether since what is gained in one place seems to be lost in another, the increased growth at the chin produced by constant shaving, may not help to account for some part of the weakness of hair upon the crown, and of the tendency to premature baldness which is so common in English civilized society?

(To be continued.)

## BUENOS AYRES.

### Constitutional Rights.

Our article of last week, headed as above, received a rather caustic review from our evening contemporary. In the state militant of the press, we are neither surprised nor chagrined at this; and in now attempting to remove some erroneous impressions, or rectify certain involuntary misrepresentations, we are well aware that we run the risk of hard knocks, from an antagonist so versed and dexterous in polemical tactics.

The mere juxtaposition of "Constitutional Rights and Protective Duties," is calculated to convey a false impression to the casual reader. It is the right of petition, not protective duties, that we advocate and maintain. That protective duties were the subject of the petition or representation to the Legislature, is an accidental and very secondary point, on which we have not as yet emitted any decided opinion.

What we complain of, is the intolerance of our colleague, in denying to others the free and full exercise of a right expressly consigned in the Constitution of the State; and the circumstance that the petitioners in this instance, form a numerous and respectable class, is a palpable aggravation of the offence. Where so many naturally desire, and some perhaps, expect a favorable answer, from their direct delegates and legitimate representatives, it is offensively officious, in any third party to thrust himself forward with an anticipative verdict of rejection. It is indelicate as regards the Judge, and unjust as regards the Petitioners.

Besides, there are in the mere style, a flippancy and hauteur, as repulsive to the impartial observer, as they must be galling to those who feel, or imagine themselves aggrieved. In the very first notice of this episode, we find the petitioners spoken of as *carpenters and shoemakers*. It is impossible for any one to mistake the depressive acceptance in which these terms are employed; and, since forced to it in self defence, we must add, that it is a species of argumentation more befitting the mouth of a Chinese Mandarin, than that of a Democratic Republican.

Again, the same idea recurs, slightly modified in the heading of the subsequent article, the "*Association of Workmen*." Of the great mass of our species, labor is the sole patrimony; and to speak of it with disrespect is to arraign the ordination of Providence. It would be easy to cite instances that blunt the edge of this sorry argument. Peter the Great, of Russia, was a carpenter; Sir Humphrey Davy, an apothecary; Franklin, a printer; Barritt, a blacksmith; Burns, a ploughman; the author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, a common tinkler; and Shakspeare himself, a nondescript door-keeper or candle-snuffer. These, and a thousand others, shed a halo on the class of workmen, that may well exempt it from such petty squibs as those we refer to.

Were such expressions incidental or isolated, they might be overlooked; but unhappily they are the exact counter part of the notable, the distinguished, the select, and other intimated and hyperbolic epithets, that offer to meet us in every step, in speaking of our clubs and coteries. In the one case and in the other, it is a vitiated and inconvenient phraseology, "that would be more honored in the breach than the observance." If we aspire to see the pampas of Buenos Ayres converted into corn-fields and orchards, we must learn to respect the sweaty

brow and the horny hand of industry, and speak with feeling and sympathy of the difficulties and privations to which young communities are subjected, and that press so heavily at this moment on a numerous class in this capital.

No doubt the country has a right to prescribe the conditions and fix the limits of its industry and commerce; but in doing so it will take into account its peculiar circumstances, and its prospective necessities. It is unsafe blindly to copy the example of England, or any other country. The circumstances are so different, that the policy which benefits the one, might cramp and retard the other. With her swarming population, her redundant capital, and all the appliances of scientific invention and mechanical contrivance at her beck, England has nothing to fear from foreign competition, and may therefore be justified in adopting an aggressive policy; that would be ruinous to others, who have not the same means to maintain the unequal contest.

Without maintaining protective duties as a system, we hold that the tradesmen of Buenos Ayres are entitled to the same discriminative protection, and on the same grounds of local expediency, as the agriculturists of Chivilivay. The arguments in the one case are as sound and unwarrenable as in the other.

Nor would it be so difficult as our antagonist assumes, to cite examples in favor of the system he so unceremoniously condemns. Brazil, Mexico, the United States and France, all retain, more or less, the system of high import duties, that really act as a stimulus and bounty to the native competitor; albeit the amount recovered enters the public treasury, and not their individual pockets; and we may also remark in passing that some of the States already quoted get on tolerably well. Whether the system, or a modification of it, might not be applicable to our situation, is the point at issue between the petitioners and the Legislature; and on which, at the present stage, it would be presumptuous in us to offer a decided and dogmatic opinion.

