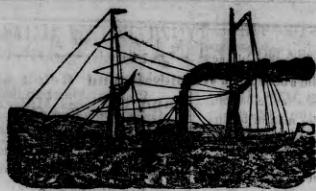


BRITISH AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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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, Beneficent and Beneficial Societies, &c. — GRATIS.

(No. 1515.)

BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Monthly Retrospect.

When truths become too trite or too dazzling, it is customary to veil them under the form of fables or allegories. We are heartily disgusted with the oft-repeated terms, stagnation, paralyzation, &c.; and for variety's sake, and to blunt the edge of an unwelcome truth, we may for once adopt the astronomical imagery, that an accomplished contemporary has lately transferred with tolerable success, from poetry to politics. In deference to so respectable a precedent, we may therefore say, that the short-lived brilliancy of our commercial situation and prospects, duly noted and gratefully recorded in our retrospect for September, has suffered a partial eclipse, by the sudden, rather than unexpected interposition of an erratic and opaque body, better known under the popular terms, invasion, sedition or rebellion, between the importers and their customers; the former aptly representing the primary planets, and the latter their satellites.

It has been said, and specious facts have been adduced in support of the theory, that the last half of each century is notable for civil commotions, wars and disasters. Why it should be so we cannot fancy; but as regards this State in particular, and the Republics of the River Plate in general, not to speak of China, Russia, France, England, Mexico, and other places of minor note, the XIXth century so far, bids fair to furnish further corroborative evidence of said theory, unpalatable as it unquestionably is to the present generation.

In our own case, these commotions and the disasters consequent on them, have acquired a chronic character, and recur with periodic regularity. We begin to anticipate some invasion or rebellion, with the same faith and assurance, that we look forward to the return of spring itself; and, strange to say, the uninterrupted succession commences with the first year of the last half of the century.

In the spring of 1851, all eyes and thoughts were directed to the movements of the Grand Liberating Army, that earned its laurels on the field of Caseros. That of 1852, was heralded in by the civic pronouncement of the 11th of September, with its reaction of the first of December, under Lagos; that shook our social fabric to its foundations, and left us breathless and exhausted, albeit crowned with victory in the spring of 1853. In November, 1854, Costa and his compeers met the warm reception they merited on the glorious field of the Tala; a short and brilliant campaign, but long enough to shake public confidence, and suspend commercial relations; leaving another long and dreary blank in the journal during the best business months of our year. After all these untoward vicissitudes, here we are in November, 1855, the special review of which we defer to a subsequent stage of our article.

In looking back to the tangled path we have crossed, our chief wonder is that any thing deserving the name of business should have survived the repeated and unmerciful shocks to which ours has been exposed, during the lengthened period to which we now allude. Such phenomena of elasticity and vitality, are to be met with only in the annals of young communities. Reassured in some degree by this consoling reflection, we now confine our remarks to the past month.

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres, from 27th September, to 31st October, 1855.

