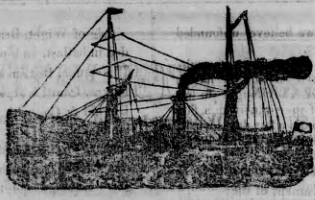


BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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ADVERTISEMENTS received till FRIDAY at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 38; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion.—NOTICES from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—GRATIS.

(No. 1514.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

Why Shave?

[Concluded.]

For that is another use of the moustache and beard. They protect the opening of the mouth, and filter the air for a man working in smoke or dust of any kind; they also act as a respirator, and prevent the inhalation into the lungs of air that is too frosty. Mr. Chadwick, years ago, was led to the discussion of this subject by observing how in the case some blacksmiths who wore beards and moustaches the hair about the mouth was discolored by the iron dust that had been caught on its way into the mouth and lungs. The same observer has also pointed out and applied to his argument the fact that travellers wait, if necessary, until their moustaches have grown before they brave the sandy air of deserts. He conceives, therefore, that the absence of moustache and beard must involve a serious loss to labourers in dusty trades, such as millers and masons; to men employed in grinding steel and iron; and to travellers on dusty roads. Men who retain the hair about the mouth are also, he says, much less liable to decay, or aching of the teeth. To this list we would add, also, that apart from the incessant dust flying in town streets, and inseparable from town life, there is the smoke to be considered. Both dust and smoke do get into the lungs, and only in a small degree it is possible for them to be decomposed and removed by processes of life. The air passages of a Manchester man, or of a resident in the City of London, if opened after death, are found to be more or less colored by the dirt that has been breathed. Perhaps it does not matter much, but surely he had better not make dust holes or chimney funnels of our lungs. Beyond a certain point, this introduction of mechanical impurity into the delicate air passages does cause a morbid irritation, makes diseases, and premature death. We had better keep our lungs clean altogether, and for that reason men working in cities would find it always worth while to retain the air filter supplied to them by nature for the purpose—the moustache, and the beard around the mouth.

Surely, enough has been here said to make it evident, that the Englishman, who, at the end of his days, has spent about an entire year of his life in scraping off his beard, has worried himself to no purpose, has submitted to a painful, vexatious, and not merely useless, but actually unwholesome custom. He has disfigured himself systematically throughout life, accepted his share of unnecessary the doloureux and toothache, coughs and colds, has swallowed dust and inhaled smoke and fogs out of complaisance to the social prejudice which happens just now to prevail. We all abominate the razor while we use it, and would gladly lay it down. Now if we see clearly, and I think the fact is very clear, that the use of it is a great blunder, and if we are no longer such a stouthearty people as to be afraid that, if we kept our beards we should not wash, we comb or trim them in a decent way, why cannot we cast aside our morning plague and irritate our skin no more as we now do.

I recommend nobody to grow a beard in such a way as to isolate himself in appearance from his neighbors. Moreover, I do not at all desire to bring about such a revolution as would make shaven chins as singular as bearded chins are now. What I should much prefer would be the old Roman custom which preserved the first beard on a young man's face until it became come-

ly, and then left it entirely a matter of choice with him whether he would remain bearded or not.

Though it would be wise in an adult man to leave off shaving, he must not expect after ten or twenty years of scraping at the chin, when he has stimulated each hair into undue coarseness and an undue rapidity of growth, that he can ever realise upon his own person the beauty of a virgin beard.

If we could introduce now a reform, we, that have been inured to shaving, may develop very good black beards, most serviceable for all working purposes, and a great improvement on bald chins; but the true beauty of the beard remains to be developed in the next generation, on the faces of those who may be induced from the beginning to abjure the use of the razors.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Particulars of the Battle of the Tchernaya—General Simpson's Despatch.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Aug. 18.

My Lord:—In my despatch of the 14th inst., I informed your lordship that I had reason to believe that the Russians would attempt, by a vigorous attack, to force us to raise the siege.

This they endeavored to do on the morning of the 16th; but the result was most glorious to those of the allied troops who had the good fortune to be engaged.

The action commenced before daylight, by a heavy column of Russians, under the command of General Liprandi, and composed of the 6th and 17th divisions, with the 4th and 7th divisions in reserve, attacking the advanced posts of the Sardinians.

The ground occupied by them is on commanding hills on the right of the position on the left bank of the Souhaia river, where it forms its junction with the Tchernaya, with two advanced posts on the opposite side. These were held with very determined gallantry for a considerable time, but, being separated from their supports by the river and not having the protection of artillery they were compelled to leave the most advanced one.

About the same time the 5th and 12th divisions, to which was added a portion of the 17th, advanced against the Brigade of Trakir, held by one battalion of French infantry of the line, who were for a short time obliged to yield and fall back upon the main supports; with these, however, they quickly retook the bridge at the point of the bayonet.

Again the Russians attacked with persevering courage, and were enabled to follow up their advantage by gaining the heights which rise precipitously on each side of the road; their success was but momentary—they were driven back across the river, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded.

The Russian general, in no way daunted by the failure of his two attempts, ordered a second column of equal force to the first, to attack; they advanced with such impetuosity, covered by the fire of their numerous artillery, that a third time the bridge was carried, and the heights above it crowned, but they were again repulsed, and retired in great confusion into the plain, followed by the bayonets of our gallant allies.

