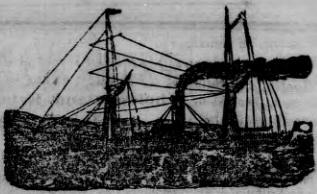


BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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(No. 1518.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

Sebastopol.

Sebastopol! Sebastopol! first word on every tongue,
The deeds which thou has witnessed will be remembered long;
For on thy plains the gallant strife for freedom and for right,
Was bravely waged against the hosts of tyranny and might.
What though mis-fortunes might befall thy uncertain clime;
They could not stay nor turn aside the doom decreed on crime;
England had watched the pias of one, whose ambition could not rest,
And her sword from out its scabbard flashed to succour the oppress.

Sebastopol! Sebastopol! beneath thy shores are laid,
Thousands of noble English hearts, whom nought could make afraid;
Many have fallen in fierce strife, beneath Heaven's sunlit dome:
But more, alas! by gross neglect and treachery at home.
If the brow flushed with proud delight to hear of battles won,
Or of feats of wondrous daring, by gallant spirits done,
Oh! deeper was the burning blush of anger and of shame,
That those who then ruled England should so tarnish her fair fame.

Sebastopol! Sebastopol! thy name recalls to mind,
How France, with Britain—once her foe—against the common foe combined;
For the same cause they fought, and fell, and steamed the battle tide,
Together shouted "Victory," and conquered side by side.
Long may the union subsist which now each nation knows,
Rivals, perchance, in arts of peace; rivals, but never foes;
For while the Lily and the Rose on one banner are entwined,
A mighty bulwark shall be formed for the freedom of mankind.

Sebastopol! Sebastopol! from thy proud tower flies
The banner of the gallant and victorious Allies;
On every side are sights of war, and blackened ruins seen,
For thou, proud city, soon shall be amongst the cities that have been:
See, too, these blazing ships of war, and say, could these e'er be
The hosts of old St. George, that dard not sail the sea?
Are these the ships that fought so well in Sin-pé's blood-stained bay?
Then, then, indeed, has vengeance been taken for that day.

Sebastopol! Sebastopol! this day hath Britain raised
Her voice in thankfulness to Him who only may be praised;
From many a land of worshippers the soul went up to heaven;
Yet were there many, who amid the nation's joy, were sad;
For they had tearful faces, and in sable clothes were clad;
There were wives who missed a husband, mothers who mourned a son,
And many who were orphans through the glorious conquest won.

Sebastopol! Sebastopol! thy strongholds are laid low;
Oh! never may they frown again, and breathe forth death and woe;
But as when from the ark of old, it dove sped forth her way,
And from the ruins of the world brought back the olive spray;
So, from thy heaps a voice may come to bid the conflict cease,
And breathe to warring nations the holy words of peace,
Of blessed, long-remembering peace, that never may remove,
But scatter to mankind the boon of liberty and love.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. GRAND ASSAULT OF SEBASTOPOL.

[Official Despatches.]

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, SEPT. 8, 1855.

MY LORD.—At daylight on the 5th inst. the batteries of the allied armies opened a steady and continuous fire against the enemy's works.

During the night one of the vessels, supposed to be a frigate, stationed on the north side of the harbour, was set on fire by, it is believed, a shell from the French battery in their right attack. The firing, during the 6th, 7th, and up to the present moment, has continued uninterrupted, and but feebly responded to by the Russians.

Another frigate was discovered yesterday afternoon to be on fire, and has been entirely destroyed.

From the length of time it continued burning, it is supposed to have contained stores.

About 11 o'clock last night a heavy explosion took place, but I have not as yet been able to ascertain in which part of the enemy's works.

I beg to enclose the list of casualties to the 6th inst.—I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding.

To Lord Panmure, &c. &c. &c.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, SEPT. 9, 1855.

MY LORD.—I had the honour to apprise your lordship, in my despatch of the 4th inst., that the Engineer and Artillery Officers of the allied armies had laid before General Pelissier and myself a report recommending that the assault should be given on the 8th inst., after a heavy fire had been kept up for three days.

This arrangement I agreed to, and I have to congratulate your lordship on the glorious results of the attack of yesterday, which has ended in the possession of the town,

dockyards; and public buildings; and destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Three steamers alone remain, and the speedy capture or sinking of these must speedily follow.

It was arranged that at 12 o'clock in the day the French columns of assault were to leave their trenches, and take possession of the Malakhoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English; the Bastion, Central, and Quarantine Ports on the left were simultaneously to be attacked by the French.

At the hour appointed our Allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparently impregnable defences of the Malakhoff and batteries, and with vigour which characterises the French attack; and, having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged.

The tricolour planted on the parapet was the signal for our troops to advance.

The arrangements for the attack I entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, who carried out the details in concert with Lieutenant-General Markham.

I determined that the Second and Light Divisions should have the honour of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground.

The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy flanking fire by which this works is protected.

It was arranged between Sir W. Codrington and Lieut. General Markham that the assaulting column of 1,000 men should be formed by equal numbers of the Light Division to lead, that of the Second to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground preceded by a

covering party of 200 men, and a ladder party of 320. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, and the ladders placed, the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody contest was here maintained for nearly an hour, and although supported to the utmost, and the greatest bravery displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position.