	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.	GERMANY HOLLAND BELGIUM	ITALY.	SPAIN.	HAVANA.	UNITED STATES.	BRAZIL.	TOTAL OF OCTOBER.	TOTAL OF JANUARY TO SEP.	GRAND TOTAL.
Number of vessels.....	5		2	3	2	2	3	3	20	817	230
Tonnage.....	1186		495	478	341	478	870	609	4288	73387	77775
ARTICLES.											
Beef, jerked, quinquina.....						5770		5375	11345	218059½	329404½
Be. preserved, mules.....										1023	1023
Bones.....	66800								66800	219261	219261
B. t. ns.....	1374								1374	828	828½
Bone ash, ton.....	892								892	4407	4999
F.athers, bales.....										205	203
Gu. ns, t. ns.....										1021	2091
Hair, bales.....	119			18					137	2082	2277
Do. seros and bags.....	18			10				43	71	1155	12226
Hide cutting, bales.....	5		32		13				50	1366	14.6
Hides, ox and e. w. salted.....	4545		326	642			2001		8124	36253	370677
Do. do. do. dry.....	60		11212	7620			2267		68014	63328	619121
Do. horse do.....	1203		100				100	50	1453	19952	21406
Do. do. salted.....			2477				1111		3588	88549	92137
Horns, ox and cow.....	20504		1947	10830	13500		24000		88180	391901	1080081
Ho. ns, t. ns.....			9						9	187	196½
Skins calf, bales.....										112	112
Do. do. dozens.....										424	424
Do. deer, bales.....										64	64
Do. do. dozens.....										28	28
Do. goat, bales.....										1	244
Do. do. dozens.....										934	934½
Do. nutria, bales.....										117	117
Do. do. dozens.....	590								590	1090	1650
Do. sheep, bales.....	72			233				2	370	4346	4716
Do. do. dozens.....				62						704	704
Do. slunk ca f, bales.....						1			1	98	99
Do. do. dozens.....				82					82	1167	1501
Mares grease, pipes.....	20			393				70	483	1746	2820½
Do. do. dozens.....				2					50	4417	4467
Tallow, pipes.....	70			20		60			210	892½	9136
Do. boxes.....			45							4894	4894
Tobacco, boxes and serons.....	371		45	88					504	10275	10879
Wool, bales.....	250		114	114					916	24629½	26546½
Do. serons and bags.....				1					1	635	636

In our retrospect for September, we noted a decided improvement both in the transit demand, and for local consumption. — This continued brisk and animated during the first weeks of October, during which a fair amount was done for the Confederate Provinces, and something above an average for the Republic of Paraguay. Even the local demand evinced a disposition to operate on a rather extended scale, but was sadly hampered and ultimately nipped in the bud, by the untoward oscillations of our circulating medium. In such circumstances, sellers of course, can only treat in specie; which is a risk the purchasers are not inclined to run; as the difference in paper money when their engagements fall due, might easily be greater than the ordinary rates of profit in the market. This is frequently ruinous to the retail dealer, without any corresponding advantage to the importer. Hence the extreme sensitiveness of our market, and the immediate stagnation in the local demand, that accompanies the first announcement of a new conflict, or the mere anticipation of one. That is our present situation; the local demand once more prostrate, and comparatively little doing for transit; how long it may continue so, depends on circumstances that defy all calculation.

The arrivals during the month are more formidable in appearance than reality, several of the vessels having brought rough cargoes of little intrinsic value; still the stocks on hand are heavy, much heavier than is desirable in our actual circumstances and with our immediate prospects. As significant signs of the times, we may mention two facts; the one that we have lately been bringing goods from Montevideo; the other, that the people of Goya, in the Province of Corrientes, are clamorous for an indefinite deposit. These show that the evil is not confined to this market.

ARTICLES OF DAILY CONSUMPTION.—The arrivals during the month have been heavy, especially from Spain and the United States. Spanish wines are abundant, and unless of very superior quality difficult to be realized, at a considerable reduction on late rates. The same holds true of Brazilian and North

American rum, of which there is here a large consumption under the name of caña Brazilian tobacco, rice and yerba, likewise show a downward tendency. Sugars on the contrary remain firm, and apparently refuse conformity to the general rule. The langour arising from abundant supplies, is further aggravated by the precarious and uncertain state of our money market, so that the wholesale transactions have latterly been inconsiderable.

In building materials, iron and flag stones are the principal articles in brisk demand. French and Genoese tiles are abundant. — Of lumber, there is an immense stock in second hands, and a good many cargoes in deposit. Prices on board have fallen from 46 to 28 patacoes; and it is doubtful whether the late mentioned rates can be maintained if cargoes continue to pour in at the late rate.

Coals are abundant, and during the summer months are not likely to leave more than a moderate freight. Salt is a perfect drug. The stock on hand is enormous, with little demand except an occasional transshipment for the interior rivers. The price has fallen in a few months, from 11 to 5½ rials silver the fanega; one of those sudden and extreme revulsions for which our market is proverbial.