The General officer who commanded the Russian column, and who is supposed to be General Read, was killed, and in his possession was found the orders for the battle,

and commanded in person.

From these it would appear that it was a most determined attempt to force us to raise the siege. Had they succeeded, Balaklava was to have been attacked by one portion of their army, whilst the heights on which we now are, were to have been stormed by the other; and at the same time a vigorous sortie was to have been made from the town on the French works on our extreme left, from the Quarantine, and another on the works on our extreme right, on Mount Sapoune.

The action which I have endeavored to describe, is most glorious to the arms of the French and Sardinian troops. To meet the force of the Russians, the former had but 12,000 infantry, and 4 batteries of artillery engaged; the latter had 11,000 men in position, 4500 actually engaged, and 24 pieces of cannon.

The Russian force consisted of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, with one hundred and sixty pieces of artillery, and cavalry to the amount of 6000.

The disparity of numbers will readily explain to your lordship the difficulty that would have been experienced, had an attempt been made to follow up the advantage by a pursuit. The Russian retreat moreover was protected by the fire from the heavy guns in position on the Mackenzie heights. The loss sustained by the Russians, is estimated at between 5000 and 6000 men, including 600 prisoners, while on the part of the allies it does not amount to more than 1000 men.

This brilliant affair has caused the greatest delight amongst the ranks of the allied army; and while it adds fresh lustre to the gallant achievements of the French arms, it is with the utmost pleasure that I have to record the intrepid conduct and gallant bearing of the Sardinian troops under General Della Marmora, who have for the first time met, conquered, and shed their blood against our common enemy, who is now disturbing the peace of Europe.

Captain Mowbray's battery of 32 pounder howitzers was placed in advance with the Sardinian troops, and did most excellent service in preventing the advance of the enemy's artillery.

Our cavalry, under Lieutenant General Sir J. Scarlett, K. C. B., was placed in the plain of Balaklava, prepared to take advantage of any circumstance that might present itself, but the opportunity did not arise for calling upon their services.

I regret that I am unable to give a more detailed account of the part performed by the Sardinians, as up to this time I have not received General Della Marmora's report.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON, Gen. Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

Grand Charge by the Russian Troops.

The rush of the Russians was splendid. Without losing their time by firing, they advanced with an élan scarcely ever seen in Russian troops. Some French soldiers of Canova's division, who have during the winter guarded the trenches towards the Quarantine, and have had nearly daily skirmishes with the Russians, assured me that they never saw them moving on in such a style. They were new troops, being according to the prisoners and wounded, to the 5th division of the 2d corps d'armée, lately arrived from Poland. But their ardor was soon broken. They could not car-

ry their point, and were, after a short trial, repulsed both on the bridge and the hillock. The aqueduct which supplies the Turks, and which runs close to the foot of the hillock, formed the chief defence of the French. About nine or ten feet wide, and several feet deep, it skirts the steep hills so close that it is nearly in all places supported by a high embankment, offering considerable difficulties for an advancing force, and exposing it, as soon as it reaches the top of it, to the musketry fire from the heights. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the Russians crossed it on the right, and were beginning to scale the heights, when, taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, which fired with admirable precision, they were swept down wholesale and rolled into the aqueduct below.

Second attempt to Scale the Heights.

The first rush did not last more than ten minutes. The Russians fell back, but they had scarcely gone a few hundred yards when they were met by the second column which was advancing a pas de charge to support the first, and both united and again rushed forward. This second attempt was more successful than the first. At the bridge, they forded the river on the right and left, and forced the defenders of it to fall back. Scarcely was the bridge free, when two guns of the 5th Light Brigade of Artillery, crossed it and took up a position on the opposite side in an open space which divides two of the hillocks, and through which the road leads to the plain of Balaklava. While these two guns passed the bridge, a third crossed the river by a ford, and all three began to sweep the road and the heights. The infantry in the meantime, without waiting for the portable bridges, which had, moreover, been thrown away during the advance, rushed breast-deep into the water, climbed up the embankment, and began to scale the heights on both sides. They succeeded on this point in getting up more than one half the ascent, where the dead and wounded afterwards showed clearly the mark which they reached; but by the time they arrived there the French were fully prepared, and met them in the most gallant style. Notwithstanding the exertions and perseverance of the Russians, they were by degrees forced back, and driven after an obstinate resistance, across the bridge, carrying away their guns.

The Russians again repulsed, but receiving reinforcements, gain the crest of the hill.

While this attack took place on the bridge, the other column again attacked the French right. This time they came on in such a swarm, that they were neither kept back by the aqueduct, nor cowed by the Sardinian guns, which were ploughing long lanes through their scattered lines. On they came, as it seemed irresistible, and rushed up the steep hill with such fury, that the Zouaves, who lined the sides of it were obliged to fall back for a moment before the multitude. You could plainly see the officers leading the way, and animating their soldiers. I particularly observed one gallant fellow, who, at least twenty yards in advance of the whole column, was the first across the aqueduct, and I could still see him on the side of the hill. This furious rush brought the advancing column in an incredibly short time to the crest of the hillock, where it stopped to form. But the French had not

been idle during the time that the Russians were ascending the hill. The Zouaves had only fallen back from the side of the hillcock to the main body, which had been drawn up behind the top.

