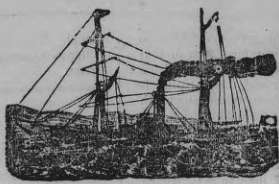


BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



Printed at No. 39, Calle Reconquista, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. at No. 39 Calle Reconquista, where Subscriptions are received, and advertisements and communications may be left.

Price \$40 per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and \$45 per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—Single Number \$4.

Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion \$3; and each subsequent insertion 12 mials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c, Gratis.

No. 1555.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, August 7, 1856.

Established in 1836.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We have great pleasure, says the "Times," in announcing that Her Majesty, wishing to mark the conclusion of peace by an act of mercy, has given orders that a free and full pardon shall be granted to all persons under sentence for political offences. Consequently, Frost and his associates, convicted of treason in 1838, and subsequently transported to Australia, will be set at liberty; and Mr. Smith O'Brien also will be permitted to return to his native country. An exception is made in the case of those of the Irish convicts who so unworthily broke their parole and fled to America.

We feel that no words are necessary to recommend this decision to the approbation of the country. Whatever may have been the guilt of these political offenders, yet, if we regard punishment as a means of deterring others, and not as mere retribution on the individual, we may say that they may be safely and wisely pardoned. Happily, since the riots of Newport and the insurrection in Ireland a great change has come over these islands. In both, its for which the wisest could see no remedy have been removed by the action of events which Providence in due time brought to pass. The fearful evil of pauperism, of men seeking for work and finding none, has almost become a thing of the past. Those gloomy piles which used to meet the eye everywhere throughout the land, the abodes of misery and destitution, and the centres of every vindictive feeling against society and law, are now only half tenanted, and material comfort has banished political discontent. The liberation of trade, the progress of science, the settlement of new regions, the prolific mineral wealth as well as remarkable for the fertility of their soil, have eased England of its crushing burden. In Ireland the social revolution, so often described, has made a gulf between the past and the present. There is no country in the world where the political agitator would find so few and such incredulous listeners as in the sister kingdom. There is no man or class of men whom it is any longer requisite to deter by the example of political leaders in exile; and, therefore, the persons who have now borne, some 16, some eight years of banishment, may be mercifully allowed to return to their homes. It is, however, not the less a generous and graceful act on the part of Her Majesty, and the moment chosen accords well with the deed. We have concluded a truly national war by a peace of which the benefits cannot be doubted, and among the greatest of them will be reckoned that alliance of Western Europe which is in process of consolidation, and the probable liberalizing of continental systems of government. At such a time it is as well to make an end of all that remains of our own internal troubles. It may be said now that not the smallest and obscurest section of society is to be found at feud with the laws under which it lives. Envy cannot point to any spot, and say that there is danger for the British constitution and rule. It may not be without some influence on the world that in this vast empire, so scattered, complex, and differently governed, there is now no human being suffering punishment for a political offence.

France.

It would appear that Count Buol, since his return to Vienna, loses no occasion of manifesting his satisfaction with the Emperor of the French, on whose clear judgment, prudence, and moderation he bestows the warmest praise. In truth, there appears no reason to doubt the fact, there is hardly any limit to his optimism—with hardly an exception, he is in good humour with everybody. He declares himself enchanted with the conduct of the whole of the Plenipotentiaries, and above all with Lord Clarendon; he is personally satisfied even with the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries; speaks almost with tears in his eyes when he remembers his parting from him; and affectionately refuses to believe that the Turin Cabinet is moved by any other feeling at this moment than in what relates to the sequestration question, which, with a little good will on both sides, he is sure of arranging. All this proves that Count Buol is not quite at his ease; that Austria does not find herself in as good a position as she could desire; that she is to a certain extent isolated; and that she is apprehensive that the moment

is approaching when she may have some work on her hands. No one at Vienna, nor probably in Paris, believes in the sincerity of those effusions. Austria does not love England, nor the English Government, nor anything that is English. She has mortally offended Russia, and Russia is not a Power easily to forgive or to forget; and to France, who spared her susceptibilities more than any other, and who has borne with exemplary patience her tergiversations and her short-comings, she now looks with an anxious eye. It is thought that the Cabinet of Vienna will leave nothing undone to form a close alliance with the Tuilleries. In token of her goodwill she sends hitherto one of her Princesses to compliment the Emperor and Empress on the birth of an Imperial Prince, and on the conclusion of peace. The Archduke Maximilian leaves Vienna this day for Paris. His stay may extend to a week or more, and he will see what is to be done. All that can be said, that matters must go very happy with Austria when she covets an alliance with Imperial France. The nomination of Prince Gortschakoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs proves how Russia is affected towards Austria is only beginning to pay her debts.

A letter from Paris states that the Emperor has resolved that the baptism of the Imperial Prince shall far surpass in magnificence and splendour all that is recorded of the gorgeous baptism of the King of Rome and the Duke of Bordeaux. Goldsmiths, clothworkers, embroiderers, and artificers of all kinds have been employed in great numbers to heighten the éclat of the expected day.

AUSTRIA'S DEMAND FOR AN INDEMNITY.

The Prussian army is to be reduced to 114,402 men, from 227,212, its strength on the war footing.

There is a report that Austria intends to ask a pecuniary grant from the Germanic Diet towards the expense of its army of occupation in the Danubian Principalities. The plea will be that the occupation was mainly with a view to the safety and tranquillity of Germany.—The subject may have been mooted, but Austria can scarcely be in earnest.

Prussia.

THE CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

BERLIN, May 3.

The following are the most important items in the speech of the King, delivered this afternoon on the closing of the Chambers:—

When five months back, I bid you welcome from this place, European relations were still involved in the gravest complications. Their issue was still shrouded in the obscurity of the future; and it was not impossible that dangers and sacrifices, which the gracious providence of God had, till then, averted from our country, might have been in store for us. Since then, in consequence of the wise moderation of the belligerent Powers, the long-desired work of peace has been happily brought to a conclusion, with the co-operation and common consent of my government.