The proposed abolition of import duties, on coals, lumber, and a considerable list of other articles, sanctioned by the Senate, has been rejected by the General Legislative Assembly; consequently, they will continue for the ensuing year to pay an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. as heretofore. The question gave rise to a warm debate in the Assembly; and should these duties not be imperatively demanded for the sake of revenue, we venture to predict, that it is the last time they appear on the statute book; although in our opinion there are others equally and even more objectionable; for instance, all duties on export produce, and the import duties on foreign flour and grains, when prices, as at present, rise far above a fair remunerating rate to the home grower. As the most important interest in any State, we would grant the agriculturalist a liberal and equitable protection; but we would not

concede to him, and still less to a clique of sordid speculators, the right or power of tyrannising over a whole community, by tampering with the principle article of human subsistence.

And here we must remind the Minister of Finance that there are now in Buenos Ayres other classes, and other important industries besides those of cattle-breeders and agriculturalists; classes and interests that must be taken into account, in any practical system of policy or legislation that may be adopted. Making every allowance for the warmth of debate, the assertion that these are ONLY INTERESTS, is as unfounded as it was inopportune and impolitic.

If half our population is to be converted into herdsmen, and the other half into agriculturalists, we have not, and never can have, a sufficient number of cattle to occupy and support the first, nor mouths to consume a hundredth part of the produce of the latter. The hue and cry of foreign immigration becomes a solecism. We have already more than enough; and the fate of each successive generation, would be to fall lower and lower in the scale of civilization, till they reach that of the Pampa Indian; the NE PLUS ULTRA of humanity.

EXPORT PRODUCE.—On this all-important point, we must repeat once more the oft-repeated and lugubrious tale of empty stores and bleak prospects. There are no stocks on hand of any kind; wool always excepted.

The season has arrived when our Saladeros should commence their operations in good earnest; but cattle in proper condition are not only extravagantly high in price, but we are persuaded that there is a positive scarcity of them, that it will require more years than we care to name, to remedy and adjust.

Of the quantities forwarded during the past month, a very large proportion has reached us from the interior rivers, and in particular from the Province of Entre Rios. As will be seen from our export table, hides of all kinds, and produce in general, maintain extremely high prices; the advance on horse hides, from 6½ to 11 rials and upwards being the most notable.

Of the present clip it is generally supposed

that three-fourths have been contracted for at prices which ought to content our wool-growers. Owing to our late unsettled weather, the sheering has been fully a fortnight later than usual in commencing; but as the fields are clothed with a luxuriant verdure, there is no inconvenience to be apprehended from the bur. Weather permitting, we may expect bustling times for the next two months, and of course this year, there will be little hanging back or depositing. As the flocks are in prime condition, and the season upon the whole has been remarkably favourable, besides the superior quality, we may expect a considerable increase over the quantity hitherto remitted. It is the only department of our rural industry on which we can reflect with satisfaction; and that has little to fear except from the incorrigible perversity of rebels and traitors.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECT.—With three abortive rebellions in the short space of six months, we cannot present a flattering picture of our actual situation, nor speak in confident terms of our immediate prospects. Our social system has been vitiated, and it is now evident that much time and patient perseverance will be required to effect a radical cure. From the ashes of a great military despotism has sprung up a race of minor chieftains, disposed and ready at all times to copy the example of their prototype; and unfortunately, not a few of a lower grade, too demoralized by a long career of marauding depredation, to submit to the restraints of personal exertion, and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. These united, form a permanent nucleus of disorder and rebellion; and unhappily, there is also a numerous class, especially in our rural districts, so long and thoroughly accustomed to a blind and passive obedience, that they are easily seduced or forced into the anarchical alliance.

Of the two first we have hardly any hope of even a partial reformation. Their recollections of the past, their aspirations, their habits all conspire to render them a perennial source of perturbation. This we may expect, and against this we must constantly be on our guard, as the curse and penalty attached to civil war, by the ordination of a stern and inexorable Providence.