One thing is certain; that so long as indirect taxation is necessary as a source of revenue, it ought to be apportioned with a discriminative hand; falling on capital rather than wages, or imports rather than exports, and on articles of fancy and display rather than those indispensable to the support and comfort of the mass. In the hurry of our legislative reforms, those fundamental truths have sometimes been lost sight of; as in the cases of reduced duties on silks, and increased duties on the export of wool, hides and tallow.

We shall have occasion to return to the subject; meanwhile, we think the workmen petitioners have reason on their side, and ought to be treated, if not with deference, at least with courtesy.

**DIPLOMATIC MISSION.**—It is currently reported that Don Juan Bautista Peña is about to visit the Paraná, on a diplomatic mission near His Excellency, the President of the Confederate Provinces. The object, we presume, is to carry out the negotiations initiated in the Treaty of January last. A more judicious selection could not have been made, and we heartily wish success to so p. triotic a mission.

**THE FUTURE.**—Nothing official has been published, and we have not been able to obtain any reliable information. The case however, must be alarming, if we are to judge from the desperate remedies proposed. The rival ideas of Swiss legions, and diplomatic negotiations with Calicutra, are equally grotesque. The first is like sending to Europe for liches in a case of apoplexy; the other is to proclaim our own weakness, and thereby defeat the object proposed.

We propose a third expedient, more feasible than either; to give recede five thousand dollars of bounty, instead of one thousand as at present, for a term not exceeding two years, and to triple the pay of the officers and soldiers engaged in that service. We must first thrash the invaders, and if possible, recover some of the plundered property, when they may, perhaps, be disposed to listen to terms of peace. It is not a time to be penny wise and pound foolish.

**THE RAILROAD.**—We have learned with regret that there is a screw loose in the present administration, and that a temporary suspension is probable. It is also whispered that a similar calamity, arising from the exhaustion of the Exchequer, threatens the New Custom-House.

### Two-Weeks.

On the 16th August, the French and Sardinians repulsed a force of 50 or 60,000 Russians on the Tche-naya, with a loss in killed and wounded of 4 to 5000, including three Generals; and in addition 400 prisoners. The action lasted three hours, with a loss to the allies of about 140 killed, and 800 and odd wounded.

In the Baltic, Admiral Dundas had completely destroyed Swaborg.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was to be recommenced on the 15th. We may expect important news by the mail steamer

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

#### ARRIVALS.

October 3d.

Asuncion, American steamer, from Parana 1st, Rosario and San Nicolas 2d. Passengers, 43.

October 4th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo, 31 inst., with 20 boxes of silks, 55 do, 33 bales, 6 packages and 3 casks merchandise. Passengers, 83.

October 5th.

Constitucion, National steamer, Fidanza, from Montevideo, 5th, with 10 boxes and 5 bales merchandise, 4 boxes books, 8 hogsheads hams, 48 half barrels corn flour, 35 quarter casks white wine, 1200 cannon balls, 1500 doubletons. Passengers, 30.

October 6th.

Draka, Spanish brigantine, 200 tons, Silvestre Astuchi, from Barcelona, 6th August, to N. Martinez & Sons, with 191 pipes, 43 half do and 35 quarter casks red wine, 500 jars oil, sixty bales of paper, 1 box silks and lace, 6 do books, 5 do cards, 72 barrels sweet red pepper, 200 jars brandy, 25 bales hazel nuts, 25 do almonds, 50 bales brown wrapping paper, 4 boxes chocolate.

October 7th.

Menni, British steamer, from Montevideo, 6th, with 11 bales 46 packages and 34 boxes merchandise, 4 bags dried mushrooms, 10 barrels starch, 1 bag of seeds. Passengers, 40.

October 8th.

No fué Venecia, Spanish schooner, 105 tons, F. Urgell, from Barcelona, 31 May, Maaga, 22d, Rio Janeiro, 30th July, Montevideo, 4th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., with 150 pipes, 20 half pipes, 12 quarter casks red wine, 100 jars anise seed brandy, 10 bales oakum, 40 quintals matting, 1 box of chocolate, 200 do maraschino, 50 kegs tunney fish, 12 boxes olives, 12 do anchovies, 20 kegs pilchards, 27 boxes and 34 bales paper, 5 boxes almond oil.