Your lordship will perceive, by the long and sad list of casualties, with what gallantry and self-devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict.

I feel myself unable to express in adequate terms the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by the success they so well merited, but to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Colonel Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering, and remaining with the troops during the contest.

The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops that I was unable to organise a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders under Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the Third Division under Major-General Sir William Byro. I, therefore, sent for these officers, and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning.

The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About 11 o'clock the enemy commenced exploding cautiously to examine the position, but their work abandoned; he did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it until daylight.

The evacuation of the town by the enemy was made manifest during the night. Great fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side by means of the raft bridge recently constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side.

Their men-of-war were all sunk during the night.

The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the Admirals to fulfil their intention of bringing the broadsides of the allied fleets to bear upon the Quarantine Batteries; but an excellent effect was produced by the animated and well-directed fire of their mortar vessels, those of her Majesty being under the direction of Capt. Wilcox of the Odin, and Captain Digby, of the Royal Marine Artillery.

It now becomes my pleasing duty, my lord, to place on record the high sense I entertain of the conduct of this army since I have had the honour to command it. The hardships and privations endured by many of the regiments during a long winter campaign are too well known for me to comment upon. They were borne both by officers and men with a patience and unflinching endurance worthy of the highest praise, and which gained them the deserved applause and sympathy of their country.

The Naval Brigade, under the command of Captain the Honourable Henry Keppel, aided by Captain Moorsom, and many gallant officers and seamen who have served the guns from the commencement of the siege, merit my warmest thanks.

The prompt, hearty, and efficacious co-operation of Her Majesty's Navy, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, and ably seconded by Sir Houston Stewart, has contributed most materially to the success of our undertaking; and here, perhaps, I may be permitted to say that, if it had pleased God that the successful result of this memorable siege should have been reported by my ever to be lamented predecessor in this command, I am sure that it would have been one of his most pleasing duties to express the deep sense which I know he entertained of the invaluable assistance and counsel he received on all occasions from Sir Edmund Lyons. When at times affairs looked gloomy and success doubtful, he was at hand to cheer and encourage; and every assistance that could tend to advance the operations was given

with the hearty goodwill which characterises the British sailor.

Nothing has contributed more to the present undertaking than the cordial co-operation which has so happily existed from the first between the two services.

I cannot sufficiently express my approbation of the conduct of the Royal Engineers under Lieut. General Sir Harry Jones, who has conducted the siege operations from the beginning of the year. For some time past he has been suffering on a bed of sickness, but the eventual hour of the assault would not permit him to remain absent; he was conveyed on a litter into the trenches to witness the completion of his arduous undertakings.

My warmest thanks are due to the officers and soldiers of the Royal Artillery under the command of Major-General Sir R. De-crez, who, during the arduous operations of this protracted siege, have so mainly contributed to its ultimate success.

I must beg further to record my thanks for the cordial co-operation and assistance I have received in carrying out the details of the service from the Chief of the Staff, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, and general Staff, as well as Generals commanding divisions and brigades of this army.

I must reserve to myself, for the subject of a future despatch, bringing before your lordship the particular mention of officers of the various branches of this army, whom I shall beg to recommend to your favourable notice.

I entrust this despatch to the care of Brevet-Major the Hon. Leicester Curzon, who has been Assistant Military Secretary to the War Office, and whose despatches will allow.—I have, &c.

JAMES SIMPSON,
General Commanding.
The Lord Panmure, &c. &c. &c.

BUENOS AYRES.

BRITISH TREATY—INTERPRETATION OF THE 13th ARTICLE.—At a moment when the undivided attention of the Executive, and of the public too, should be concentrated in the one thing needful, the defence of our frontiers against the barbarians, we regret the necessity of engaging in the discussion of any subaltern public question, whatever interest it may possess.

As journalists we profess and inculcate a becoming deference to the general policy of the Government, and the acts and measures of the constituted authorities; but without renouncing the right of a frank examination and candid criticism.

The publication of Mr. Parish's note, in a late number of the "Judicial," with the Official opinion of Judge Garcia, which appears adopted by the Tribunals as the rule of their future proceedings, and acquiesced in by the government, as its interpretation of the article in question, leaves us no choice in the present case. We must expose the fallacy of Dr. Garcia's argument, because it contravenes what we conceive to be the genuine and incontrovertible meaning of the article, and attacks a clearly expressed treaty right, to which our fellow countrymen are sensitively alive; and which they will not tamely resign, on any exparte interpretation. We concur in the remark of Mr. Parish, that the opinion of Dr. Garcia "cannot be accepted as any authority on the subject," in view of "the clear and distinct stipulation made for the management of British interstate property, without interference, by Curators, nominated by the Consul."

Dr. Garcia, very judiciously in a certain sense, avoids grappling with the main difficulty. He never once alludes to the obvious and literal meaning of the 13th ar-

title, on which the whole hinges. It requires two independent Governments to form a public treaty; and once formed none of its stipulations can be superseded, altered, or modified, except with the mutual concurrence of the two Contracting Parties. The literal acceptation and the grammatical meaning are the two first things to be ascertained. This the learned Judge has unaccountably omitted to do; presenting us instead with considerations as different in kind and quality as may be, the interpretation of the local Tribunals, and his own opinions and impressions.