The high prices of the main necessities of life, that in the commencement of the winter filled my heart with care and anxiety, have been felt to a painful extent in every province of the monarchy. There have, however, been to my great satisfaction many openings for remunerative labour. Everywhere that death or fear was to be apprehended my government has been unremitting in its endeavours to anticipate and prevent the evil, and has met with powerful assistance—one that must be recognised with every feeling of gratitude, in the remedy and willing liberality of my people. Since then, in consequence of the realisation of our aspirations for peace, the prices of the necessities of life have considerably sunk, and we may venture to indulge in the expectation of a satisfactory harvest, which, should God bless the land with, will put an end to the scarcity.

Your labours, gentlemen, in the session which we are now closing, have shown themselves fruitful and successful in many important branches of Legislation.

By means of the arrangements that has with your consent been come to with the Bank of Prussia, this grand national monetary institution will be enabled to meet the requirement of traffic and Commerce, while at the same time the credit of State is protected against the dangers which, in unusual conjunctures, might be the result of a large unprovided debt.

For the Hohenzollern territory, the prosperity of which, as our most recent acquisition, is the favourite object of my special care, you have disencumbered and passed various special laws which will contribute to the improvement of the state of things there, and serve at the same time as a fresh proof of the unremitting solicitude of my government.

You have subjected the budget that was laid before you to a careful and thorough investigation. A further portion of the 30,000,000 raised to meet the extraordinary requirements of the army has been spent this year for the purpose for which it was raised. When you next meet again the necessary accounts of the expenditure shall be laid before you. And, at the same time, your consent will be asked for the definitive application of the balance that may remain available after the army has been restored to the peace footing.

Gentlemen.—You will now return to your homes, and on the approaching celebration of the peace you will with my whole people offer up to the King of Peace thanks and praise, that He has put an end to baneful war, and has in mercy preserved our country from its miseries. Do you all of you, each in his own peculiar circle, strive that with peace and unity a conciliatory and a brotherly spirit may obtain more, and so that our fatherland may in rich and ample measure enjoy the blessings of peace, and in enlightened competition with nations with whom we are connected by the ties of affinity and amity impart to it a life-giving development. Let this, illustrious noble, and dear sirs, let this be our prayer, let these be your resolutions on the festival of peace.

For your faithful and unremitting labours receive, in conclusion, my thanks and my grateful acknowledgment.

Sardinia.

A considerable proportion of the Sardinian army, consisting of not less than 6,000 men, embarked on board the Cleopatra, the Emperor's, and other steamers, at Hakodada, and sailed for Genoa. The sentiments with which these fine troops regard the peace are well expressed by General Della Marmora in his Order of the Day:—

"ORDER OF THE DAY.—No. 102.

Head-quarters, Kadikoi, April 6.

"Soldiers.—The peace signed at Paris on the 30th of March last puts an end to the hopes each of us entertained for the glory of our arms. This feeling is more keenly felt by those who know the important task which was reserved to us had hostilities continued. But the object for which the sword was drawn having been attained, we ought not to desire the prolongation of the calamities which are inseparable from war. Let us console ourselves with the thought that what we have done, and what we were ready to do, is appreciated by our generous allies, and will not be lost to the future of our country.

"I owe you praises and thanks for your constant self-denial, for your exemplary discipline, for your ingenious activity, and for your bravery; but you will hear them with greater pleasure from the mouth of our beloved Monarch, whom we hope shortly to behold again.

"Whatever may be the post in which the Sovereign will may place me, I shall never forget how, on the 16th of August, after having contributed in driving back the formidable attacks of the enemy, you all eagerly desired to follow the flag which crossed the Tchernaya. I shall always remember with what ardour, on the 8th of Sept., each of you was desirous of taking part in the assault, one of the most murderous recorded in history.

"And should fate hereafter lead us to other battle-fields, I shall esteem myself happy to be with you, my present comrades in this memorable war of the Crimea.

"The Commander-in-Chief,

"LA MARMORA."

Never did troops better deserve such praise and confidence, and the intimate and friendly relations which have grown up between English and Sardinians in the Crimea, will, in all probability, exercise a material influence for many years to come over the destinies and the feelings of these two nations.

THE CURRENTS OF NATIONS.

The official returns of emigration from Great Britain to other countries present the question of decrease of emigration in a somewhat striking light. It appears from these, that in 1854, there left for the United States, 193,065 emigrants; and in 1855, 103,414; for British

North America, in 1854, 49,761; in 1855, 17,996; for Australia, in 1854, 89,237; in 1855, 52,309. Total in 1854, 323,429; in 1855, 176,807. According to the same authority the returns from the provinces show a similar falling off. New Brunswick had 1,405 arrivals in 1855 against 3,618 in 1854; Quebec, 21,274 this last year against 53,183 of the preceding. In the schedule of the activity of emigrants arriving at Quebec it appears that 20,267 Irish arrived there in 1854, and last year only 5,691; 11,034 Germans in 1854 and in 1855 only 3,815; 7,353 English in 1854, and 4,310 in 1855; 7,186 Scotch the one year, and 5,348 this last year; and 5,811 Norwegians in 1854 against 1,288 in 1855. These figures present important facts. The emigration from Great Britain to our country has fallen off to 53 per cent of what it was in 1854; the Australian is only 64 per cent of its former amount, and the emigration to the provinces is but 24 per cent of what it was in 1854. Taking the last quoted returns, we find that the whole emigration to the provinces is about 39 per cent of its former number; while the whole emigration to the United States is 43 per cent of what it was the year before last; that is, with all the cry of Know-nothingism, the British provinces, where the immigrant is treated with more than the former hospitality, and no "American Party" exists, suffer 14 per cent more loss in immigration than our country. Australia, too, the El Dorado for the emigrant, where no restrictions or persecutions can annoy him, has lost 36 per cent, or her immigration from England, and the provinces 76 per cent. Of the Irish, nearly four times as many came to Canada in 1854 as in 1855; of Germans, nearly three times; of Norwegians, almost five times; of English, about one and three-quarters as many. These facts show other causes to be working on the decrease of emigration than any political or party movements within our own borders.—

These movements have undoubtedly had their effect in foreign countries to lessen emigration; but they could not affect the British provinces, except as they are used as a place of transit by the immigrants; they could not thus diminish the number of those who leave England for her own colonies; Australia and Canada would not bear the odium of American Know-nothingism. The truth is, there are much grander causes diminishing emigration from the old countries to this, and some at which the world must rejoice. The labourer is not as he once was in Great Britain. That happy time, long foretold by her economists, is approaching, when "two masters shall seek for one man, instead of two workmen for one master." Emigration and war have lessened the overcrowded working population. The effects are felt in the price of labour. This, of course, lessens the tendency of people to emigrate. Intelligent labour is well paid even in Great Britain, and has no inducement to change place. Like causes work upon England. Wages have risen; and war, with the gold mines of Australia, have drawn off the surplus population.—New York Times.