Of the remaining class, the mass of our peasantry, we entertain a more hopeful opinion. All along they have had the dangers, the privations, and the cold neglect of their employers, as their only share in the joint adventure. In the hour of danger, they have the front rank assigned them. If unsuccessful, the hard blows and rough treatment are all reserved for them. Their leaders always possess the best means of escape; and in the event of falling into the hands of public justice, there are seldom wanting considerations of general expediency, or the intercession of powerful relatives or interested allies, to palliate their offence, and mitigate the sentence that falls with all its severity on their unfortunate and comparatively innocent instruments.

The guacho is not so rude as not to comprehend the working of this iniquitous system, of which he has so long been the duped and victim. For the best of reasons, reasons founded on dear bought personal experience, he begins to have a salutary dread and an instinctive abhorrence of the anarchist. He knows that by espousing or lending himself to his cause, he has every thing to lose and nothing to gain. To him it has always been, and ever will be a lottery of pure blanks, in which it is worse than folly to go on staking indefinitely his liberty, limbs and life. Hence the incredulity with which he listens to the promises, and receives the insidious caresses of pseudo friends and liberators; and to this we must ascribe the ease and momentary success with which the late emenates have been suppressed in the bud, without underrating the exemplary activity displayed by the public authorities on the present occasion.

We hail as one of the most hopeful symptoms of our case, this passive resistance or negative opposition to rebellion and anarchy; and we may anticipate still more important results, in proportion as it is more fully comprehended, and more generally adopted and practised. Under the benefic shade of the Constitutio, we see the successive growth and development of this precious element; and when it has attained

its maturity, the demagogue and military aspirant may exclaim "Othello's occupation's gone." But this is a remote anticipation, and must not be taken by the man of business as the basis of his calculations for the present.

With a Commission about to start for the Capital of the Confederate Provinces, it would be injudicious at this moment to say much of our political relations. We foresee difficulties and possible complications, not only at the Paraná, but in the anomalous situation of the Oriental Republic, and the exceptional position of Paraguay as regards Brazil and the United States. Whilst we hope the best both for ourselves and others, it is impossible not to feel some unpleasant misgivings.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—This interesting exhibition took place on the evening of the 25th ult, and as usual was numerous attended, both by pupils and spectators. The Chapel was tastefully fitted up, and everything conducted with perfect order and harmony. Many of the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable both to themselves and their teachers; and the heart must be callous to the best interests of society, that does not wish God speed to such institutions.

We congratulate the worthy Pastor, and his christian coaljutors, on the marked success that continues to crown "their labors of love;" and the congregation at large on the salutary influence of such an occasion, on the nearest and dearest ties of domestic life.

WANTON MURDER.—The victim in this case is James Smith, an Englishman by birth, but resident in this country from an early age. It took place on Sunday last, on the Estancia of Santo Domingo in the District of Quilmes, where deceased had glisterly been residing, and according to the account we have received, from a perfectly reliable source, we cannot fancy circumstances more appalling and inexplicable.

The murderer is a native, who has held for years the situation of Majordomo on the Estancia, and was universally respected as an active, intelligent, and trustworthy person. He and the deceased had always lived on the best terms. They were both perfectly sober at the time, not an angry word had been exchanged, nor is it known that any misunderstanding subsisted between them. Several persons were present at the moment.

The murderer had a pistol in his possession. Taking it in his hand, he first addressed another fellow-workman who was present to this effect.

"I intend to kill some one, and I think I will take you."—"No," replied the other in jest, "why not take the Englishman?"

Turning to deceased, he addressed him in the same strain—"Very well" was the jocund reply—"Where do you wish me to point?"—"Here" replied the unsuspecting victim, pointing to his heart;—and the next moment converted the apparent jest into an appalling reality, and stretched him on the ground weltering in his heart's blood.

Such is the horrifying account of a tragedy, that calls for a strict investigation, and a more lengthened comment than we can give it at present. The remains of poor Smith were interred on Tuesday, at which time the murderer was still at large!

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

October 24th.