The fact of an interpretation implies the existence at least of a doubt or difficulty; and granting such to exist in the article of the Treaty, Dr. Garcia must surely be aware, that it cannot be removed even by the Government, still less by an inferior judiciary.

In every stage of the opinion or report, we find the most loose and incoherent ideas respecting the nature and rigidity of a public treaty. Without recognising limit or restriction from any quarter, it modifies and circumscribes all legislation, anterior and posterior alike. It is irrelevant, therefore, to invoke laws in vigour now, or in vigour at the time the treaty was sanctioned. As regards British inestate property, these laws ceased to be in vigour, from and after the sanction of this specific stipulation; they have been at abeyance since, and must for ever continue so, unless the article in question be rescinded or modified by the competent authorities. This cannot be done by the Tribunals, by the Government, or by the Legislature; and any attempt to establish a forced and capricious interpretation, at variance with the common sense explications of the parties directly interested tends only to exasperate, and engender a spirit of stubborn resistance. In a case where union and unanimity are so desirable, and so much required, this unhappy alloy of distrust and discontent are to be deplored and deprecated.

When we descend to details we find the grounds assumed, and the views advanced, equally untenable.

In his exordium the learned Doctor remarks,—“that this is perhaps the first time that an Agent of H. B. M. has presented a complaint of the uniform interpretation that has been given to the article of the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation of 1-25.”

We happen to have had considerable experience for the last 30 years, in matters connected with the Wills of British Subjects, and we can safely assert, that it is neither the first, second, nor the third time, that identical complaints have been presented by British Agents, diplomatic and consular. We might perhaps begin with Mr. Hamilton, but we are positive as to Mr. Mandeville, Mr. Gore, Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Hood; all predecessors of Mr. Parish. Consequently it is no discovery or invention of his, and the inferential charge of “inexplicable apathy” falls to the ground.

We mention this in vindication of H. M.'s Vice-Consul and acting Charge d'Affaires, against whom some inconsiderate and offensively personal insinuations were directed by the Editor of the *Judicial*, and re-echoed first by the *Nacional*, and subsequently by the *Tribuna*. With the letter of the 13th article before him, and the precedents which we have quoted, it was and is impossible for Mr. Parish to act otherwise than he has done; and it is as unmanly as it is unjust to convert these public acts into anything resembling an individual charge. If the Acting Charge d'Affaires receive instructions from Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon, or any one else, to address the Buenos Ayrean Government on a given subject, say the Loan or the Treaty, he has no choice but to copy, sign, address and forward the note; and to foist upon this an individual charge, as has already been done often than once in the case of Mr. Parish, argues a deplorable ignorance of the rigidity of diplomatic forms, as regards British Agents under the grade of Ministers Plenipotentiary.

On this point the tendency of our present system is decidedly wrong, and if persevered in, must lead to disagreeable consequences. We almost split with the French Minister on the question of citizenship; after long years of active and exemplary service, Mr. Graham was allowed to with-

draw from the public scene, in a manner not calculated to make a favourable impression on his successor; and we certainly cannot see any benefit to be derived to the public service, from now converting the British Agent into a personal enemy.

We come now to Dr. Garcia's interpretation of the 13th article, which he asserts to have been the *uniform interpretation* of the Tribunals of Buenos Ayres. Here the learned Doctor shows a very slender acquaintance with the history of his own Court, and the diplomatic proceedings of the epoch in question. That Sir Woodbine Parish, the British negotiator of the Treaty should never have reclaimed against the interpretation in question, is easily and satisfactorily accounted for. He had left the country for several years before ever the interpretation was mooted or heard of. During his residence, and till some time after the battle of Caseros, the Tribunals adhered in practice to the plain, literal, common-sense acceptance of the 13th article.

The first attempt to introduce the new interpretation was made in the case of Dick versus Reid; the case quoted and referred to by the Supreme Court. The pretension was ignored by the Court of 1st Instance. Carried before the Juez de Alzadas, the foregoing was revoked; but on appeal to the High Court, that of the Alzadas was revoked in its turn, and the sentence of the Court of 1st Instance confirmed. This sentence is recorded with much formality, and bears the respectable signatures of President Medrano, Dr. Esquerreana, and we now forget what others. It distinctly disclaims the right of the local Tribunals to interfere in such matters, and refers to this very article of the Treaty, as the principal ground on which the sentence is founded. Here then is an interpretation exactly concordant with that held by Mr. Parish and the other British Agents, and diametrically opposed to that which Dr. Garcia holds, and affects to represent as the *uniform interpretation* of the Tribunals.

The case was then carried by petition before the Governor and Captain General of the Province, the then recognised fountain of mercy and justice. It was now submitted to the Attorney General, we believe Dr. Insarte, who gave in a laboured and sugacious, but we respectfully think, a strained and sophistical opinion; on the strength of which General Rosas, revelling in the plenitude of extraordinary powers, and anxious by every means to set aside the Treaty of 1825, revoked the sentence of the Supreme Court of Justice! We cannot now quote dates. It may have been about 1840; at all events it took place during the residence of Mr. Mandeville as British Minister. Such is the real origin of this new interpretation; considerably anterior to the installation of the present Administration of Justice.