Under a murderous fire, the Russian columns are routed.

Scarcely did the column of the enemy show its head, when the guns opened on it with grape, and a murderous fire was poured down upon it by the French infantry. This immediately stopped the advance of the column, which began to waver, but the impetus from those behind was so powerful, that the head of it, notwithstanding the unexpected reception, was pushed forward a few yards more, when the French giving one mighty cheer, rushed upon the advancing enemy, who, shaken already, immediately turned round, and ran down, if possible, faster than they had come up. But the mass was so great, that all the hurry could not save them, and more than 200 prisoners were taken on the spot, while the hill side, the banks of the aqueduct, the aqueduct itself and the river-side were filled with dead and wounded. The Sardinian and French artillery, poured, moreover, a murderous cross-fire into the scattered remains of the column, of which scarcely a shot missed.—It was a complete rout. The French rushed down the hill-side and drove them far across the plain. This defeat seems to have so completely cowed them that nothing more was attempted against this side.

Another stand at the Bridge.

Not so on the bridge. Notwithstanding the heavy loss suffered by the second attack, the Russians concentrated once more all their forces, collected the scattered remains of the column which had been routed on the right of the French position, and brought up all their reserves to attempt one more attack. They again crossed the river, and the aqueduct too, and tried to take the heights—but in vain; the French were now thoroughly prepared, and the tenacity of the Russians served only to augment their losses. They were soon seen flying in all directions, followed by the French. This last attack was decisive, and immediately the usual Russian preparation for retreat—namely, the advance of the artillery showed clearly that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated, and were on the point of retiring. Three batteries, each of twelve guns, which during the greatest part of the attack had been nearly silent, began to open their fire, while the scattered remains of the infantry columns rallied behind a rising ground leading up towards the plateau of Akyer, or Mackenzie's height.

BUENOS AYRES.

Colonel Olivieri.

After a short quarantine, the gallant colonel of the Valiant Legion, disembarked on Sunday forenoon. His presence, as well it might, excited a thrilling sensation, in which admiration, gratitude and sympathy combined, stimulating and enhancing each other. During the rebellion and siege of 1852 '53, Colonel Olivieri, with the modesty of true valor, and the purity and disinterestedness inspired in chivalrous natures, by a sense of justice and a love of liberty, rendered services to the cause of Buenos Ayres, that can never be forgotten, that can never be required. Of these we have at once the proof and record in the distinctive appellation appropriated to his division—The Valiant Legion—that emulated the personal gallantry and daring of their leader and friend.

On a recent occasion, some one in the ardor of polemical discussion, had the bad taste to mention "the cost and inconveniences of that Legion." Presuming the remark to have been casual and unpremeditated, we allow it to pass without the indignant vituperation it would otherwise deserve. What the alleged inconveniences are, or were, we cannot fancy; but as regards the cost, we feel bound to say in vindication of an historical fact, that redounds to the credit of the personage of whom we treat, that his services were gratuitous; a circumstance that should exempt him at least, from all share or participation in the censure implied

in the ill-timed, and we believe unfounded insinuation referred to.

Of his comrades in that glorious struggle, most, doubtless, required pay, or the means of subsistence, whilst they fought in an arduous cause; but if they received a fair day's wages they also did a fair day's work; and here we think the matter should be allowed to rest.

During an absence of two years, Colonel Olivieri has experienced strange vicissitudes of fortune. Scarcely had he trod the soil of fair Italy, when the rapturous embraces of an attached family, were to be exchanged for the gloom of a Roman dungeon. The champion of liberty on the banks of the Plate, was now a forlorn captive, the victim of a grim and relentless tyranny on the banks of the classic Tiber! But we shall not dwell on this dark episode of his career, that excited lively sympathies, and called forth the active intercession of powerful friends.

His restoration to us is all the more welcome that it was unexpected; and in our circumstances it may also be regarded as providential. Hence the ardor of his reception that amounted to a public oration; as creditable to the community, as it must have been intensely gratifying to the feelings of the political exile. We felt moved to tears at the touching spectacle, and now bid him a hearty welcome to the home of his adoption.

The Situation.

There are things so passing strange that they exceed the limits of credibility; and the announcement of another rebellion in the very suburbs of the Capital, may fairly be regarded as such; yet true it is, and of verity, that Bustos, Flores, Lamela, and according to public report most of the other military chiefs that figured in the Revolution of December, 1852, are once more in the field with the banner of seditious emulferul.

So far it is a fac-simile of its predecessor of sinister recollection; and as several days have passed without any decisive result it is impossible to look forward without a shudder of apprehension. We see the same agents at work, on the same scene, and among the same elements; and it is impossible to avoid asking ourselves the questions, what may be its ramifications? what its tendency and object? and what the means of resistance at the disposal of the Government?

The notices of the movements hitherto published are extremely vague, and consequently unsatisfactory.

Bustos must have left the City on Tuesday night, and on the following morning halted at Matanzas, where he appears to have met rather a cold reception; and as he was then accompanied by only some 15 unarmed men, the wonder is that they were not all apprehended and delivered up to the authorities.

At mid-day on Wednesday, Colonel Conesa started in pursuit, and reached the Matanzas, where Bustos had been, about 6 in the evening; but he had then disappeared, and was supposed to have gone towards Quilmes or Ensenada, for the purpose of joining with Flores.