San José, Spanish brig, 330 tons, J. Galli, from Barcelona, 11th June, Maaga, 22d, Tenerife, 1st July, Montevideo, 4th inst., to F. Arango & Co., with 312 pipes, 60 half do and 32 quarter do red wine, 15 quarter casks sweet wine, 60 do do dry, 100 boxes and 100 half do raisins, 51 boxes prunes, 20 barrels and 500 jars brandy, 500 do oil, 6 boxes dressed skins, 5 bags anise seed, 3 do cummin seed, 20 boxes vermicelli, 14 boxes red pepper, 25 bales white paper, 30 do brown do.

Indio, Spanish brigantine, 176 tons, E. Pages, from Rio Janeiro, 8th ult., Montevideo, 4th inst., to F. Arango & Co., with 1220 barrels sugar, 100 boxes candles, 403 rolls tobacco, 32 bags pepper.

Wilhelmine Maria, Hamburg barque, 290 tons, M. F. Gantschow, from Hamburg, July 15th, Montevideo, 7th inst., to Collett, Algett & Co., with 100 barrels roman cement, 1100 demijohns and 600 cases gin, 218 do, 120 demijohns and 20 casks spirits, 76 do and 243 boxes wine, 101 barrels sugar, 8 kegs butter, 3379 planks and boards, 2 iron chests, 44 lasts coal, 16 bales, 9 packages and 403 boxes merchandise, 47 do furniture, 67 do and 17 casks hardware.

St. Francois, French barque, 374 tons, Fremont, from Havre, 22d July, Montevideo, 4th inst., to Binou & Lafoucade, with 15 boxes wine, 40 do sardines, 50 do trunks, 893 do merchandise, 150 baskets champagne, 170 boards, 54,293 tiles.

Zeebloem, Dutch brigantine 193 tons, A. Zelding, from Hamburg, 13th July, Montevideo, 6th inst., to J. H. Grete, with 18 boxes drugs, 104 barrels tar, 9 pieces and 27 pack ges mahogany, 640 demijohns and 100 boxes gin, 10 do matches, 16 casks zinc 5 do hams, 75 boxes beer, 100 demijohns barley, 25 tons coal, 100 empty demijohns, 400 flag stones, 60 boards, 1 cask and 127 boxes hardware, 3 do piano fortes, 42 do & 17 packages furniture, 36 do, 7 bales & 135 boxes merchandise, 7 packages samples.

Hortencia, Spanish polacre, 240 tons, M. Suñoz, from Havana, 23d July, Montevideo, 4th inst., to Martinez & Sons, with 190 hogsheads caña, 30 barrels and 340 jars do, 371 cases and 8 barrels sugar.

Tomas, Spanish polacre, 202 tons, F. Maristany, from Havana, 12th July, Montevideo, 4th inst., to B de la Serna, with 467 cases sugar, 70 pipes and 1180 jars caña.

Ann Hall, British brig, 210 tons, J. Dempster, from Liverpool, 23d June, Montevideo, 7th inst., to Rennie, Tweedie & Co., with 10 boxes hardware, 52 barrels pitch, 25 tons coal, 25 boxes tin, 20 iron boilers, 340 bundles hoops, 60 do sheet iron, 12 chains, 17 anchors, 4 boxes steel, 39 bundles wire, 1381 bars and 146 bundles iron, 2 kegs nails, 1 do, 16 boxes, 6 bales and 5 casks merchandise.

Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo.

October 10th.

Jugnita, Spanish polacre, from Havana, to E. Ochoa & Co.; in quarantine.

Catalana, Spanish polacre, from Tarragona and Malaga, to Freyer Brothers; in quarantine.

Kite, American barque, 267 tons, John S. Oliver, from Baltimore 11th Aug., Hampton Roads, 18th, Montevideo, 8th inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1635 barrels and 200 half barrels flour, 150 kegs of hard, 30 boxes chairs, 3 do Guayaquil hats.