But though never formally recalled by the Dictator, it was deemed to remain long dormant, inoperative and at abeyance, as we shall presently see.

What about to be put in execution, Mr. Mandeville addressed a laconic note to the Government of Buenos Ayres, demanding that the Executors of the late Mathew Reid might be left in the undisturbed Administration of his property, in terms of his Will and in conformity with the stipulations of the 13th article of the Treaty. To this no answer was ever returned; but the case was shelved, and remained there undisturbed, till some time after the battle of Caseros. Meanwhile, all matters connected with British Wills, and British inestate property, were conducted according to the original acceptation of the article, and the new interpretation remained a dead letter, both in theory and practice.

The first interpretation therefore has the sanction of a 27 years practice; a time more than sufficient to establish a rule, even had there been any doubt or ambiguity in the wording of the article, which we maintain there is not.

These are the essential facts; and where Dr. Garcia discovered the *uniform interpretation of the Tribunals*, we cannot fancy or comprehend.

(To be continued.)

EUROPEAN NEWS.—Compared with the fall of Sebastopol, the details of which given last week are essentially correct, the other news by the present Mail are of secondary interest. It was expected that Spain would join the Western alliance. The young King of Portugal had assumed the reins of Government. The question between the British and the Neapolitan Governments is reported as settled. The Government of Sardinia has declared the Roman Catholic Religion of the State, independent of the See of Rome; The King to be henceforth recognised as its visible head; and in Spain many parties are disposed to follow the same course.

Her Majesty and Court were residing at Balmoral; with the Prince of Prussia as a guest, who is an alleged suitor for the hand of the Princess Royal. Good John Bull is by no means partial to the ramoured alliance, and we believe would prefer seeing her seated on the Throne of Sardinia.

The crops had been secured in tolerable condition; but are supposed, to fall considerably short of a fair average, both in England and France; and the prospect of a heavy importation of grain, which the United States are fortunately prepared to meet, is perhaps the real cause of a felt tightness in the Money Market. River Plate produce in general was in brisk demand.

DIPLMATIC MISSIONS.—Sr. Don Bautista Peña embarked for the Paraná on the 21st.—Our hopes predominate; but hope implies an alloy of fear.

MILITARY COLONY.—The Government has arranged with Colonel Oliveri for the settlement of a military colony in the district of Patagones.

THE INDIANS.—“Nothing new from the S. where frontiers;” a stereotyped form of communication that we cannot help regarding with some distrust.

EPISCOPAL INSTALLATION.—On Sunday last Dr. Escalada was solemnly inducted as Diocesan Bishop. The attendance was very numerous, and we are happy to say, that every thing indicates a most harmonious settlement. We respectfully congratulate the Reverend Prelate on his merited promotion.

A REMOVED REFUGEE.—Some time ago a stray was concluded between Paraguay and the Confederate Provinces. The Congress at the Paraná postponed its consideration. In consequence the authorities of Paraguay took formal possession of the island of Apurí, which they had ceded to the Confederation in the treaty referred to, as also, it is said, of the Argentine Misiones. Of these proceedings the Official press of the Paraná speaks in indignant terms; and of course they may lead to unpleasant discussions, if not to something worse. A strange fatality seems to brood over these young States.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION.—We need not say more at present than direct attention to the following programme, that tells its own tale, and requires no comment.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—PROGRAMME for the celebration of the triumphs obtained in the Crimea, by the arms of the Allies, adopted by their countrymen resident in this State.

The memorable triumphs obtained in the Crimea by the arms of the Allies, have inspired their fellow-countrymen resident in this Capital, with the desire of celebrating these glorious events in a becoming manner, and for this purpose, they have appointed a Committee, charged to carry into effect, with the permission of the Government, the following programme.

1st. It being proper that we should offer up to the Lord of Hosts, a tribute of thanksgiving for the victory He has designed to concede to the Allies, a solemn TE-DEUM shall be performed, under the auspices of the Public Agents of the three Nations.

2d. This highest duty being performed, there shall be a *fete champetre*, [day and place to be duly announced] at which the citizens of the three Nationalities, without any distinction, shall be invited to attend; besides the special invitations to other parties that may be issued by the Committee.

3d. To perpetuate the memory of these glorious events, and give to this manifestation a character in keeping with the nature of the Eastern War, a war undertaken in defence of justice, civilization, and humanity, the surplus of funds collected, shall be devoted to some patriotic or beneficent object.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 23d, 1855.

On announcing the preceding programme, the under-signed Committee invites all the individuals of the three nationalities, who choose to contribute to its realization, to call at the residence of either of the under-signed, to present the amount they wish to contribute; it being understood that the Subscription List will be closed on the 3th December.

R. Hughes President, Federation 148
John Grey Treasurer Maypú 15
F. Cavauro Secretary Piedad 431
Leon Caumartin Sta. Clara 106
Luis Amadeo Maypú 40
T. B. Cerruti Mayo 108
Juan Sallano Victoria 184
Pablo Nougier Chacabuco 16
Carlos Pellegrini Corrientes 120
Bernardo Dellino Reconquista 72
William Thompson Reconquista 22
James Atherton Victoria

Buenos Ayres November 23d, 1855.