Australia.

PROSPECTS OF THE WOOL TRADE.

"Wool.—The present wool season has commenced earlier than usual. It has rarely happened in previous seasons that more than three or four sales have taken place before the close of the year. On the present occasion there have been about a dozen. Judging from the facts that have reached us, we are of opinion that the bulk of the crop of this season will be earlier by four weeks, at least, than that of last season.

"We may remark that this trade has once more come under the influence of something like system. Wool warehouses are no longer occupied with passengers' luggage and evidences of European insanity in the shape of unsuitable merchandise; they are again devoted to the use of the staple export for which they were built. The results of the clip of the present season are not yet sufficiently known to warrant any very reliable statement of the yield; it will be in excess of that of last year certainly, but the ratio of increase will not be great. The effects of that pest of Australian sheep-runs—scab—will have worked its influence on the progress of this interest. In quality the present clip will, it is expected, excel that of any year since the discovery of gold. The earliness of the season will ensure a greater freedom from hurs and grass seeds, and greater pains have been taken in the washing and sheering. Shipping is plentiful, freights ruling from 3d. to 1d. per lb. Charges of carriage from town to the Bay, from 2s. 3s. 6d. per bale.

BUENOS AIRES

The Government has submitted the following draft of law to the Chambers; and though its sanction during the present Session is doubtful, we deem it proper to give a translation of it, that parties interested may fully comprehend its bearings, and make their arrangements accordingly.

The Executive Power. Buenos Ayres, August 24th 1858.

To the Honourable General Legislative Assembly.

The Executive Power has the honor of addressing your Honourable Corporation, submitting to your enlightened consideration the accompanying draft of law, respecting the sale of 100 square leagues of public lands, existing to the north of the river Salado, for the purpose of meeting the objects specified in the said draft of law.

The Ministers of Government and Finance are charged to give your Honourable Corporation the necessary explanations on the point.

God preserve Your H. C. many years,
PASTOR OBLIGADO.
 DALMACIO VELEZ SARFIELD.
 NOBBERTO DE LA RIESSTA.

DRAFT OF LAW.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the State of Buenos Ayres, met in General Assembly, have sanctioned with the force and validity of law, the following:—

Art. 1st.—The Government shall proceed to the public or private sale, of 100 square leagues of public lands, situated to the North of the river Salado at the minimum price of 200,000 dollars the square league, and fractions of a league in the same proportion.

Art. 2d.—The actual possessors shall have the preference at the price designated, for the term of six months, reckoned from the promulgation of this law, paying the fee duty that may be due on said lands, one half in current money, and the other in classified debt at its written value.

Art. 3d.—In case of questions as to actual possession, or present claims, the Government shall effect the sale by public auction, among those whom it may consider to have some possessory rights, and who have presented themselves within the six months specified in the preceding article.

Art. 4th.—The longest term the Government shall grant for the payment, shall be that of three months.

Art. 5th.—From the proceeds of the sale, the 10 per cent destined to the fund for schools, shall be delivered to the Municipality where the lands sold are situated.

Art. 6th.—The Executive Power is authorized to apply two thirds of the remainder of the proceeds of the sale, and the amount of fee duty paid in current money, for the redemption of the bonds of the loan contracted in London.

Art. 7th.—The Government shall give account to the Chambers of the remaining sums, that they may decide as to their inversion.

Art. 8th.—Let it be communicated to the Executive Power &c.

VELEZ SARFIELD.
 RIESSTA

We entirely approve of the measure in the abstract. The public lands will never become productive or acquire their true marketable value in the hands of the Government; and therefore the sooner they become private property the better for all parties concerned.

But in the details of the measure proposed, we confess there are certain anomalies, we do not comprehend.

The price of 200,000 dollars per square league is the first and most striking. We can not fancy how the Government can expect to find purchasers at a price so far above any thing that has been obtained in private transactions, and for lands of the best quality and situated in the most favoured localities. Most of the lands in question must be at a considerable distance from the Capital, and some of them on the western frontier itself; and to fix such a price, is to say in other words that the Government has no serious intentions of disposing of them at present.

Besides it is an act of hardship or injustice to the present occupants. Why charge these more than the current rate of similar lands in the general market? A few may submit because they are in possession, and cannot remove their stock without a greater sacrifice; but it must appear to them an act of imposition, the appearance or suspicion of which would be condemned in an individual, and is justly regarded as odious in a Government.

Again, the term of three months, allowed for the payment, is preposterously short. It is a condition that will preclude a large number of the actual occupants from becoming purchasers; for lands without stock is valueless in the meantime, and few will consent to part with their stock, even to be possessors of the soil, however desirable it might be, in other respects. We cannot see any good reason of justice or expediency, why they should not be allowed at least, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, for payments by instalments; paying if necessary the Bank rate of interest on the balance due.

The inevitable effect of the high price on the one hand, and the limited and stringent term of payment on the other, will be to turn adult nine tenths of the actual occupants, and cause an amount of inconvenience and loss that might easily be avoided: placing the real property of the State in the hands of a few capitalists that may leave them unoccupied for an indefinite period, to the prejudice of the Exchequer, and the ruin of innumerable families.

If they are to remain unoccupied let it be in the hands of the Government; for in that case they may at any time be made available for emigration purposes; and the first price is a very secondary consideration compared with the annual income of a populated district.

Instead therefore of asking full 25 per cent more than the established market price, sound policy would counsel 25 per cent less, with every possible facility as time, so as to induce the greatest possible number of purchasers and settlers.