Phosphor, British schooner, 216 tons, J. Gibson, from Liverpool, 26th July, to Samuel Hesse, with 31 boxes and 134 casks hardware, 8400 slates, 50 crates earthenware, 100 barrels ale, 181 barrels roman cement, 1 cask and 1 box saddletry, 3 bales rags, 1 box and 11 pieces machinery, 12 anvils, 12 pair bellows, 100 camp ovens, 100 carts do, 400 dutch stoves, 1 cask bottoms for do, 9 casks and 82 bundles tubes, 1 box solder, 2 do shawls, 4 casks salt, 78 flag stones, 78 curb stones, 36 sink stones, 25 bundles wire, 30 do draining tools, 2 casks clay, 2 bundles pitchforks, 30 boxes and 8 casks axes, 203 kegs nails, 10 do shot, 1 crate mangles, 75 bags coke, 2 boxes biscuit, 24 bales linen, 40 boxes cotton thread, 2050 bundles iron, 169 sheets do, 10 tons coal, 10 kegs powder, 180 boxes tin, 35 pigs lead, 8 bingots do, 130 bundles spades, 29 boxes corals, 7 bales quilts 10 bales and 49 boxes printed cottons, 7 bales and 1 box woollens and cottons, 29 bales woollens, 6 casks, 20 kegs and 27 packages oilman's stores, 5 boxes silks, 16 do cotton hosiery, 10 do lace, 3 bales and 16 boxes merchandise, 5 do furniture, 34 boxes and 32 bales cotton.

29 de Septiembre, National brig, 144 tons, N. Martino, from Genoa, 17th, Savona 27th Ju y, Tenerife, 16th August, to B. Delfino, with 75 boxes marble, 100 marble steps, 95 boxes cordials, 510 do oil, 142 bales brown wrapping paper, 11 boxes and 7 packages merchandise, 2 boxes and 2 barrels sardines, 17 boxes and 5 packages seeds, 1 barrel of wine. Passengers, 122.

Tucuari, Paraguay war steamer, from Paraguay, with Paraguay brig Bermejo in tow.

Manta, American barque, 282 tons, J. B. Savage, from Boston, 14th July, Cape Verde, 24th August, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 89 barrels rice, 200 do sugar, 100 kegs nails, 126 boxes and 50 half boxes tea, 25 bales cottons, 160 duob coins, 335 dollars in American gold, 30 sovereigns, 1262 feet lumber, 134 moyos salt.

October 11th.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo, 10th inst., with 12 boxes and 1 bale merchandise, 208 bags wheat, 25 boxes absynth, 31 do kirch, 10 bales and 7 sermons tobacco. Passengers, 75.

Constitucion, National steamer, Fidanza, from Montevideo, 10th inst., with 2 cannons and 748 cannon shot, 23 boxes fire-arms, 30 do smoking pipes, 2 half pipes sulphur, 1 iron safe, 42 boxes, 2 casks and 8 bales merchandise, 5 boxes books, 1 carriage, 2 boxes and 2 packages samples. Passengers, 75.

### SALEINGS.

October 3d.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

Water Witch, American war steamer, for Montevideo.

Camilla, British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

Rio Bamba, National brig of war, for Patagona.

C. L. Bevan, American barque, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast, dispatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Hida, Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by A. Caprile, with 643 sardex ox and cow hides, 5514 dry do do, 10 bags and 13 ales hair, 88 sermons tobacco, 1690 horns.

Couper, Hamburg schooner, for Antwerp, dispatched by G. & H. Fein, with 3740 dry ox and cow hides, 477 salted do

do, 500 do horse do, 17 bales sheep skins, 40 do wool, 32 do hide cuttings, 8000 horns. Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo. Hersilia, British barque, for Mauritius, in ballast, dispatched by Treussen & Co.

October 5th. Lady Mona, British brig, for Colonia, in ballast, dispatched by T. Duguid & Co. Principe Americano, Brazilian brig for Brazil, dispatched by F. Buxoro, with 3250 quintals jerked beef, 80 dry ox and cow hides.

October 6th. Graciosa Fanny, Sardinian brig, for Marseilles, dispatched by J. Naon, with 1 bag and 103 bales wool, 139 do sheep skins, 5 do hair, 20 jars oil, 100 barrels tallow, 716 dry ox and cow hides, 9140 horns. Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.

October 8th. Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo. October 9th.

Mary Jane, American barque, for Ensenada, dispatched by Zimmermann & Co., in ballast.

Johanna & Elise, Hamburg barque, for Southampton, dispatched by Hartnicks & Sons, with 190 tons ashes, 74 do and 8000 bones.

Camens, French barque, for Montevideo, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons in ballast. Samuel & Edward, American brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by Zimmermann & Co., in ballast.

Jane Gaudie, British barque, for Montevideo, dispatched by Twyford Hall & Co., in ballast.