EXCHANGE.—NOVEMBER 24th.

Spanish Dollars and Patagones	25
Patriot Doubloons	318
Spanish do.	221
Bills on England, per doubloon	nominal
Do. do.	1-4d
Do. Montevideo	par
United States, do.	par
Patriot do. on Rio de Janeiro	premium per ct. 1/4
Do. do. on Buenos Ayres	2 1/2
Do. do. on Montevideo	2 1/2
Do. do. on Valparaiso	2 1/2
Do. do. on Lima	2 1/2
Do. do. on Santiago	2 1/2
Do. do. on Valparaiso	2 1/2
Do. do. on Lima	2 1/2
Do. do. on Santiago	2 1/2

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres

ARRIVALS.

November 15th.
Pedro II, Brazilian brig, 281 tons, T. Agnese, from Paragua 8th inst., to J. C. Myrles with 7 dozen handspike handles, 19 do planks and boards, 40 bags rice, 736 tercios, 647 half do and 300 packages yerba.

November 16th.
Duchess of Leinster, British brig, 254 tons; G. Riddock, from Liverpool 6th August, Montevideo 14th inst., to A. Barber, with 1001 bundles and 5086 bars iron, 81 bales and 20 boxes merchandise.

November 17th.
Carmela, Brazilian brig, 245 tons, J. P. Moura, from Paragua 21, Montevideo 15th inst., to Zamaran & Co., with 878 tercios and 654 half do yerba, 137 bags rice, Carmelita, National pilot boat, 70 tons, J. Coustan, from Montevideo 18th inst., to Ocampo & Esperon, with 31 bales paper, 1 piano forte, 9 barrels flour, 41 do lime and Roman Cement, 5 pipes wine, 33 bales cork, 1 box locks and cards, 2 do silks, 14 do furniture, 24 do chocolate, 7 do merchandize, 4 copper bolts, 15 barrels corn, 10 do aguardiente, 799 boxes vermicelli, 3 do lard, 3 bales stockfish, 2 bags mush coms, 637 bags lime.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 16th inst., with 50 tons matting, 167 boxes cloths, 18 do hardware, 34 do and 2 casks merchandise, 1 pair bellows, 40 pl pipes, 14 packages fixtures for do, 3 boxes marbles, 6 do wearing apparel, 47 kegs nails, 2 boxes machines, 25 do almonds, 425 cans of lard, 118 boxes wine, 41 barrels soda, 118 do Roman cement, 215 do beer, 1 box locks, 3 baskets cheese, 2 horses. 1586 Patagones, Passengers, 60.

Luciano, Oriental brigantine, 121 tons, B. Dassori, from Montevideo 16th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 315 half pipes and 32 boxes wine.

November 18th.
Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 17th inst., with 100 boxes and 11 bales merchandise, 1 barrel wine, 1 piano forte, 303 bags wheat, Passengers, 40.

Viamó, Brazilian war steamer, from up the river.

Asuncion, American steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas. Passengers, 20
Borea, Hamburg barque, 312 tons, P. Jensen, from Cadiz 13th Sept. Montevideo 17th inst., to Bunge Bornfeld & Co., with 200 lasts salt.

November 19th.
Ihana, American barque, 315 tons, E. L. Scharfnooth, from New York 30th August, Montevideo 13th inst., to Deestjen & Co., with 20 half chests tea, 2 boxes merchandise, 1 do sugar, 2 do and 1 package preserved fruits, 163,398 feet lumber, 1 barrel glass-ware, 100 do Roman cement, 25 do rosin, 25 do plaster of Paris, 1 do flour, 30 boxes dry fish, 25 do cigars, 1 do cigars.

November 20th.
Camilla, British mail steamer, from Rio Janeiro 12th, Montevideo 19th inst. Passengers, 40.
Ann & John, British brig, 131 tons J. J. Reay, from New Castle 6th July, to Wedekind Lind & Co., with 233 tons and 4 cwt. coal.

N.B.—The following vessels have arrived & are included in our list, manifest and details in our next:—

November 19th.
Risk, British brig; Avelina, Spanish polacre.
November 21st.
Nueva Casimira, Spanish bark; Ro ita, Spanish polacre; Romano, Oriental brigantine.
November 22d.
Constitution, National steamer; Menai, British steamer; Manuelita, British bark; Daring, British brig; Petrel, American bark; Peziuka, Spanish polacre.

SAILINGS:
November 17th.

Ann Hall, British brig for Esenada in ballast, dispatched by Rennie Tweedie & Co.
Paulista, Sardinian brig for Paraguay dispatched by Bernal & Carrega, with 609 fanegas salt, 4 barrels white paint, 27 boxes merchandise.

November 18th.
Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.
Josefa, Spanish barque, for Havana dispatched by F. Senillosa, with 450 qq jerked beef, 50 dry hides.

November 19th.
Viamao, Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.
Amable Terera, Spanish brig, for Brazil, dispatched by F. Senillosa & Sons with 3524 qq jerked beef, 330 barrels tallow.

Elizabeth, Bremen ship, for Montevideo and Akyab, in ballast, dispatched by Cole & Althgelt & Co.
Mena, British steamer, for Montevideo.
November 20th.
Eblana, British brig for Entre Rios, dispatched by Lynch, Rossi & Stolz, with 500 fanegas salt.