Henrique, Spanish brig, 161 tons, J. Barcelo, from Malaga 6th August, Montevideo 22d inst., to Zumaran & Co., with 40 pipes and 50 boxes red wine, 334 quarter casks and 90 barrels sweet and dry wine, 100 quintals shot, 150 kegs olives, 15 boxes almond oil, 2 do books.

October 25th.

Delino, Sardinian brig, 188 tons, E. Moriaro, from Parnagua 13th and Montevideo 24th inst., to B. Delino, with 66 tercios and 1088 half do yerba, 333 bags rice 50 dozen handspikes.

Rapido, Brazilian brigantine, 144 tons, F. J. Gonzalez, from Rio Janeiro 7th Montevideo 24th inst., to J. M. Eneas & Co., with

667 barrels sugar, 100 bags rice, 30 rolls tobacco.

Pescott, American barque, 278 tons, L. Fallet, from Boston 15th Augt., Cape Verdes 16th September, to Zimmermann F. & Co., with 20 028 feet pine lumber, 30 bags pepper, 120 moyes salt, 1 bale feathers.

Nox, British schooner, 152 to S. Le Gresley, from Glasgow 25th Augt., to Thomas Duguid & Co., with 50 demijohns, 20 tons pig do, 300 casks beer, 200 boxes tobacco pipes, 23 do do fish, 10 tallow pans, 26 crates earthenware, 2600 iron pots, 40 kegs barley, 79 boxes cotton thread, 7 do woollen shawls, 50 camp ovens with covers, 15 tons coal, 38 casks soda ash, 20 bottles vitrol, 1 case and 2 pack gins wearing apparel, 1 do silk, 8 bales carpets and rugs, 93 boxes and 13 bales cottons, 4 boxes saddlery, 8 boxes cottons and woollens, 7 bales and 2 boxes woollens 1 box containing a portrait.

Hamburg, Hamburg barque, from Hamburg 15 Augt., Montevideo 25d inst., to Treussin & Co. with 50 demijohns and 30 barrels barley, 32 do linseed, 40 boxes cologne water, 40 do cordials, 10 do paper, 30 barrels argentine, 50 do Roman cement, 1 do lime, 275 rolls cordage, 62 bales oakum, 60 tons coals, 1520 planks and boards, 16 baskets mineral waters, 11 packages and 1 box wire, 1 package and 5 bales drugs, 1 iron boat, 9 boxes piano fortes, 144 do furniture, 48 do 7 bales and 46 packages merchandise, 14 do samples, 50 baskets with dishes.

Cornelle, French ship, 422 tons, Billar from Havre 22d August, Montevideo 24th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 8 boxes artificial flowers 126 boxes and 37 packages hardware, 66 packages carriages and harness, 15 boxes and 37 packages leather and dressed skins, 39 boxes cigars, 77 do kirch, 51 do absynth, 3 do mineral waters, 90 do wine, 140 do sardines, 5 do oil, 5 do medicines, 1 do fire arms, 6 do books, 22 do and 72 packages porcelain, 75 baskets champagne, 8 boxes matches, 50 sets trunks, 26 boxes tobacco, 27 packages glassware, 8 piano fortes, 29 boxes and 15 packages furniture, 9 barrels wine, 33 boxes and 1 package hats, 1 barometer, 5 box s buttons, 5 do gloves, 7 do musical instruments, 12 do hanging paper, 43 boxes and 15 packages perfumery, 12 boxes and 20 packages cottons, 15 do woollens and cottons, 9 do silk 2 bales cloth, 8 do woollen shawls, 2 packages cord, 1 do cologne water, 2 boxes woollens, 4 do billard balls, 132 boxes 20 casks and 46 packages merchandise.

Paranguense, Brazilian barque, 210 tons, P. G. Cordeiro, from Parnagua, 13th inst., to A. F. Ramos, with 600 tercios and 398 half do yerba, 23 pipes aguardiente 359 bags rice, 48 do grain, 12 rolls cordage.

George Otis, American brig, 173 tons S. J. C. Bellstedt, from Cadiz, 28th August, Rio Janeiro, 14th inst., to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 70 lasts salt.

October 26th.