From this point we hear little more of Bustos, till the "TRIBUNA" of this morning, states that he was in flight towards San Vicente, in a group of fugitives that had been dispersed by Major Vila.

Flores must have disembarked near Ensenada, whether alone, or with a few followers from the Oriental coast, is not very certain; but he appears to have moved about without molestation in the district and village of Quilmes, till the Government forces made their appearance. The latest news of him are, that he was hotly pursued, and in retreat towards Ensenada, supposed for the purpose of re-embarking.

In addition to these, it appears that we have Lamela somewhere to the North; and rumour says, Olmos about the Tuyú, and Pedro Rosas y Belgrano at the Salado. Such are the meagre details of this unfortunate conflict.

Meanwhile, the Division of Colonel Echagüen, intended as a reinforcement for the Southern frontier, revolted after crossing the Salado, and some 200 dispersed, leaving him with a skeleton force of 58 veterans. In consequence, his march has been countermanded; and we understand he is now acting in concert with Colonel Conesa.

Our next fear is, that the news of these ongoing may encourage the Indians to still more daring incursions; and it is truly melancholy to see any part of the public force engaged in this fratricidal struggle, at a moment when they are so much needed to repel the barbarians.

Down to the hour of our going to press, we have no further reliable information to communicate.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres, ARRIVALS.

October 17th.
Livonia, British brig, 170 tons, J. Dick, from Glasgow 15th May, Bahia 25th Sept., to Renne Tweedie & Co., with 336 barrels and 50 boxes beer, 3 do hardware, 15 do thread, 470 bundles and 3216 bars iron, 1200 iron pots, 75 tons oil, 400 kgs powder, 10 boxes and 1 crate saddlery, 55 do earthenware, 15 bales cottons 7 boxes merchandise.

Isle of Wight, British brig, from Montevideo in ballast, and proceeded up the River.
Neptune, British barque, 287 tons, J. Le-feuvre, from Liverpool 24th August, to T. Daguid & Co., with 3330 bars and 1016 bundles iron, 1500 do hoop iron, 53 do spades, 11 chests and 12 half do tea, 1 carriage, 1 cart, 6 bushels, 170 boxes tin, 8 iron pots, 2 pigs lead, 3 corn mills, 3 bundles wheels, 648 stoves, 1369 iron pots, 5 casks sad irons, 2400 slates, 100 barrels Roman cement, 100 do beer, 10 do brandy, 494 boxes 221 bales and 123 casks merchandise.

Blossom, British brig, 234 tons, Barron, from Liverpool 17th August, to R. Kerr, with 97 bundles and 8 bags wire, 100 grid stones, 21 crates earthenware, 130 bundles spades, 26 barrels beer, 520 iron pots, 500 do ch stoves, 12 crates, 100 socket pipes, 50 anvils, 315 kegs paint, 36 do shot, 5000 bricks, 742 brushes, 3 casks machinery, 2 poles do, 4 wheels do 8 ingots tin, 2 pigs lead, 2720 bars and 1235 bundles iron, 171 casks, 853 boxes and 282 bales merchandise.

Neptune, British brig 208 tons C. McDonald, from Liverpool 21st July, to E. Von Seutter, with 300 tons coal.

October 20th.
Camilla, British mail steamer, from Rio Janeiro 13th Montevideo 19th inst., with the mail from Southampton. Passengers, 48.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 19th inst., with 323 barrels sugar, 60 rolls tobacco, 498 boxes vermicelli, 300 do oil, 3 do wax, 194 do wine, 2 do cigars, 5 iron chests, 1 bale paper, 725 cannon balls, 12 casks, 18 bales and 44 boxes merchandise, 150 Doubloons. Passengers 144.

October 21st.
Cartagenera, Spanish schooner of war from Montevideo.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schifano, from Montevideo 20th inst., with 500 bags wheat, 89 arrobas copper, 21 boxes and 1 bale merchandise. Passengers, 54.

Mafra, Brazilian brig, 270 tons, J. J. Diaz das Praeres, from Rio Janeiro 18th September, Montevideo 19th inst., to J. C. Meyrelles, with 1537 barrels sugar.

Chemango, American barque, 329 tons, J. H. Illinois, from Baltimore 30th July, Montevideo 17th inst., to B. Bornfield & Co., with 230,561 feet lumber, 51 tons coal.
Roman, Oriental brigantine, 126 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 21st inst., to E. D. Rizzo, with 61 pipes 14 half do and 1 quarter do caña, 10 tons coal, 10 bags barley, 1000 half do flour, 59 boxes tea, 100 do 21 bales and 1 cask merchandise.

October 22d.
Masland, Dutch brig, 218 tons, T. Post, from Antwerp 1st August, Montevideo, 20th inst., to Bunge, Bornfeld & Co., with 190 kegs nails, 200 do blue, 15 do paint, 100 boxes wine, 57 barrels zinc, 73 rolls cordage, 100 barrels roman cement, 93 bales paper, 500 boxes iron, 18 boxes furniture, 63 do pipes, 39 do cigars, 505 do glass, 421 do, 16 bales and 5 casks merchandise.

October 23d.
Ronda, Spanish polacre, 135 tons, A. Roldes, from Rio Janeiro, 4th, Montevideo, 22d inst., to F. Arango & Co., with 742 barrels sugar.