These are views that meet every impartial observer at the first glance; and we earnestly recommend them to the attention of the Chambers, in dealing with a measure that involves the dearest interests of the State. As it stands the tendency is to create and foster a landed aristocracy with a depressed and rack-rented peasantry; whereas our grand desideratum is a sturdy and independent yeomanry, as the nerve of the public force and trustiest guardians of the public right.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.—There was a time when the existence of a surplus in the Treasury was denounced as a reproach to the Minister of Finance. That reproach has ceased, and we are now presented with the reverse of the medal.

The Government has passed a note to the Chambers with date the 4th inst, impressing upon them the necessity of making immediate provision for meeting the deficit in the revenue. The 1,800,000 that was in the Bank corresponding to the Public Funds, has already been expended, and though the works of the new Custom House have been reduced to the lowest scale, and the subscription to the railroads suspended in the meantime, the balance in hand on the 4th, \$1,600,000 with the ordinary entries of the month, would not meet the indispensable outlays of the administration.

This is a serious matter and of course will receive a preferent attention from the Hon. Chambers although there is a certain apathy on these matters we do not fully comprehend.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.—According to the Montevideo papers, the French Minister was to leave that port for the Paraná on the 7th. It is added on rather doubtful authority, that Lagos, Lamela, Bustos and some others of sinister notoriety, had obtained a passage for the same destination, on board the vessel that conveyed the Minister. The inferences drawn from this are the reverse of pacific, although as yet we scout the idea of the Foreign Agents lending themselves in any way to the promotion of active hostilities, before trying and exhausting all the resources of diplomacy.

The French Charge d'Affaires, latterly resident in this has also received instructions to repair to head quarters, that is to the Paraná, so that if the President of the Confederation errs in the policy he may adopt, he cannot plead the excuse of a want of counsellors.

It has been rumored that Mr. Christie was to make an early visit to this Capital, but whether in a private or public capacity, dependent saith not.

SANTA FE.—The late events appear involved in impenetrable obscurity; and should Gen. Pablo Lopez chance to read the biographical sketches of his own life, as drawn by the "Nacional" and the "Tribuna," he might be held excusable for doubting his personal identity. According to the first he is a patriot of the first water, and holds in his hands the future destinies of the Argentine Republic. In the eyes of the other he is an intriguing chieftain; the tool of a superior authority; one, in short, from whom the State of Buenos Ayres has every thing to fear and nothing to hope.

Now it unfortunately happens that both parties "have access to the best information," and some pretensions to infallibility; and hence the difficulty of reconciling their conflicting versions or arriving at a conclusion in which the mind can satisfactorily rest. Perhaps General Lopez has risked a stake in the great lottery of life, and having drawn as a prize the provisional Governorship of the Province of Santa Fé, may be guided in his future course by the march of events, and if so, there is no good reason in sound diplomacy, why Dr. Sarsfield and his friends should not pay their court to "the rising sun," for such we must hold the man who may dispute the passage of the Paraná, or lead the vanguard of an invasion on the rebel Province.

EX-GOVERNOR CULLEN.—Señor Cullen has returned to this City quietly and unostentatiously, resuming his honored career as a man of business; in which he always enjoyed the highest respect and confidence, which, his short political career has done nothing to impair or tarnish. It is an episode in his life on which he and his many friends may look back with unmingled satisfaction. He has come forth from the ordeal of public office unscathed. The tongue of calumny has not dared to make free with his name, and in him the Argentine Republic may boast the possession of an unblemished reputation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Skin diseases cannot be cured by lotions and embrocations. A detergent capable of reaching and neutralizing the sources of irritation that lie under the superficial disfigurements can alone eradicate these unsightly disorders. Holloway's Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, quickly disappears. It dives down to the nucleus of the malady, and reduces outward inflammation by extinguishing its elements. The cure it accomplishes in cases of scryfula, erysipelas, mercurial eruptions, blotches, boils, ringworm, scald head, and other affections of the skin and glands, are therefore as complete as they are

rapid. The operation of the Pills upon the internal organs is of the same thorough character.

DIED.

Here, on the 2d inst, in her 48th year, Mary Chalmers Semple, a native of Cumbrang near Glasgow; deeply regretted by her family and acquaintances.

Exchange.—August 9th.

Spanish Dollars and Patagones	35
Patag. Do.	304
Spanish do.	308
Bills on England per Do.	63
do. Montevideo do.	3 1/2
do. do.	86
France per Do.	1 1/20 dit.
United States do.	1 1/20 dit.
Rio Janeiro, highest price during the week.	355
do. lowest do.	354
Exchange on England, highest during the week.	28 6
do. lowest do.	27

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

August 1st.
 Maria, Hamburg bark, 116 tons, F. Moller, from Hamburg 24th May, to Rosenthal Gayer & Co., with 80 casks Roman cement, 50 boxes champagne, 178 do codfish, 60 do steric candles, 50 do and 40 demijohns liquors, 1,600 do gau, 50 boards, 3,700 stockfish, 5 mahogany planks, 16 boxes cigars, 7 do piano fortes, 119 do and 8 packages merchandise 14 do samples.
 Nantile, French bark, 275 tons, A. Biot, from Havre 26th May, to Flambert & Castaing, with 59 packages trunks, 5 bks and 2 boxes merchandise, 20 do sardines, 1 do pepper, 23 baskets champagne, 30,000 tiles. Passengers 106.

August 2d.
 Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 1st inst., with 50 bales white paper, 97 quarter casks Malaga wine, 3 pipes and 54 half do lime, 38 bars iron, 8 boxes merchandise, 8 do almond oil, 300 bags farina, 6 bundles plants, 5 packages samples. Passengers 64.
 Compadrio, French schooner, 84 tons, C. Lemie, from Paraguay 2d July, to E. D. Risso, with 187 bales and 143 seroons tobacco, 6 tercios yerba, 1,344 horns, 840 horn tips, 1,260 ox hoofs, 500 bones, 25 barrels, 1 bale hair, 418 dry ox and cow hides, 10 boxes cigars, 1 do merchandise.