N.B.—The following vessels have sailed and are retired from our list; cargoes and details in our next.

November 21-t.
Buenos Ayres, British steamer; Eati, American bark
November 22.
Rondra, British bark; Leonie, French ship; Asuncion, American steamer.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
Henry A. Green, Ship Broker.

FOR LONDON.
British barque Golden Eagle, 237 tons, J. Cape, master, has only disengaged room for light freight, which can be received immediately.
Consignees, Messrs. Treussin & Co. n19

FOR LONDON.
British bark Jane Anna, 292 tons, A1 Moroa master, has half cargo engaged and can still receive salted hides and bales.
Consignee Saturnin Soriano. n24

FOR LONDON.
Meeklenburg barque Frederick & Louise, 300 tons, A1 J. D. Brakkering master, a most superior first class vessel, has disengaged room for a few pipes and salted hides.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. n24

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Energy, 221 tons, Hannah master, has all her engaged and will sail immediately.
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. n24

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Rosalie, 293 tons, A1 Murdoch, master, has all her heavy cargo engaged and shipping, and has only room for light freight.
Consignees, Messrs. Lohmann, Meyn & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British ship Gancho, 337 tons, Grayson, master, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and has only room for light freight.
This vessel is, without exception, one of the finest and fastest vessels afloat, classed A1 13 years, and has most superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Rita, 192 tons, A1 Joblin, master, has only room for light freight.
Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. n10

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Eliza Jenkins, 237 tons, A1 Dean, master, has only room for light freight.
Consignee, Messrs. Drabble Bros. & Co. n10

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British barque Neptune, 280 tons, A1 Lefevre, master, a well known regular trader, now loading; and has room for a few salted hides and light freight.
Consignees, Messrs. Thos. Duguid & Co. n17

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British schooner, Bosphorus, 316 tons, A1 Gibson master, now loading, and has room for tallow and light freight.
Consignee Mr. S. Hesse. n17

FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg brig Genise, 300 tons, A1 Matzen, master, has her entire cargo engaged and shipping.
Consignees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

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

FOR ANTWERP.

Hanoverian barque Celle, 300 tons, A1 Hildt Master, a splendid vessel, and only 1 year old, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs J. N. Bieber & Co. n10

FOR ANTWERP.

American bark Chimango, 330 tons, A1 Hines Master, a fast and first rate opportunity, has only disengaged room for about 100 bales, or the equivalent in dry hides.
Consignees Messrs Bunge Bornfeld & Co. n10

FOR NEW YORK.

American three masted schooner, Hannibal, 436 tons, A1 Kline master, a new vessel and one of the finest in port, has disengaged room for about 1,000 dry hides.
Consignees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. n24

FOR NEW YORK.

American brig, George Otis, 177 tons, A1 J. C. Belsiedt master, has only disengaged room for a portion of her cargo.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornfeld & Co. n10

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark California, 291 tons, A1 Higgins master now loading and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.
Consignees, Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co. n24

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
Vessels calling in the "CHANNEL" for Orders.

British schooner, Claudia, 149 tons Jones Master.

Consignee, A. van Praet Esq.

American brig Athens, 301 tons, Swap, Master.

Consignee, S. B. Hale & Co.

British schooner, Livonia, 170 tons, Dick Master.

Consignee, Rennie Tweedie & Co.

British brig Blossom, 204 tons, A1 Barron Master.

Consignees, Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. n10

Swedish brig Hilda Charlotta, 260 tons, A1 B. Oberg master.

Consignees, Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. n17

British bark Abbott, 245 tons, A1 J. Leslie master.

Consignees Messrs. J. Eastman & Co. n17

Swedish brig Skaton, 240 tons, A1, Overgood master.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. n17

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Passengers only.
Dutch brig Bacchus, 152 tons, A1 J. Hofker master.
Consignees, Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. n10

For further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees; or to
HENRY A. GREEN.
No. 51, Calle Reconquista

SHIPPING LIST
OF
H. Lezica & Sagory.

FOR BOURBON.
The splendid new French clipper ship Leonie, Maurier, master, has beautiful accommodations for passengers, and is in every respect a desirable opportunity.
Consignees, Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
French ship Corneille, A1, 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. J. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

The fastest sailing French Bark Duvier, Bouris, Master, is a chartered vessel, and a good opportunity for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs Bunge Bornfeld & Co. n10

FOR CETTE.

Sardinian brig, Annibale, A1, Chisparra, master, is a chartered vessel, and can only admit passengers, for whom she has very good accommodations.
Consignees, Messrs. Vialo Brothers. n2

FOR ANTWERP.

The A1 fast sailing Lubeck barque, Alma, Bramstad, master, is now receiving her cargo and will meet with quick despatch. She has room yet for a few tons.
Consignees, Messrs. Casares & Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

The fast sailing, A1 Sardinian polacre Luigia, Podista, master, is a chartered vessel.
Has very fine accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs Machain & Co. n11

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

The splendid Sardinian barque Ammirabile Colombo, Narzano, master, has already part of her cargo on board, and only requires a few tons on freight. She is a good opportunity for passengers.
Consignee, B. Delino, Esq.