Leonie, French ship, 437 tons, Meurier, from Bordeaux, 3d September, to A. Mancilla & Co., with 779 barrels and 59 half barrels wine, 1584 boxes and 12 baskets do, 324 boxes sardines, 40,000 tiles, 30 boxes starch, 100 boxes and 3 packages cork stoppers, 1 box shoes, 1 do toys, 2 do capsules, 3 boxes and 1 package tobacco, 217 bales zamac, 405 boxes absynth, 7 do candles, 92 barrels and 135 boxes brandy, 72 barrels and 52 half barrels vinegar, 1 box glassware 3 do paper, 5 do cigars, 1 do lamps, 3 do carriages, 4 do furniture, 3 do fashions, 1 do rum, 1 do iron bedsteads, 1 do looking-glasses, 3 trunks shirts, 1 box pistols, 31 do liquors, 10 do Rohans elixir, 90 packages box boards, 26 boxes, 25 baskets fruit in brandy, 56 boxes preserves, 115 do kirsch, 125 do oil, 150 baskets ale, 100 boxes vermuth, 6 trunks merchandise, 2 boxes samples, 1 do grind-stones, 1 do fire-arms.

October 24th.
Duvivier, French barque, 209 tons, F. N. Bourise, from Cadix, 26th August, to order, with 117 lasts salt.
Sappho, British barque, 446 tons, R. Hil-

dreth, from Glasgow, 1st September, to Renne, Tweedie & Co., with 100 tons coal, 60 tons iron, 4595 iron pots, 40 demijohns vitriol, 4292 bars and 177 bundles iron, 305 iron tubes, 48 casks soda ash, 452 casks ale, 60 crates earthenware, 200 kegs powder, 100 barrels roman cement, 200 boxes smoking pipes, 36 casks paint, 25 bales merchandise, 6 casks and 7 boxes saddlery.

October 25th.
Menai, British steamer, from Montevideo, 24th, with 529 bags wheat, 1 do coffee, 85 bags merchandise. Passengers, 80.

Constitution, national steamer, Fidanza, from Montevideo, 24th, with 227 bags wheat, 50 do farina, 1 cannon, 3 pipes rum, 16 boxes wine, 19 boxes merchandise, 1 do samples. Passengers, 175.

Coriolan, French barque, 219 tons, F. Pertus, from Bordeaux, 29th August, Montevideo, 23d inst., to Blas Despouy, with 354 barrels, 4 half barrels and 500 boxes wine, 9 boxes absynth, 3 do kirsch, 3 do vermuth, 1 do liqueurs, 2 half barrels brandy, 2 boxes medicines, 3 boxes leeches, 1 do needles, 1 do wearing apparel, 7 packages merchandise.

SAILINGS.

October 17th.
Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

October 19th.
Helene Danish schooner, for Brazil, dispatched by Rosenthal, Gayen & Co., in ballast.

Isle of Wight, British brig, for up the river, in ballast.

Cecilia, Spanish polacre, for Havana, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 3505 qq jerked beef.

October 21st.
Water Witch, American war steamer, for up the river.

Emily, Hamburg barque, for Montevideo, dispatched by A. Blanck & Co., in ballast.

Salvador, Spanish polacre, for Brazil, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 50 pipes mares' grease, 64 barrels tallow, 50 dry horse hides, 2700 quintals jerked beef. Menai, British steamer for Montevideo.

October 22d.
Colbert, French ship, for Ensenada, dispatched by M. Lopez & Co., in ballast.
Asuncion, American steamer, for San Nicolas, Rosario and Parana.

Clintonia Wright, American barque, for for Baltimore, dispatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co, with 2001 silted ox and cow hides, 1476 dry do 100 do horse do, 6000 horns, 221 bales wool, 37 do hair.

October 23d.
Cartagenera, Spanish schooner of war, for Montevideo.

Shipping Memorandum.

Arrived.—At Genoa, August 25, Anna, hence 15th May; 26th, Bella Dolinda, hence 28th May; 24th, Monte Alegro, hence 16th May. At Southampton, Sept. 6th, City of the Sultan, hence 9th June.—At Cette, Aug. 22d, Diego de Leon, hence 18th June. At Marseilles, Aug. 30, Duca de Genova, hence 24th May. At Antwerp, Aug. 12th, Italia, hence 6th June; Sept. 2d, Johanna, hence 16th June; Aug. 24th, Nami, hence 8th May. At Hamburg, Aug. 12th, Urania, hence 15th June. At Havre, Aug. 12th, Eulalie, hence 5th June; Aug. 28th, Vertumno, hence 12th June. At Gravesend, Aug. 23d, Laura, hence 6th June; Aug. 23d, Ruggien, hence 3d June. At Liverpool, Aug. 11th, Argentina, hence 8th June; Aug. 26th, Maria, hence 17th June; 26th, Qu en, hence 13th June. At Charlestown Bay, Merchant, hence 17th of June. At Yarmouth, August 6th, Louise, hence 30th May. At Harwich, Aug. 8th, Marion, hence 21st April.

VESSELS SAILED FOR B. AYRES.