Susan Soule, American brigantine, 175 tons, W. Baker, from Concepcion de Pen co (Chili), 31 September, to Nicholson, Green & Co., with 3540 bags wheat, 8 packages merchandise.

Hedwig, Brema barque, 277 tons, H. A. Kahle, from Newcastle, 24th July, to C. T. Getting & Co., with 318 tons coal, 2795 iron pots, 30 casks paint, 10 do alkali, 360 kegs white paint.

Georgia, American barque, 363 tons, J. B. Lindsay, from Portland, (U. S.) 4th August, to S. B. Hale & Co., with 266,350 feet lumber.

Jennette Bertha, Hamburg barque, 262 tons, H. F. Ausborn, from Hamburg, 4th August, Montevideo, 25th inst., to Arturo Blanck & Co., with 100 boxes codfish, 600 do and 1900 demijohns gin, 612 boxes wine, 200 do candles, 50 barrels sugar, 10 casks aguardiente, 2 do anise seed brandy, 65 rolls cordage, 40 boxes nails, 311 do hardware, 46 do and 2 bales merchandise, 1 package shoes, 160 demijohns barley, 2 piano fortes, 4926 pieces lumber.

October 27th.

St Mary's, American barque 297 tons, A. Milliken, from Hamburg, 15th July, Montevideo, 26th inst., to Treussin & Co., with 50 barrels tar, 50 do pitch, 39 lasts coal, 1015 boards, 24 planks, 5 boxes wine, 20 do matches, 17 do furniture, 97 do, 3 casks

and 1 bale merchandise, 6 packages 14 boxes and 8 casks hardware.

*Jacobus, Dutch barque, 294 tons, J. J. Van Loon, from Rotterdam, 28th August, to D. T. Visser & Co., with 600 planks, 1999 boards, 10 tons coal, 300 barrels sugar, 10 kegs and 10 boxes hardware, 62 do glass ware, 10 do cologne water, 60 do merchandise, 23 do cigars, 1100 do, 1000 demijohns and 40 half pipes gin, 20 do spirits, 15 pack. agut stock fish, 2 do samples.

Antagonist, American barque, 363 to ns L. Crowell, from New York, 27th August, to H. J. Ropes, with 500 barrels roman cement, 1469 do and 100 half do flour, 105 barrels and 296 boxes starch, 255 half chests tea, 200 kegs white lead, 50 barrels turpentine, 64 rolls cordage, 12,808 feet oak, 5605 do hemlock, 350 bundles wire, 30 boxes cassia, 1000 boxes fire crackers, 50 do tobacco, 75 do matches, 10 do varnish, 50 nests tubs, 200 dozen pails, 500 do brooms, 13 boats.

October 28th.

Paquito, Spanish brig, 160 tons, P. A. Martinez, from Vigo, 6th Sept., Montevideo, 27th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 142 barrels sardines, 4 boxes fish. Passengers, 39.

SAILLINGS.

October 26th.

Mena, British steamer, for Montevideo. Otto, Danish schooner, for England, dispatched by Renner del Sar, with 93 tons ashes, 12 do and 51,000 bones.

October 27th.

Gipsy, American barque, for Montevideo, dispatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. in ballast.

Soyrara, American brig, for Porto Alegre dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co., in ballast.

Trojan British barque, for Euseñada, dispatched by Rennie, Tweedie & Co., in ballast.

Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.

October 28th.

Tacuarí, Paraguay war steamer, for Paraguay.

María Eugenia, Sardinian barque, for Paraguay, dispatched by B. Viale & Co., in ballast.

EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 1st.