August 3d.
 Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino from Montevideo 2d inst., with 31 boxes merchandise, 255 bags wheat, 3 quarter casks preserves, 4 do wine, 1 iron pot, 1 brazier. Passengers 25.
 Merceditas, Spanish bark, 203 tons, M. Font, from Havana, 1st March, Barcelona 20th April, Montevideo 28th July, to F. Semillosa, with 288 pipes, 17 half do and 207 quarter do caña, 40 qq. logwood.

August 4th.
 Neptuno, British bark, 287 tons, Lefebvre, from Liverpool 29th May, to T. Duguid & Co., with 16 boxes wine, 50 barrels beer, 100 boxes tea, 160 tons coal, 795 barrels and 17 casks gas fixtures, 69 bags coke, 30 tons iron, 6 casks clay, 1 do with a washing machine, 5 pipes and 10 quarter casks brandy, 100 barrels rice, 12 tons hoop iron, 3 do and 6 cwt. sheet do, 178 boxes and 303 bales woollens and cottons, 39 do linens 30 do, 5 packages and 87 boxes merchandise, 52 do silks, 36 do and 28 casks hardware, 38 packages samples.

August 5th.
 Henrique, Brazilian brigantine, 142 tons, P. J. Roberg, from Rio Janeiro 12th July, Montevideo 1st inst., to F. Arango & Co., with 200 barrels and 1156 bags sugar.

August 6th.
 Rio Uruguay, Oriental steamer, from Paraguay and intermediate Ports, with 141 tercios yerba, 18 horse hides, 343 tanned hides, 20 boxes cigars, 550 dry ox and cow hides, 574 bales and 1 seroons tobacco. Passengers 14.

August 6th.
 Patriota, Spanish brig of war, from Montevideo.

August 6th.
 Union, Sardinian polaire, 242 tons, Furmento, from Asuncion 11th June, to Rosario 2d inst., to B. Dellino, with lumber.

August 6th.
 Tamega, Brazilian brigantine, 147 tons, J. Barbosa, from Pernambuco 25th April, Santa Catalina, 17th July to F. Arango & Co., with 774 barrels and 372 half do sugar.

August 7th.
 Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 6th inst., with 244 bags wheat, 1 iron screw, 17 boxes, 2 bales and 1 cask merchandise. Passengers 40.

SAILINGS.

July 31st.
 Diamont, Danish schooner, for Montevideo, in ballast, despatched by N. Martinez & Sons.

August 1st.
 Hugh Ballmant, British bark, for Parnagua, in ballast, despatched by German da Costa & Co.

August 2d.
 Ocean, British brig, for London, despatched by H. A. Green, with 1060 salted ox and cow hides, 1869 do horse do, 165 pipes tallow, 100 boxes merser oil, 41 bales wool, 84 do sheep skins, 3 do hair, 16 tons and 19,000 bones, 5,000 horns.

August 2d.
 C. L. Bevan, American bark, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast, despatched by D. Gowland & Co.

Relampago, National brigantine, for Montevideo.
 Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.
 Camilla, British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

August 4th.
 Mary Frances, American bark, for New York, despatched by Lind Fehr & Co., with 6,842 dry ox and cow hides, 1,000 salted do, 10 bales wool, 37 do hide cuttings, 6 do goatskins, 4 do nutria do, 60 do and 24 seroon hair, 2,750 horns.

August 5th.
 Romano, Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.
 Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

August 7th.
 Menai, British steamer for Montevideo.

August 7th.
 O. J. Hayes, American bark, for Rio Janeiro in ballast, despatched by J. Eastman & Co.
 New Light, American bark, for Brazil, despatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 30 barrels resin, 50 tons sand for ballast.

August 7th.
 Asuncion, American steamer, for San Nicolas, Rosario and Paraná.
 Obligado, National pilot boat, for Brazil, in ballast, despatched by F. Arango & Co.

Shipping List OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.
 British bark Matland, 331 tons at A. Scott master, may have room for a few bales and will have quick despatch.
 Consignees Messrs Parlane Graham & C.

FOR LONDON.
 British bark Anne Logan, 255 tons at J. Logan master, is now loading and has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.
 Consignees Messrs White and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
 Hamburg brig Bertha, 227 tons, at W. Walker master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
 Consignees Messrs J. N. Bieher and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
 British bark Criterion, 238 tons, at J. Ferguson master, has commenced her loading and has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.
 Consignees Messrs Kerr & Grierson.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
 British bark Neptune, 270 tons, at John Lefebvre master, a regular trader, and will be ready on load in a few days.
 Consignees Messrs T. Duguid & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
 Hamburg brig Amazona, 200 tons, at Schramm master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch.
 Consignees Messrs E. Schroder & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
 Lubeck bark Alma, 250 tons, at Bramstedt master, is now loading and has disengaged room for about half cargo.
 Consignee to Order.

FOR ANTWERP.
 Spanish bark Clara, 152 tons, Manuel Smito master, is a chartered vessel, and will sail in the course of 20 days.
 Consignees Messrs Jos. Gallarraga Esq.

FOR NEW YORK.
 The fine American brigantine Civilian, 167 tons, Smith master, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and shipping and is now loading in the Inner Roads.
 Messrs Zimmermann Frazier & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
 The well known regular trader, American bark O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, Schlicherick master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo.
 For freight or passage, apply to the consignees Messrs J. Eastman & Co.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the CHANNEL for Orders.

British brig Sea Nymph 346 tons, at J. Harris master,
 Consignees Messrs George Bell & Co.
 British brig, Lady Mona, 196 tons, at Hull master,
 Consignees Messrs Gifford bros.

British bark Ochlerlyter, 221 tons at Spencer master.
 Consignees Messrs Thos. Duguid and Co.
 Hanoverian brig Anna, 196 tons, at L. Frodericks master.
 Consignees Messrs D. T. Visser & Co.

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

HENRY A. GREEN.
 No. 51. Calle Reconquista.

HOTEL DE LAS NACIONES EN EL ROSARIO.

Dn. A. Rodriguez proprietors of the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public that he has lately made various improvements in his establishment and solicits their patronage.