FOR BAHIA.

The A1 well known Brazilian brig Agua da Prata, J. G. Rino, master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days.
Consignee, J. Maynes da Sousa.

FOR HAVRE.

The well known French ship Saint Francois, Fremont, master, will be the first opportunity for Havre. She has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Riquod & Lafurcade.

FOR HAVRE.

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

Important.

D. José Borches is prohibited from selling or mortgaging his property, till the conclusion of the lawsuit pending with me, by sentence of the Tribunal of Commerce, of date of 25th November 1854; admitted by Borches and notified to the Notaries Public; and to avoid any future complications, I hereby acquaint the public thereof.
FRANCISCO ELIAS.
Buenos Ayres 21st Nov., 1855. 2p

NOTICE.

The following parties are requested to call on M. John Galt Smith at No. 20 Calle Defensa, and take up the bonds for the sums owing or their passage. Or else pay the amount to Mr William Sibthorp who is duly authorised to recover the same.

Patrick Cairns—James Cairns—James Murphy—James Robinson—John Lonkkan Thomas Audley—William Frazer—Cristina Casey—James Casey—Pat. Martin—Hugh Daly—Wm. Moran—Margaret Kinny—Marela Kinny—John Ailan—James Conroy—Thomas Carrot—Eliza Dillon—John Gimble—Patrick Glyn—Ja es Gallagher—Daniel Garrett—James Hoare—Michael Heavy—Michael Kugan—Thomas Kelly—John Lawlor—Thomas Lynch—John Moran—Michael Murray—Daniel Mc Cormick—Peter Mc Laughlan—William Mc Laughlan—John Mc Kewen—Lawrence Lorney—John Lorney—Thomas Mc Cormick—James O'Hair—Mathew Seery—James H. Smith—Dennis Lorney—Thomas Ferguson—James Young—Owen Owens—Owen Naughton.
Patrick Fagan of Rathfriland will find a letter directed to him, which arrived by last packet, at N. 20, Calle Defensa.

To be sold,

Immediately after first shearing with contracts for three years, half of two flocks of Merino sheep. One flock situated twenty-five leagues to the South, and the other forty-five leagues to the North.
Enquire of David Suffern No. 141, Calle Piedra. nov10-co

NOTICE.

The undersigned takes herewith the liberty to inform the public of Buenos Ayres, that he is in possession of the infallible remedy to destroy tape worms in three hours entirely. Those who will require his services, may call at the "Hotel de la Merced" opposite the church, or at Callo de las Piedras No. 253.
August Talcberg.
nov10-3p

To passengers per Bark "William Peite."

All persons indebted to Capt. Joseph Sprott for balance of passage money by the above-mentioned Bark, are hereby requested to call at the house of Messrs Best Bros. of this city, and settle the same; otherwise legal proceedings will be instituted against them, by parties who hold a formal power of Attorney for that purpose. nov10-co.

HARDWARE STORE.

HENRY G. COLEMAN has removed his Wholesale and Retail Hardware Store, from No. 43, Calle Suipacha, to the PLAZA NUEVA, CORNER OF CALLE DE LAS ARTES AND CANGALLO, and has on hand for sale, Carpenters' tools of the best class, viz.—smoothing planes, trying planes, bead, moulding and rabbit planes; fine exhibition prize saws, files, hammers, nails; locks, patent latches, drawers, 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, augers superior class, gimblets, &c.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

Anvils, vices, files, rasps, screw plate and dies, hammers, piners, &c.

BRICKLAYER'S TOOLS.

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

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

FOR GENERAL AND FAMILY USE.

Pad-locks, rat traps, steels, corkscrews, knives and forks, spoons, ladles and skimmers, tacks, rivets and scupper nails, brass screws, powder, caps and shot, candlesticks of all kinds, boiling pots, griddles, frying pans, three legged iron pots, bellows, brass and iron wire, cart chains and chains for bullock carts, whitewash and paint brushes, stuffers and snuff trays, bed keys with 1 2 and 3 keys, tacking, mattress, cotchet and spring needles of the finest quality, hammers for opening bails and cases, brass, iron and bronzed door knockers, sad irons, cutter weighing machines, horse brushes, &c. &c.
Goods sold that require a penny, will be delivered at the house of the purchaser, if within six squares of the Plaza Victoria. [6c

Wanted.—to purchase the following British Packets, No. 127, 10th July 1829, and No. 144, 9th May 1829. Apply at No. 145 Calle del Paque, or at Calle San Martin. nov17—

FOR SALE.

One Botiquin complete, and two telescopes for day or night. Apply at Dr. Miguel Hortiguera, 974 Calle Piedra, they will be sold cheap, both articles are just the thing for Ship Masters or Naval Stores. nov17-3p

Illustrated Books.

ON SALE AT,
G. & H. MACKERN'S.
Scotland, 2 vols.
Ireland, 2 do.
Views in Wales, 2 do.
Devon and Cornwall, 1 vol.
Thames and Medway, 1 do.

FUR FUSELEIDENTE!!!

Hat Unterzeichneter die Ehre dem geehrten deutschen Publikum seine Aufwartung zu machen.
Nach einer langen Erfahrung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-America, so wie Mexico kann sich derselbe den ausgezeichneten Resultate und der besten Empfehlung erfreuen ladet hiermit ergeben ein.
J. RAUBHEIM.
Calle San Martin, No 20, n17-co

QUINTA FOR SALE.