Bull, ox & cow hides, and calf skins, duty 2 dol each ey.	
Dry Madero, narrow without bulls, 28, 4 30 lbs pesado of 35 lbs	52 1/2 "
Dry Madero, narrow with bulls, 28, 4 30 lbs pesado of 35 lbs	52 1/2 "
Dry Madero, narrow with bulls, 28, 4 30 lbs pesado of 35 lbs	52 1/2 "
Dry Madero, narrow without camp, 25 pesada of 27 lbs.	52 1/2 "
For Spain, 25 lbs scarce	52 1/2 "
Do, Y. America, 21 & 25 Pounds.	51 1/2 "
Hides of all stales, from carts.	129 1/2 "
Do, of low weights, say average 17 lbs scarce	52 1/2 "
Hides calf skins, say over 17 lbs scarce	51 "
Ox hides, salted, 60 & 65 lbs per 60 lbs scarce	4 45 "
Cow hides, salted 50 & 55 lbs per 60 lbs scarce ris sil.	11 "
Duty 1 dollar each.	
Horse do, each dry ey ris sil.	23 1/2 "
Do, do, salted 4 of 22 & 25 lbs ris silver, 24 sil.	10 11 "
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem	
Novata, dry, 3 dol duty, each, possibly 35 lbs.	51 1/2 "
Duty 3 doll. per ton	
Shew washed, mixed, per 20 lbs common	45 1/2 50 ey.
Duty 4 per cent. ad valorem.	
Nutria, per lb.	8 silver.
Wool, duty 25 per arroba.	23 1/2 26 "
Ordinary, duty per 25 lbs.	7 1/2 8 "
Ordinary, washed "	40 1/2 45 "
Mestizo, dirty "	35 1/2 45 "
Do, washed "	70 1/2 85 "
Fine, dirty "	65 1/2 80 "
Do, washed "	4 100 "
Free	
Cordova, baled, 100 lbs silver.	29 1/2 30 "
Entreros washed baled.	20 1/2 21 "
Horse hair, duty 2 doll. per arr.	80 1/2 85 "
Do, short, arroba, scarce.	95 1/2 105 "
Do, mixed do.	1308 "
Do, long do.	90 1/2 95 "
Cow hair, clean.	450 1/2 500 "
Do, mixed do.	450 1/2 500 "
Tallow, with grease, arroba real silver.	21 1/2 22 "
Tallow, pure, arroba ris sil (a)	23 1/2 24 "
Hilo cuttings, garra, oil, baled	62 1/2 68 "
Hons, duty 4 1/2 Ox, milled	450 1/2 1500 "
Infor do.	700 1/2 750 "
Do, Cow.	450 1/2 500 "
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 1/2 0.	4 1/2 41 "
Long black, lbs loose.	7 1/2 8 "
Long black woven.	7 1/2 8 "
Do, white woven.	7 1/2 8 "
Do, white loose.	8 1/2 9 "
Jerked beef, duty 35 ey.	62 1/2 63 "
Bones, skin & marrow, 100 lbs.	130 1/2 140 "
Mar's grease, duty ey (b)	30 1/2 31 "
Goat skins, per dozen.	21 1/2 22 "
All the produce of the Argentine Provinces free of duty on their Exportation.	
All the above prices silver are based on 178 per ey. Excepting Salt Horse Hides and Jerked Beef which are \$16 to the ey.	
(a) All prices of Tallow nominal.	
(b) Without casks.	



HOLLOWAY'S 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 advice 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 by the grace 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 renewed vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my Salams, and believe me your still devoted.

(Signed) BABOO SARABJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavius Martin of the London Mission, dated Maalmain, May 10th 1844.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir—Among my various travels, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills in many cases where medical skill has been defied, particularly in dropsy. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) three months ago, and has since the present time to my imagination, I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted 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! ASTHIMA CURED!

AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!!

Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq., of Be-nares, 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, (till within the last five months) suffered incessantly with asthma, attended with continued spitting of blood, which completely shook 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 abandoned all hope of recovery, was past. In this pitiable condition I commenced using your Pills, after continuing them for five, the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared, and in three months I was completely cured, and 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 15th 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 least thing deterring me from attending to my ordinary avocations, although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about a month ago, when my health seemed totally to have fled, a friend kindly advised me to try your Pills, which 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 valuable Pills. I am Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine,) and your obedient Servant, (Signed) JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table listing ailments such as Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Pleurisy of Urine, Sore Throat, Stomachic, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fever of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Inflammation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Stomachic, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from what ever cause, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 254, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTON & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

If 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 F.