His house is situated in the calle San Lorenzo near the barranca, where there is a beautiful view of the Paraná, and takes great pains to study the comforts of Travellers, making the moderate charge of fourteen reals silver daily for bed room, breakfast and dinner, including wine. 94

IRON BHESTS.

Very strong, solid and heavy of various sizes and of the BEST PATENT, are on sale at moderate prices, in the store of

JOHN EASTMAN & CO.
 No. 3 calle Defensa.

SITUATION WANTED.

Two single Englishmen from one of the best agricultural countries in Great Britain wish to take keep on shores; or to take charge of a kitchen garden with orchard and fruit trees.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The fast sailing clipper built American bark named "Emily," Captain Elberger, will sail for the above destination, in the course of a few days, and having very superior accommodations is a desirable opportunity for passengers who will receive the best of treatment on board.

SALTED BEEF & PORK.

For sale in deposit, new prime Pork, and packed Mess Beef in quantities as desired by A. LINTS VAN BLARCOM.

Stabler's

ANODYNE

CHEMICAL EXPECTORANT

Is confidently recommended to invalids, as unsurpassed by any known preparation for the cure of COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and other forms of common colds, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, CONSUMPTION in an early stage, and for the Relief of the patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease.

It combines, in a scientific manner, remedies of long-esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery, and besides its soothing and tonic qualities, acts through the skin gently, and with great efficacy for the cure of this class of diseases.

DR. THOMAS P. BURKE, Essex County, Va., writes—

"Your Expectorant is certainly the best remedy I have ever met with for affections of the throat and lungs. I say this much, after an extensive use of it, in many mild cases, and in some also of a desperate character of long standing; in all it has done for my patients all that I could have wished.

In my own family, less than two bottles cured the wife of my overseer, (a woman of a very consumptive habit,) after she had suffered for more than six months, with extreme hoarseness and a very bad cough, all the usual prescriptions having been tried without benefit.

For sale at the Drug Store of JOHN EASTMAN & Co., No. 7 Calle Defensa.

TO LET.

1 or 2 unfurnished rooms. Apply at calle Piedra No. 274.

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

The Principal of the above Institution having been engaged in the tuition of youth for more than 20 years in various countries, and having a familiar acquaintance with the system so successfully pursued in the United States, from which country he has just arrived; has taken charge of this Establishment, which has been reorganised and will be conducted with all the ability and energy, which long experience and success will enable him to diffuse into all its departments.

In addition to the usual branches of a thorough English education, the course of study will include Latin, French, Spanish, German, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Music and Drawing.

In the young ladies department, special attention will be given to the polite and ornamental branches.

The Principal offers himself that from long experience in teaching English to Spanish children, he will be particularly adapted to the Spanish youth of this City, who are desirous of learning that language.

Excellent and simple accommodations are made for the reception of boarding pupils, who will be under the constant supervision of the Principal.

A programme &c., can be obtained on application to the Principal, at No. 75 Calle Maypa, or after the 1st September at 175 Calle Corrientes.

WANTED.

A situation by man and wife, the former as steward or gardener, the latter as cook or housemaid; they can bring the best testimonials for ability and integrity. Would have no objections to the country. Address A. B. office of this paper or 214 Calle de la Reconquista.

TO LET.

Two or three furnished rooms, at calle Reconquista No. 198.

SUPERIOR BLACK TEA.

In half chests on sale at Messrs Edward Lamb & Co., Calle Perù No. 12.

BOARDS FOR THE COUNTRY.

An English lady living in a healthy situation near the city, and who has had considerable experience in teaching, would like to charge of two or three girls from 8 to 12 years of age in addition to those she has present. The strictest attention paid to the comfort and improvement of the children intrusted to her care.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned Lawyer announces to his clients, that he has removed his office to calle Reconquista No. 106.

A foreigner requires two well furnished rooms, fronting the street, and near the centre of the City. A Fire grate required in the sitting room. Apply at 144 Calle Piedra.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT AND IN DOCK. THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, SAMUEL GREGSON, Esq. M.P. Governor. JOHN VEE, BRITISHING, Esq. Sub-Governor. JOHN ALEX. HAMIL, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

- North, Alexander Esq. Richard Boscawen Esq. George Barne Esq. Henry Bonham Esq. James Byrd Esq. J. W. Boscawen Esq. Edward Bummer Esq. Charles Crawley Esq. William Dallas Esq. Henry Dallas Esq. Harry Geo. Gordon Esq. Edwin Gower Esq. David C. Guthrie Esq. Edward Guthrie Esq. Lewis Hanthorpe Esq. William King Esq. Charles Lyall Esq. John Ord Esq. David Powell Esq. George Probyn Esq. P. F. Robertson Esq. Alex. Taylor Esq. Thomas Weeling Esq. Lestock Peach Wilson Esq.

Offices.

No. 7, Royal Exchange, & No. 7, Pall Mall.

Terms of Insurance.

- 1. Private dwelling houses, having the external walls of bricks and covered with the same, or with slate, tile, metal, cement, or other incombustible materials, 7s. 6d. per cent per annum. Contents of the above, the same rate. 2. Buildings used wholly or partly, as Warehouses, or Shops, erected and covered as above, 10s. per cent per annum. Contents the same rate. 3. Goods in private Custom House deposit stores, erected and covered as above, 10s. per cent per annum. 4. Goods in general Custom House Stores, and vessels in port, for 12 months, 10s.; for 6 months, 7s. 6.; for 3 months, 5s. 5. Baraca buildings, of wood, wholly or in part, if away from any crowded district, can likewise be insured, at a conventional premium.

Conditions of Insurance.