From Barcelona, August 30th, Nueva Pepita.
From Bordeaux, August 24th, Leonie.
From Cette, August 27th, Soleil.
From Marseilles, August 15th, Norfolk; 23d, Union.
From Hamburg, September 4th, Hannah Thornton; Sept-ber 4th, Hilding, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
From Helvoet, August 25th, Jacobus.
From Flushing Roads, August 31st, The-tis.
From Liverpool, August 24th, I. O.

From Deal, Aug. 12th, Chilton.

VESSELS LOADING FOR B. AIRES.

At Liverpool.—Ipswich, Isis, Elizabeth Wood, Acorn, Crusader, Maria. For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Anna Premiss, Abenoa.

At London.—Enchantress. For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Admiral Napier, Spinner and Isla.

At Havre.—Frederic. For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Gil Blas.

At Bordeaux.—For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Vaillant and Primoguet.

At Marseilles.—Maria Amelia.

Queensdown, August 24th.—The Annie Hall Rothers, from Ardrossan for Montevideo, arrived here with pumps choked.

EXCHANGE.—OCTOBER 27th.

Table with exchange rates for various locations including London, Paris, and Buenos Ayres.



Extraction of Corns in five minutes, without bleeding or pain.

The undersigned engages to extract corns, whether hard or soft, and however old or painful, and to cure swellings on the toe-joints, or disorders in the nails, in a brief period, to the entire satisfaction of his employers, without drawing blood, or causing the slightest pain.

Persons preferring to have the operations performed in their own houses, will be attended on due notice being given.

J. RAUNHEIM, Calle San Martin, No. 104, from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. oct27-1f

CACHES-COACHES.

DON LUIS SAUZE coachmaker, having returned from Europe, has the honor of acquainting his former customers, and the public in general, that he has reopened his establishment at No. 59 Calle San Martin, (formerly Calle 25 de Mayo) under the firm of Sauze and Rivadavia; where there is on hand a large assortment of elegant Parisian coaches of the most approved manufacturers for sale, to exchange for used vehicles, or for hire by the day, month or trip, as may suit customers.

He also undertakes to construct or repair vehicles, for which he has brought an assortment of the best materials. He can likewise bring out on commission any kind of vehicle, having made arrangements for the purpose with the most accredited establishments; and to facilitate selection, can show drawings and designs of the most fashionable and approved modes; holding himself responsible for the damages they may sustain or the repairs they may require; assuring those who may employ him, that no pains will be spared to merit their patronage.

N. B. Having learned from several parties, that our immediate neighbor D. Pedro Peguero, who lives in the house of D. Prudencio Rosas, has misled many persons, who were in quest of our establishment, telling them that he could undertake the same, we request particular attention to our address, No. 59 Calle San Martin. oct27-1f

Ground for sale.—In the Village of San José de Flores, there is for sale, in one or more lots as may suit purchasers, a piece of ground containing about two squares; situated at the distance of two squares from the Church. For further particulars apply at Calle Venezuela No. 217. oct27-2p

Hott's Ale.—In QUARTS AND PINTS.—Just arrived by the Chilton, from London, a parcel of this very superior ale universally admitted, to be the best imported, and which has obtained in this market such a decided preference. For sale in cases at the store No. 29 Calle Reconquista, or per dozen on single bottles at No. 19 same street. oct27-3c

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 GANGalLO.

and has on hand for sale, Carpenters' tools of the best class, viz.—smoothing planes, trying planes, bead, moulding and rabbit planes; fine exhibition prize saws, files, hammers, nails; locks, patent latches, draw-back, brass, door, till, cupboard, chest, &c., common Spanish for double and single doors; hinges of all kinds, long extra strong hinges for gates for quintas; brace bits, augurs 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, adze's, hammers, &c.

FOR CHACRAS, QUINTAS & ESTANCIAS.

Scythes, fine 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, camp ovens, &c. &c.

FOR GENERAL AND FAMILY USE.

Pad-locks, rat traps, steels, 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, snuffers and snuffer trays, bed keys with 1 2 and 3 keys, tacking, mattress, crotchet and sewing needles of the finest quality, hammers for opening bales and cases, brass, iron and bronzed door knockers, sad irons, cutter 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. [6

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of August last, the partnership which existed in Manchester, (England,) Buenos Ayres, and elsewhere, under the firm of BRADSHAW, WANKLYN & JORDAN, expired, when Mr. James Hibbert Wanklyn, retired therefrom. The business is continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of BRADSHAW, JORDAN & Co.

HAS. B. KRABBE, Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21, 1855. oct22-3t

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. sept15-3t

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 Teacher for the Scotch National School. Applications and testimonials to be sent on or before the 1st proximo, to the Rev. James Smith, from whom any information regarding the school may be had. Those who apply are requested to state, in their own handwriting, what branches of education they profess to teach.

Just Received.—A lot of very superior Sherry, in cases of two and three dozen each, at J. T. BLAKEWAY & Co's, No. 90, Calle San Martin. oct20-3t

PLOUGHS, PLOUGHS, PLOUGHS.

A fine assortment of American, Scotch and English Ploughs and Grubbers, on sale, Calle de la Defensa No. 401.

English Saddles complete (Adams make), at \$500. oct27-1f

SHIPPING LIST OF

Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

FOR LONDON.

Norwegian bark Celeritas, 240 tons, P. Starig, master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail immediately. a18

FOR LONDON.