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. 18, Calle Tucuman. aug 5-11

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Buenos Ayres, July 23, 1855. The undersigned, Commercial Agent of the Argentine Confederation in this City, begs to state, for the information of the mercantile community, that the Government of the Confederation has decreed as follows.

1 All vessels, troops of carts, or trains of mules, which may be despatched, loaded for the Confederated Provinces must take an exact manifest of the goods of their lading certified by this Agency. Said manifest, the form of which in blank will be furnished by the Agency; in which must be expressed all the packages, with their marks and numbers, class of merchandise, and weight or measure of same; and which must be filled up and signed by the party despatching as well as by the Captain or Patron of the vessel [by the owner or Capataz of the troops of carts or train of mules 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 despatched for the Confederated Provinces in ballast or empty, must take a certificate of the same from this Agency.

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

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. #25-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. J1c-o

NOTICE.

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

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

EXCHANGE TABLES.

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

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

RECOPA 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. d31-c-o

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines. McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary. Velasquez Spanish and English Dictionary. Do. do. abridged. Poetical works of Hemans, Burns, Montgomery, &c., &c. Novels, by Bulwer, James, Scott, etc. The above for sale, at No. 20, Calle San Martin.

RAMS FOR SALE.

Pure South Downs, pure Merinos; and a cross between Leicester and Merinos. Apply at No. 57, Calle Defensa. sep15-8

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

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 hog-skin and elastic seat saddles.

SECOND.—Harness of superior quality and durability, for Gigs, Tandems and Coaches, (with gilt and plated furniture, of patent leather of a very superior class.

THIRD.—A splendid assortment of round and flat reins of brown and patent leather, with fancy fronts and rosettes, plated nosebands, and tasselled throatbands.

FOURTH.—An elegant assortment of bridle bits and bords, 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 legging for preserving the pantaloons in riding hunting, or shooting.

FIFTH.—Ladies' and gentlemen's switch and hammer handle whips, both silver and electroplated, with malacca cane handles of the very best quality.

SIXTH.—Double barreled guns for sportsmen, with powder flasks, shot belts and game bags.

ALSO, a first rate assortment of suitable and necessary stable utensils, consisting of horse rugs, head stalls, horse clothing in suits, sponges, water and whalebone brushes, glove brushes, trimming scissors and combs, singeing lamps, top boot brushes, hoof pickers and flams.

ALSO, cart and plough harness, with harness, chairs, &c. &c.

N. B. All orders carefully executed and attended to for any of the above articles and at very moderate prices. sept1-6m

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.

The undersigned, agent for the sale of Brandrett'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. Brandrett.

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

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

sep22-c-o

ON SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture, "Colombian" style, eng. 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. 69. July 8

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

To Estancieros and others.

Just received from England, two iron cut-sheeps 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 Balcarac. 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 quarter casks and boxes, brandy in quarter casks of superior quality, for sale at moderate prices at No. 20, Calle Defensa. sep1-3t

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

DESTINATION REFERENCES.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Reference Number, and Name. Includes entries for London, Havana, Bahia, etc.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 31st ult.

Table with 3 columns: Date of Arrival, Class, and Name. Lists various ships and their origins, such as Brtish, Spanish, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Reference Number, and Name. Lists various agents and companies, such as Hale and Co., Zimmermann & Co., etc.

SPANISH.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Reference Number, and Name. Lists various agents and companies, such as Van Praet, Zuman and Co., etc.

HAMBURG.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Reference Number, and Name. Lists various agents and companies, such as Meyrelles, Hartenfeldt, etc.

BREMEN.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Reference Number, and Name. Lists various agents and companies, such as Hoffmann, Bieler & Co., etc.

PARIS.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Reference Number, and Name. Lists various agents and companies, such as Pariz, Vile and Co., etc.

BRASILIAN.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Reference Number, and Name. Lists various agents and companies, such as Pinas Brothers, Rodrigues, etc.