- I. That preparatory to effecting any insurance on Houses or Buildings, the nature or construction thereof, and the quality of the materials used in the walls and roofs of such Houses and Buildings are respectively constructed, where situated, and in what manner, and whether as private dwellings or how otherwise; whether any manufacture or hazardous trade be carried on, or any hazardous articles be deposited or kept therein; and whether adjoining to or in the rear of any Building or place in which any hazardous trade is carried on; whether any Steam Engine, Furnace, Kiln, Stove, Cattle or other Apparatus, whereby heat is produced (common Fire Places, and Ovens for domestic use excepted) be erected on the premises, and if so shall give a particular description of the nature and construction thereof; and in case any alteration or addition be made therein or thereabouts, or any hazardous articles be deposited or manufactured therein, after the Insurance is effected, and notice thereof, respectively, be not given to this Corporation, or to its Agents, and the same be allowed by endorsement on the Policy; such Policy or Insurance will be null and void. II. That upon the Insurance of Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, the nature and qualities thereof, and the Houses and Buildings or other places, where the same are so deposited and kept, shall be truly and accurately described, and likewise whether any Goods or articles of a hazardous nature be deposited therein. III. That if any Houses, Buildings, Goods, or other Property, shall be insured by this Corporation, without having been truly and accurately described so far as the nature and degree of the risk to which they may be exposed, may be justly estimated, the Policy thereon shall be void. IV. That Houses, Buildings, and Goods, in Trust or on Commission, intended to be insured, must be so described and declared at the time of effecting such Insurance, otherwise the Policy will not extend to cover such Property. V. That losses by lightning will be made good by this Corporation, unless by the Corporation has been, actually set off in consequence thereof. VI. That this Corporation will not be answerable for any loss or damage by fire, occasioned by any explosion, fire, powder, gunpowder, or for loss by fire occasioned by Earthquake or Hurricane. VII. That no allowance will be made for any property which may be destroyed or damaged by its own natural heating, nor for any goods which may be destroyed, or damaged while undergoing any process in, or by which the application of fire-heat is necessary; neither will the Corporation be responsible for loss or damage by explosion of any kind. VIII. That books of accounts, manuscripts, written securities, notes, bills, notes, bills, annuities, and imposts, will not be insured or comprehended in any insurance effected by or with this Corporation; nor will any loss or damage by any cause, or of any description be made good, when more than 1 cent of Gunpowder shall be deposited or kept on the premises. IX. That watches, trinkets, jewels, pearls, plate, musical instruments, pictures, prints, and drawings; china, glass, earthenware, looking glass plates, medals, coins, sculptures, or other curiosities, will not be included in any insurance effected by this Corporation, or covered thereby, unless the same be particularly specified in the Policy. X. That persons who have insured property with this Corporation, shall give notice of any other insurance already made, or which shall afterwards be made, in writing to the same property; so that a memorandum of such insurance may be endorsed on the Policy or Policies effected with this Corporation; otherwise such Policy or Policies shall be void, and the premium paid thereon for the contract year shall be forfeited to the Corporation and shall not be recovered back or returned to them. XI. That upon the death of any person insured by this Corporation, his or her Policy and interest therein may be transferred and continued to his or her representatives to whom the right of the Property insured shall belong, by his or her heirs or assigns; and persons removing their names and circumstances of the risk in such Policies, shall be bound to give notice of the same to the Corporation or its Agents, by endorsement on their respective Policies. XII. That persons insured by this Corporation sustaining any loss or damage by fire, shall forthwith give notice to the Directors or Secretary of this Corporation at their offices, No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, or to their Agents to whom the loss or damage shall be made known, and shall immediately send to the said Directors, their Secretary, or Agents, an accurate and particular account of their loss or damage respectively, as the nature and circumstances of their respective cases may require; and shall make and subscribe, in the presence of the said Directors, solemn declaration, under oath, that of their accounts or servants, and by the production of such books of accounts and such vouchers or evidence as may be required; and shall make and subscribe, under oath, the validity whereof has been previously ascertained, under the hand and seal of the Chief Magistrate of the district where the loss or damage shall be made, or of the British Consul (where such officer is resident), no loss or damage will be paid or made good by this Corporation. XIII. That in every case of loss or damage for which the

have the option, where the Insured may be on goods, to apply the insured with the like quantity of goods of the same sort and kind, and of equal value and goodness, with those destroyed or damaged by fire; or where the Insurance may be on Houses and Buildings, the said Corporation shall have the option, to rebuild or repair, and restore the same, and put them into as good and substantial a condition as they were in at the time when such fire happened. And, in case any difference shall arise touching any loss or damage, such difference shall be submitted to the arbitration of two indifferent persons; one to be chosen by the party insured, and the other by the Corporation, or its Agents, with liberty to appoint an Umpire, and the award, in writing, of the said referees, or of them and their Umpire, or any two of them, shall be conclusive and binding to all parties.

XIV. That if any fraud or deception shall be practised or attempted, or if any false or untrue statement, or statement shall have been made or practised in effecting the said Policy or Policies, or procuring the same from the said Corporation, or its Agents, or shall be made or set up by or on the part of the assured, or of its Agents, or of any alleged loss or damage under the Policy or Policies from the said Corporation, it is expressly stipulated and agreed that, in any or either of such cases the Policy and Policies may be null and void, and the assured forfeit all his or her or their right, title, and interest under the said Policy and Policies, and shall not recover or claim any thing whatsoever for or on respect of such alleged loss or damage, and the premium paid on such Policy or Policies for the contract year shall be forfeited to the said Corporation, and shall not be recovered back or claimed from them.

XV. Insurances may be made for any period less than 12 months, but all such Insurances shall terminate at four o'clock in the afternoon of the day specified in the Policy, without the renewal of such days.

XVI. That no Insurance shall be conclusive or binding on this Corporation, unless the Premium be previously paid thereon; and persons desirous of continuing, or extending, or renewing, or altering, or adding to, or changing, or otherwise affecting any Insurance, or within fifteen days next afterwards, otherwise such Insurances will expire on the respective days, on which the premium on such Policies becomes due; and that the only Evidence of such payments shall be the receipts of the said Corporation or its Agents.