Danish barque Union, 134 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, 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. 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. Murdock, master, has all her heavy cargo engaged and shipping, and has only room for light freight.

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 1 13 years, and has most superior accommodations for passengers.

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.

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.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British barque Neptune, 280 tons; A. I. Lefeuvre, master, a well known regular trader, and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg brig Genise, 300 tons, A. I. Matzen, master, has her entire cargo engaged and shipping.

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.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hanoverian barque Celle, 300 tons, at. Heild Master, a splendid vessel, and only 1 year old, is now ready to receive salted hides, and will take them at a very low freight.

FOR NEW YORK.

American ship Parana, 552 tons, A. I. Langston, Master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail immediately. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers.

FOR NEW YORK.

American barque Pristia, — tons, A. I. Savin, Master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and will have quick despatch. This vessel is in every respect a good and most desirable conveyance, and has superior accommodations for passengers.

FOR NEW YORK.

American three masted schooner, Hannibal, 436 tons, A. I. Kline master, a new vessel and one of the finest in port, is now loading, and has only disengaged room for a few dry hides or bales, and has first rate accommodations for passengers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Dutch brigant ne, Bacchus, 182 tons, A. I. G. Hofker, 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.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

British schooner, Bosphorus, 216 tons, A. I. Gibson, master. Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

British barque Jane Anna, 392 tons, A. I. Morton, master. Consignee, Saturnino Soriano, Esq.

American barque Chilton, 277 tons, A. I. Pennell, master.

Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. British brig Bloomston, 264 tons, A. I. J. Barren, master.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY. Vessels calling in the "CHAN-NEL" for Orders.

British bark South Esk, 246 tons, A. I. McConnel Master. Consignees M. srs. O. T. Getting & Co.

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

British brigantine Ianthe, 198 tons, A. I. J. Press, Master. Consignees, Messrs. Dickson & Co.

HENRY A. GREEN.

No 51, Calle Reconquista

SHIPPING LIST OF

H. Lezica & Sagorta.

FOR BOURBON.

The splendid new French clipper ship Leonie, Maurier, master, has beautiful accommodations for passengers, and is in every respect a desirable opportunity.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship Corneille, A. I. Billard, master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and has only room for a few tons of light goods.

She is a most desirable opportunity for passengers. Consignees, Messrs. A. Mançilla & Co.

FOR CETTE.

Sardinian brig, Annibale, A. I. Chisparra, master, is a chartered vessel, and can only admit passengers, for whom she has very good accommodations.

FOR BORDEAUX.

The fast sailing at French screw steamer Aguitaine, Bysarr 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 comfort.

FOR MARSEILLES.

The beautiful Sardinian barque, Giulia, Pariz, master, is now loading, and has yet room for a few tons of light goods. She has very superior accommodations for passengers.

FOR ANTWERP.

The A 1 fast sailing Lubeck barque, Alma, Bramstadt, master, is now receiving her cargo and will meet with quick despatch. She has room yet for a few tons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

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

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

The splendid Sardinian barque Ammirabile Colombo, Narizzano, master, has already part of her cargo on board, and only requires a few tons on freight. This is a good opportunity for passengers.

FOR BAHAL.

The A 1 well known Brazilian brig Agus da Prata, J. G. Rino, master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days.

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.

FOR HAVRE.

The French bark Mogador, Bertin Lachaux, master, will be ready to load in a few days, and will have quick despatch. Has good accommodations for passengers.

FOR HAVRE.

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

Superior Claret.—For sale superior claret in cases; also in boxes of 1 dozen each. E. VON SEUTTER & CO. Calle Santa Rosa 152. sept29-6c

TO LET.—A large comfortably furnished room to the street, at No. 13, Calle Tucuman. sept29-6c



HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

Translation of a letter from Baboo Sarabjee Chetty of Allahabad dated 17th of October 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir - For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, disordered state of the liver, together with melancholy and drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advised from some of the most clever native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew not what to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are forbidden by our holy religion), but after wavering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and to the great of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have recovered vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my salutations, and believe me yours till death.

(Signed) BABOO SARABJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavius Martin of the London Mission, dated Maulmain, May 19th 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir - Among my various trials, I have observed with great satisfaction in the benighted island of Fijee many cases where medical skill has been deficient, particularly in dropsy. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, I do not even present signs to my imagination, I do not myself therefore, enjoy the acquaintance with the facts. A poor woman, at this place, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint she was tapped eight times, within six months, I visited her myself, and gave her a box of your Pills, and after taking them, she seemed better, she continued them, and persevered for about nine weeks, when she was perfectly cured; and has since, through the blessing of Providence, enjoyed the best of health. They are a truly invaluable remedy for females at the turn of life, and for young women with obstructions in their health. Yours truly,

(Signed) OCTAVIUS MARTIN.

WONDERFUL CASE - DEATH ROBBERED OF ITS VICTIM! ASTHMA CURED.

AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!! Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq. of Buenos, dated March 12th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir - I have been a resident here for the last seven years, and during the whole of that time, (with in the last five months) suffered unceasingly with asthma, attended with continual spitting of blood, which completely deranged my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but unfortunately my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condition, I was recommended your Pills, after containing them for five, the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared, and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now, relish the most simple food.