The Quinta of the late Mr James Wilde, known as the "Jardin Argentino" with 58 varas frontage, by 93 in depth; with a large and commodious dwelling house containing 13 apartments, and another small independent house. The ground tastefully laid out, and stocked with the choicest fruit trees.
For further particulars apply to John Eastman No. 5 calle Defensa, or Daniel Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria. n17-co

JOSEPH BARTH

98, CALLE BELGRANO,
Agent for the Board of Underwriters of City of New York [U. S.] n10-6m

WANTED

A maid Servant. Apply at No. 148, calle Federación. n10-co

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SORE LEGS.

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

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—A man in my employ, named John Jones, was for sixteen years afflicted with the most inveterate ulcers of the legs, which formed into large wounds...

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

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

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I have taken leave to address you, to thank you for the benefit my two children have derived from using your Ointment and Pills. For two years, each of them suffered most alarmingly from eruptions all over the body and limbs...

ASTONISHING CURE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a letter from Henry Brooks, Esq., of Simla, dated the 23d of March, 1854.

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—Having been almost a martyr from the effects of Erysipelas, and tried every remedy likely to benefit me without success, I determined to make use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills...

WONDERFUL CURE OF A BAD BREAST.

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

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I have to acknowledge an inestimable benefit my wife has derived from the use of your Ointment and Pills. Ten months ago, just after the weaning of our child, her breast broke out into ulcers...

MAGIC LANTERN.—On sale, at Messrs G. & H. Mackern's, No. 20, Calle San Martin, a very superior Magic Lantern.

FOR SALE.

A steamer of 120 tons Burdon, 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.

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 Gear from England...

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, 331-c



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

The undersigned engages to extract corns, whether hard or soft, and however hot 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 operations, without drawing blood, or causing the slightest pain.

N. B. It is to be understood, the operation does not merely consist in paring the corn, but in eradicating it, by an invention approved of by the Medical Academies of Paris, London and Mexico...

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. 194, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. oct27-41

To Let.

Furnished rooms, with board if required for further particulars apply at No 82 Pasaje Julio. nov24eo

SPLENDID HORSES ON SALE.

Please apply Calle de la Defensa 457, corner of Calle Defensa & Brazil. nov24c

Wanted.

A young German, who writes a good hand, wishes a situation in a Commercial house, and can give good references. Apply at this office. nov24

NOTICE.

Mr A. Powell begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that having been appointed to the Mastership of the Scotch National School, he trusts, that by strict attention to the pupils under his charge, to merit a share of their patronage. Hours of attendance from 10 o'clock to 3. nov14

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, 13, Calle de la Merced. Buenos Ayres, August 21, 1855. a25-eo

JOHN BLUES, corner of la Merced street, and 25 de Mayo, Grocer, TEA DEALER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, takes the opportunity of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has for sale at very moderate prices the following articles recently received from Europe, viz:—Superior Black and Green Tea of various classes, fine flavour and lately imported, refined and Havana sugar, English pickles, mustard and Sauces, Port and Sherry wine superior quality, cognac, Hollands and Scotch Whiskey, fresh English oysters in tins of one and two lbs. each, Scotch barley and oatmeal in excellent condition, split peas just arrived, &c. &c. n10-eo

NOTICE.

A German wishes a place as a servant. He writes the German language correctly. Further information given at the 'Hotel de Paris' No 16, in the morning. nov17-16

DESTINATION REFERENCES.

Table listing destinations and references, including 1st Altona, 2nd Antwerp, 3rd Bahia, etc.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 22d inst.

Table listing merchant vessels with columns for Date of arrival, Class, Name, and Nations.

AMERICAN.

Table listing American vessels with columns for Name and other details.

ENGLISH.

Table listing English vessels with columns for Name and other details.

SPANISH.

Table listing Spanish vessels with columns for Name and other details.

DUTCH.

Table listing Dutch vessels with columns for Name and other details.

BRITISH.

Table listing British vessels with columns for Name and other details.

SAVING.

Table listing saving vessels with columns for Name and other details.

IRAZILIAN.

Table listing Irazilian vessels with columns for Name and other details.

SWEDISH.

Table listing Swedish vessels with columns for Name and other details.

LURIC.

Table listing Luric vessels with columns for Name and other details.

NECKLEN URG.

Table listing Necklen URG vessels with columns for Name and other details.

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, these 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.

ON SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press, of French manufacture, "Colombian" style, of the very best type, 3 in. with an elegant assortment of types & ornamental letters, appropriate for the publishing of a News paper.

Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 65. July 8

Best Smi h's Coals.

Now landing Hartlepool double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton 2240 lbs., one ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary South coal.

Also, now landing Newcastle household coal, and will be delivered full one ton at purchasers house. Apply at 20 Defensa. n10 eo

COACHES.—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 models; 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 neighbour D. Pedro Pegue, who lives in the house of D. Prudencio Rossa, 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. oct27-16

Sherry Wine For Sale of the best quality ever imported, recently received from Cadix in fourths and octaves. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 60. Oct. 33-eo