BUENOS AYRES. Agents, Messrs. DANIEL GOREAU & Co. 114 12p

WANTED. Two rooms unfurnished in a central situation; a note addressed R. H. and left at this office will be attended to. 14 c/o

FOR SALE. At the store of Bunge Bornfeld & Co., Calle Defensa No. 70, a few casks of superior claret just received from Bordeaux, also Clero Liqueur, Vieux Benedict, Chateau Lafite, Chateau Margaux, in a dozen cases, and Chateau of the famous brand "Comte de Merlot." 17 5p

BRITISH LIBRARY. The Committee beg to intimate to those parties who have books belonging to the Library in their possession, beyond the time allowed, that if they are not returned without delay the Committee will have to charge them with the cost of the marks. 7th June 1856. c.o.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on sale a small quantity of Messrs. Tait's famed XX stout and best India Pale Ale in half and in whole bottles. BROWNELLS GREY & Co. Calle Maypa, No. 15

SITUATION WANTED. A person well acquainted with the management of an establishment of cattle or sheep, and who will make himself generally useful, and can give the best information as to character, offers his services for the camp. Apply at No. 73 Calle Merced. 17

FRESH SUPPLIES. Just landed from the Annie Warrall. Outland, mustard, pickles, currants, truckle cheese in bladder, fine table salt, in jars and small bags, O. Glenhead's fine starch, fancy biscuits of all sorts and sizes. On sale at J. M. Nohie's No. 114 Calle Defensa. 17

NOTICE. In the press, and will be shortly published, a practical treatise on the teeth. BY J. W. ROWLEY, Dentist.

This practical treatise on the teeth, contains instructions, that if properly attended to, may save many months and years of agonizing pain, and premature deformity, that is when the opening of the lips discloses no longer two pearly rows within them. People are not generally sufficiently aware of the value and importance of the teeth, but merely as regards beauty of appearance, but the enjoyment of health, without teeth, or with teeth rendered incapable of performing their functions, (which they often are from simple neglect or ignorance of the proper mode of preserving them) our food is not properly prepared for digestion which consequently, becomes tardy in its progress, and inflicts on us, one half the evils that flesh is hereto. 128-6p

SEEDS AND PLANTS. Sailors and others when on shore in the rivers Paraná and Uruguay may at all seasons collect a greater or less quantity of seeds and plants. These will be received and liberally paid at No. 15 Calle Tucuman, where select assortments may always be found on sale. 112 c-o.

NOTICE. The undersigned, Public Auctioneer, begs leave to inform his friends and the Commercial Community of this City, that owing to the friendly intimation of one of his friends he has again recommenced his business as Auctioneer and Commission Merchant at his usual residence Sta. Rosa No. 68.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1820. 114 Broad Street & 10 Pall Mall, London.

For insuring houses and other buildings, goods, wares, merchandises, manufacturing and farming stock, ships in port, harbours, docks, and the cargoes of such ships; also ships building and repairing barges and other vessels on navigable rivers and canals, and goods on board such vessels, throughout Great Britain & Ireland & in Foreign Countries.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. SUBSCRIBED & INVESTED CAPITAL.

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

DIRECTORS.

- MARTIN TICKLER SMITH, Esq. M.P. Chairman. THOMAS G. BARCLAY, Esq. Deputy Chairman. James C. Bell, Esq. Robert G. S. Bevan, Esq. A. H. Braquett, Esq. Charles E. Cobb, Esq. Andrew Colville, Esq. George G. Cotton, Esq. Henry Davidson, Esq. Arch Hastie, Esq. M.P. Samuel Hilbert, Esq. William Syball, Esq. Daniel Milford, Esq. Claud Nelson, Esq. John Scott, Esq. J. Hussey Taylor, Esq. Henry Deane, Esq. Henry J. Prescott, Esq. George Reid, Esq. W. R. Robinson, Esq. Newman Smith, Esq.

EX DIRECTORS.

Charles Cave, Esq. R. H. Chapman, Esq. George Hilbert, Esq. James G. Murdoch, Esq. Joseph Reid, Esq. Alexander Stewart, Esq.

AUDITORS.

James Brand, Esq. R. H. Chapman, Esq. Sir John Kirkland. Joshua Lockwood, Esq. R. Twining Junr, Esq.

EX AUDITORS. SIR CHARLES RUGGE PRICE, Bart.

Prospectuses of the Company, and every information relative to Insurances may be obtained on application to Messrs PLOWES ATKINSON & C. AGENTS-Buenos Ayres, Calle Perù No. 83. 11 10-15p

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital TWO BILLIONS, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each

TRUSTEES—JOHN EDWARD LEIGH, Esq. and JOHN SUTTON, Esq. DIRECTORS, &c., in LIVERPOOL.

Charles Turner, Esq. Chairman—John Bramley Moore, Esq. M. P. and Ralph Brooksbank, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

- Michael Batcher, Esq. George Bosker, Esq. Thomas Boscawen, Esq. Michael Bondfield, Esq. David Cameron, Esq. Thomas Derry, Esq. Robert Ellison Harvey, Esq. James Holms, Esq. Thomas Lyon Hervey, Esq. George H. Dorrill, Esq. Richard Houghton, Esq. Edward Johnston, Esq. Roger Lyon Jones, Esq. James Lawrence, Esq. Robert M'Andrew, Esq. W. J. Murray, Esq. Francis Maxwell, Esq. William Smith, Esq. John Torr, Esq.

AUDITORS—WILLIAM Threlkington, Esq. and John Dickinson, Esq. BURTON—Hugh NICHOL, E. R. A. S. SURVEYOR—Samuel Holms, Esq. SOLICITOR—Septimus Bosker, Esq. MANAGER AND ACTUARY—Ferry M. M. Dore, Esq.

The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have been appointed Agents to this Company, and are empowered to effect Insurances on dwelling Houses, warehouses, & merchandise at moderate premiums; they will also receive proposals for Life Insurance.

The large Capital of the Company, the number and influence of its Proprietors, together with its successful management, enable it to rank with the most eligible offices in England, as respects the security and advantages offered to the Public.—This Company will always distinguish itself by its promptness in the settlement of just claims.—No charge is made for the Policy, and those insured by this Company have the unusual advantage of being covered against losses occasioned by Gas Explosions.

For full particulars apply to the Agents

BROWNELLS GREY & Co. 114-12p No. 15, Calle Maypa.

SOAP MANUFACTORY. Saladero del Alto.

The partnership heretofore existing between William Downes and Gustav Fuss, in the Soap Manufactory is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Fuss is charged with the liquidation of all pending accounts.—Saladero del Alto June 1st, 1856. WILLIAM DOWNES. GUSTAV FUSS.