Silurian, British brig, for Mauritius, dispatched by R. & J. Carlisle, in ballast.

Afonso, Spanish zamacra, for Havana, dispatched by J. Maristany, with 2265 qq jerked beef, 50 boxes mares' oil.

Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

October 10th. John Rit on, British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by G. Bell & Co., with 20,504 horns, 60 dry ox and cow hides, 2681 salted do, 1203 do horse do, 18 tons bones, 590 dozens nutria skins, 35 sermons, 30 boxes and 83 bales tobacco, 35 do sheep skins, 5 do hide cuttings, 150 do wool, 51 do, 12 bags & 3 boxes hair, 70 pipes tallow, 20 do mares' grease.

October 11th. Industria, Spanish polacre, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons. Atalayador, Spanish brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

**EXCHANGE.—OCTOBER 13th.**

\$ on London and Panama	241.83
Paris Double	3.14
London do	52.4
Bills on London, per cent	61.9
Currents	2.7324
Do. Montevideo	par
France, per cent	81
United States, do	par
Per Panama	3.14
Extra discount on bills	358
Do. do	256
Exchange on Paris	61.9
Do. Lowest	6.9

**STEAM BREWERY,**  
Plaza Lorea, opposite the Steam Mill.

The proprietor of said Brewery has succeeded in completing his apparatus for the application of steam to the brewing of beer; in consequence of which he can supply the public with a superior class of beer, and in particular, remarkably wholesome being perfectly pure and clear. It will be delivered to private families, and there will always be a stock on hand, ready to despatch to the country or to the Provinces.

In the same house, there is a small quantity of very superior plants for sale; as also hops. oct13-3t

**WANTED.**—A groom, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at No. 79 Calle Peru. oct13-2c

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By a man and wife, the former as gardener, or to work in a chancra; the latter as cook or housemaid. Apply at No. 2, Calle Piedra. oct13-1c

**WANTED.**—Three or four unfurnished rooms, in a respectable neighborhood. Apply at No. 209, Calle Representantes, or in writing, at No. 20, Calle San Martin, addressed to "C." oct13-2c

**WESTPHALIA HAMS** and Seltzer Water, just received, at No. 61, Calle Belgrano. oct6-3c

**HARDWARE STORE.**

HENRY G. COLEMAN has removed his Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store, from No. 48, Calle Suipacha, to the PLAZA NERVA, CORNER OF CALLE DE LAS ARTES YND CANGALLO, and has on hand for sale, Carpenters' tools of the best class, viz.—smoothing planes, trying planes, bad, moulding and rabbit planes; fine exhibition pipe saws, files, hammers, nails; locks, patent latches, draw-back, brass door, till, cupboard, chest, &c., common Spanish Fr double and single doors; hinges of all kinds, long extra strong hinges for gates for quinta; brace bits, augers superior class, gimlets, &c.

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

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

Stryles 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, carpenter's, &c. &c.

**FOR GENERAL AND FARM USE.** Padlocks, rat traps, steel, cork screws, knives and locks, spoons, ladles and skimmers, tacks, rivets and screw nails, brasses, powder, caps and shot, capsules 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, snuffers and snuffer trays, bed keys with 1 2 and 3 keys, tacking, mattress, crochets and sewing needles of the finest quality, hammers for opening bales and cases, brass, iron and bronzed door knockers, sad trons, counter weighing machines, horse brushes, &c. &c.

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

**WANTED.**—A Kitchen Gardener, who understands mowing, ploughing and milking, and will have the opportunity hereafter, of being established in a Puesto, with an interest in a flock of sheep. If married, without in-umbrance, 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 Hubert 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's, 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 a farm house, a flour mill, garden, orchard, and excel in 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 San Rosa. sep13-3t

**BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS,**

Use's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines. McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary. McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary. Veasquez 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.

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

**REMOVAL.** Jacobs & Co have removed their Office from Calle Piedra to Calle San Martin No. 90. Sep22-6c

**WANTED.**—To purchase the following British Packets:—No. 8, 23d September, 1826. No. 44, 7th May, 1829. Apply at No. 145, Calle Parque, or at Messrs. G. & H. Mackern's, No. 20, Calle San Martin. oct13-c-o

**SHIPPING LIST**  
OF  
Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

**FOR LONDON.** Norwegian bark Celeritas, 240 tons, P. Sterg Master, now loading, and has disengaged room for 40 or 50 bales, which can be received on board immediately. Consignee A. Van Praet Esq. a18

**FOR LONDON.** Danish barque Union, 184 tons, A. I. Jorgensen, Master, is now loading and has disengaged room for about 50 bales. Consignees, Messrs Rosenthal, Gayen & Co. FOR LONDON.