I remain Sir, your obliged servant, (Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut. Thompson) of Dinapore, dated the 1th of July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir - For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion, the last thing determining me from attending to my ordinary avocations, although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago, when my health seemed totally to have failed, a friend kindly advised me to try your Pills, which after some persuasion I commenced to use; I must confess they quickly produced a change for the better, and by continuing them, every symptom of my disorder disappeared, and I am now perfectly cured; my health being better than it has been for the last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to mention, that my daughter, aged sixteen who suffered considerably for two years, has just been restored to health by your invaluable Pills. I am Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine), your obedient servant, (Signed) JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Indigestion
Asthma Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin Lumbago
Dysentery Piles
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Consumption Scrophulous, or King's Evil
Debility Sour Tomacis
Dropsy Stone and Gravel
Dysentery Secondary Strapsitis
Erysipelas Tic Dououreux
Feverish Irregularities Ulcers
Fever of all kinds Venereal Affections
Gout Worms of all kinds
Headache Weakness, from what
Inflammation &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 214, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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, Calle Tucuman. August 1st

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Buenos Ayrs 8, 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, of 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 merchandize, 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 as 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 de-patched 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.

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

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 Boilers. - For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier Co 69 Calle Defensa. J. L. C.

NOTICE.

If HENRY BLAIR, formerly of Carlefergus, in the north of Ireland, and who sailed from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, about the month of November, 1854, applies to the undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage.

J. R. & T. GARRETT, Solicitors, Belfast, Ireland. sep15-4-1am

EXCHANGE TABLES.

Tables of Exchange upon England from 60 to 75 per Donbloon. Tables of comparative rates of Exchange between Buenos Ayres and Monte Videan currency, and vice versa. At G. & H. Mackern's, Calle San Martin No. 20.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

RECOVA VIEJA No. 19 VICTORIA SQUARE. Onnces, 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. d31-c

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary. Velesquez Spanish and English Dictionary. Do. do. abridged.

Poetical works of Heamans, Burns, Montgomery, &c., &c.

Novels, by Bulwer, James, Scott, etc. The above for sale, at No. 20, Calle San Martin.

RAMS FOR SALE.

Pure South Downs, pure Merinos; and a cross between Leicesters and Merinos. Apply at No. 57, Calle Defensa. sep15-5t

WESTPHALIA HAMS and Seltzer Water.

just received, at No. 61, Calle Belgiano. oct8-3c

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 bog-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 fronts and rosettes, plated or e-bands, and tasselled throatbands.

FOURTH - An elegant assortment of bridle bits and bordonos, snaffles, pelham's, and steel bits of a native shape with small bosses. Plated and steel spurs of all sizes with appropriate straps, patent leather legzons for preserving the pantalbons in riding hunting, or shooting.

FIFTH - Ladies' and gentlemen's switch 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 cliding in suits, sponges, water and whale-bone brushes, glove brushes, trimming scissors and combs, singeing lamps, top boot brushes, hoof pickers and flannels.

ALSO, cart and plough harness, with haines, chains, &c. &c.

N. B. All orders carefully executed and attended to for any of the above articles and at very moderate prices. sep1-6m

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.

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 to age rising with all the vigor and pride of opening youth, while the old droops its head as if lamenting over the errors of its youth.

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

ON SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture, "Colombian" style, long 3 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. 67. July 8

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

To Estancieros and others.

Just received from England, two iron cages of the class now so much used on the sheep establishments in Australia, and particularly suited for this country from their cheapness, the easiness with which they can be moved and their being fire proof. For designs and other particulars, apply at No. 33, Calle Balcarace. feb. 17-6c

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. sep22-

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. Sep22-6p

Just Received, port and sherry wine in quart casks and boxes, brandy in quarter casks of superior quality, for sale at moderate prices at No. 20, Calle Defensa. sept-1st

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.

DESTINATION REFERENCES.

Table with columns for destination and reference numbers. Includes entries like 1st Lima, 16 Continent, 31 London, 46 Rotterdam, etc.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 25th inst.

Table with columns for Date of arrival, Class, Name, and Nationality. Includes entries like 29th of Aug, 31st of Aug, 1st of Sept, etc.

BRITISH.

Table listing British merchant vessels and their agents. Includes entries like 31st of Aug, 1st of Sept, 15th of Sept, etc.

AMERICAN.

Table listing American merchant vessels and their agents. Includes entries like 1st of Sept, 15th of Sept, 30th of Sept, etc.

SPANISH.

Table listing Spanish merchant vessels and their agents. Includes entries like 1st of Sept, 15th of Sept, 30th of Sept, etc.

HAMBURG.

Table listing Hamburg merchant vessels and their agents. Includes entries like 1st of Sept, 15th of Sept, 30th of Sept, etc.

DUTCH.

Table listing Dutch merchant vessels and their agents. Includes entries like 1st of Sept, 15th of Sept, 30th of Sept, etc.

DANISH.

Table listing Danish merchant vessels and their agents. Includes entries like 1st of Sept, 15th of Sept, 30th of Sept, etc.

HANNOVERIAN.

Table listing Hannoverian merchant vessels and their agents. Includes entries like 1st of Sept, 15th of Sept, 30th of Sept, etc.

BRAZILIAN.

Table listing Brazilian merchant vessels and their agents. Includes entries like 1st of Sept, 15th of Sept, 30th of Sept, etc.