British barque Golden Eagle, 237 tons, J. Cape, master, now loading, and is in every respect one of the finest vessels in that port. Class A I, 13 years, and has first rate accommodations for passengers. Consignees, Messrs. Treussart & Co. FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Energy, 221 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, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and has only room for light freight. This vessel is, without exception, one of the finest and fastest vessels afloat, classed A I 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, is now ready to receive cargo, and having a considerable portion engaged, will have quick despatch. Consignees, M'ssrs. Drabble Bros. & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg brig Caterina, 300 tons, A. I. Mewling, master, is now loading, and has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Consignees, Messrs. A. & T. Hollman. FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg brig Genise, 300 tons, A. I. Matzen, master, has only room for about 50 bales. Consignees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Belgian barque Maria Key, 229 tons, first class, and a most superior vessel, is now loading, and has only disengaged room for a few dry hides and bales. Consignees, Buigs, Bornefeld & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Hanoverian barque Celle, 300 tons, A. I. Hild Master, a splendid vessel, and only 1 year old, will be ready to receive cargo in the course of a week. Salted hides, will be engaged at a low freight. Consignees Messrs J. N. Bieber & Co. FOR NEW YORK.

American ship Parana, 552 tons, A. I. Langston, Master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in the course of fifteen days. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers. Consignee, A. Lins 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. Hoffer, master. Consignees, Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

British barque Hilda Charlotte, 260 tons, A. I. B. Oberg, Master. Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. British barque Abbott, 245 tons, at Leslie, master. Consignees, Messrs John Eastman & Co. British schooner, Bosphorus, 216 tons, A. I. Gibson, master.

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq. **FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.** Vessels calling in the "CHAN-

**NEL" for Orders.**

British bark South Esk, 246 tons, A. I. McConnel Master. Consignees M'ssrs. C. T. Getting & Co. Danish schooner Comet, 160 tons, A. I. S. Iesen, master. Consignees, German da Costa & Brothers. Danish brigantine Otto, 126 tons, A. I. Lange, Master. Consignees, Messrs. Renner del Sar. British brigantine Lantlie, 198 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 BORDEAUX.** The fast sailing French steam steamer Aquitaine, Bessar 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 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. Delfino, Esq. FOR ANTWERP.

The A I fast sailing Lubeck barque, Alma, Branstatt, master, is now receiving her cargo, and will meet with quick despatch. She has a room yet for a few tons. Consignees, Messrs. Casares & Sons. FOR MARSEILLES.

The fast sailing, A I Sardinian polacre Lucia, Podista, master, is a chartered vessel. Has very fine accommodations for passengers. Consignees Messrs Machain & Co. a11

**FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.** The splendid Sardinian barque Ammirabile Colombo, Narzono, 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. Delfino, Esq. FOR BAHIA.

The A I well known Brazilian brig Agua da Prata, J. G. Rino, master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days. Consignee, J. Mays 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. Has good accommodations for passengers. Consignees, Binotti & Lefebvre. FOR HAVRE.

The French bark Mogador, Benin Lachaux, master, will be a ship to load in a few days, and will have quick despatch. Has good accommodations for passengers. Consignees Messrs. Viale Brothers. For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees or to H. LEZICA & SAGORY, 4, Reconquista.

**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-c-o

**Superior Clarinet.**—For sale superior clarinet in cases; 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

**WANTED.**—A situation in a commercial house, by a young man, aged 25. He has a full knowledge of manufacture, 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

**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 foliage rising with all the vigour and pride of opening youth, while the old droops 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

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

Translation of a letter from Baron Sorel...

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir—For a number of years, I suffered most intensely from general debility, disordered state of the liver...

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin of the London Mission...

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir—Among my various travels, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills...

WONDERFUL CASE—DEATH ROBBER OF ITS VICTIM! ASTHMA CURED—AFTER GETTING UP BY ALL!!

Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq., of Buenos Ayres...

Sir—I have been a resident here for the last seven years, and during the whole of that time, (till within the last five months) suffered incessantly with asthma...

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FORTY-SEVEN YEARS DURATION! Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson...

Sir—For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion...

These celebrated Pills are wonderful & efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague, Indigestion, Asthma, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Lumbago, Cuts, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, Retention of Urine, Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Debility, Stomach and General, Dropsy, Secondary Sympoms, Erysipelas, Tic Douloureux, Female Irregularities, Tumours, Fevers of all kinds, Ulcers, Fits, General Affections, Gout, Worms of all kinds, Head-ache, Weakness, from whatever cause, Inflammation, eye, ear &c &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, (near Temple-Bar, London)...

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are given in the enclosed leaflet.

FOR SALE.

A great variety of ornamental plants of all sizes; which will be disposed of at extremely low prices...

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Buenos Ayres, July 23, 1855. The undersigned, Commercial Agent of the Argentine Confederation...

1 All vessels, troops of carts, or trains of mules, which may be despatched, loaded for the Confederated Provinces...

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 to the Confederated Provinces in ballast or empty...

DANIEL GOWLAND.

A CARD.

Mrs. Carrow, assisted by her husband, Rev. G. D. Carrow, Pastor of the American Church...

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

FOR SALE.

A steamer of 120 tons Burden, oak built coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of together 70 to 80 horse power...

IF HENRY BLAIR, formerly of Carrickfergus, in the north of Ireland, and who sailed from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres...

J. R. & T. GARRETT, Solicitors, Belfast, Ireland.

sep15-4t-1am

EXCHANGE TABLES.

Tables of Exchange upon England from 60 to 75 per Doubleton. Tables of comparative rates of Exchange between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video currency...

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

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

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.

Sherry Wine For Sale of the best quality ever imported, recently received from Cadiz in fourths and octaves.

AKAHS FOR SALE.

Pure South Downs, pure Merinos; and a cross between Leicesters and Merinos.

FOR SALE.

No. 141, Calle Mayo, with all its fixtures, saddles, bridles, and ninety horses, all in good order...

PETER MARTIN, Wholesale and Retail Saddler and Harness Maker.

Calle Defensa, No. 225. Begs leave to inform his friends and customers...

FIRST—Ladies and gentlemen's Saddles of the first class, plain and quilted...

SECOND—Harness of superior quality and durability, for Gigs, Trains and Coaches...

THIRD—A splendid assortment of round and flat reins of brown and patent leather...

FOURTH—An elegant assortment of bridle bits and bords, snaffle's, peitham's and steel bits of a native shape with small bosses...

FIFTH—Ladies' and gentlemen's switches and hammer handle whips, both silver and electro-plated...

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, sponges, water and whalebone brushes...

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 at very moderate prices.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The undersigned, agent for the sale of Brandreth's Pills in the River Plate...

It being notorious that large quantities of spurious Pills are constantly offered for sale...

RICHARD HAYNES. Buenos Ayres, March 10, 1855.

WANTED. Two competent driving Engineers for American high pressure engines.

ON SALE. A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture.

WANTED. To purchase the following British Papers:—No. 8, 23d September, 1826; No. 44, 17th May, 1829...

WANTED. To establish a bank and others. Just received from England, two iron cages of the class now so much used on the sheep establishments in Australia...

PRIVATE AUCTION. A young lady wishes to give private lessons in English, Spanish and Music.

TO LET. Three or four rooms, well furnished or without furniture, to single Gentlemen, or married pair without family...

FOR SALE. A young lady wishes to give private lessons in English, Spanish and Music.

TO LET. Three or four rooms, well furnished or without furniture, to single Gentlemen, or married pair without family...

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DESTINATION REFERENCES.

Table with columns for destination (London, Hamburg, etc.) and reference numbers.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 11th inst.

Table listing merchant vessels with columns for name, class, nationality, and agent.

AMERICAN.

Table listing American merchant vessels.

FRENCH.

Table listing French merchant vessels.

SPANISH.

Table listing Spanish merchant vessels.

HAMBURG.

Table listing Hamburg merchant vessels.

BREVEN.

Table listing Breven merchant vessels.

DUTCH.

Table listing Dutch merchant vessels.

DANISH.

Table listing Danish merchant vessels.

HANOVRIAN.

Table listing Hanovrian merchant vessels.

SARDINIAN.

Table listing Sardinian merchant vessels.

BRAZILIAN.

Table listing Brazilian merchant vessels.

PORTUGUESE.

Table listing Portuguese merchant vessels.

BELGIAN.

Table listing Belgian merchant vessels.