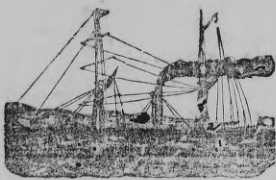


# BRITISH GAZETTE AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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No. 1559.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, September 6, 1856.

Established in 1826

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### UNITED STATES.

In the Senate the member for Illinois had introduced a bill for the pacification of Kansas. It simply proposes to abolish the territorial Government of Kansas and the laws passed by its legislature, and extend over the distracted territory the government and laws in force in Nebraska. After a sharp discussion between Messrs. Trumbull and Douglas, concerning the merits of the Nebraska Act, on motion of the latter the bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Crittenden had proposed another plan, suggesting that the President send General Scott to take command of the troops. Mr. Crittenden supported his proposition in a forcible speech. The voice of General Scott, he said, would do more to restore tranquillity than a thousand bayonets. Mr. Mason doubted of making the request of the President, who, by virtue of his office, has sole power over the matter. He did not, however, think the condition of things in Kansas demanded such a course. Mr. Seward expressed himself in favour of sending General Scott, and the subject was postponed till the following day.

Doubtful accounts from Kansas state that the Free State forces had burnt the town of Bernard, destroying from 12,000 to 15,000 dollars worth of property. The town of Franklin was captured by the Abolitionists, after a desperate fight, in which three Pro-slavery men were killed. Other fatal encounters are reported. Governor Shannon has issued a proclamation ordering all the unauthorized military companies to disperse, and warning outside parties to keep away from the territory, as he had sufficient force to enforce the laws and protect the citizens.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidential position had been ratified by Democratic mass meetings at Philadelphia and other places.

### OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The replies of the British Government to the Central American question with respect to the Recruiting question have been laid before Parliament. The following is a summary of their contents:—

**THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.**—After setting forth the first article of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—the main object of which was to provide that the lines of commercial communication, through whatever part of Central America they might pass, should be free for the use of all nations, and should not fall under the exclusive control of any power—Lord Clarendon observes that, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, both England and America retained the rights which they had previously enjoyed, when those rights were not expressly abandoned. With regard to the Muscovite Protectorate, the treaty so far from requiring existing protection to be abandoned, only forbids such protection from being used for certain purposes—namely "for those of occupying, fortifying, or colonising the countries therein specified." Lord Clarendon further declares, that whilst his government would gladly, (as he repeatedly told Mr. Buchanan) abandon the Mosquito Protectorate, if it could be done with honour to Great Britain and safety to the Indians, it cannot consent to abandon it or to give up the island of Ruatan, a British possession, merely in pursuance of an interpretation given by the American Government to a treaty, which interpretation our Government cannot admit; but the British Government proposed the most usual and the most friendly course—to refer the meaning of the treaty to the decision of a third Power. After some very pertinent observations as to the alleged ignorance of the American Government of the offer to submit the matter to arbitration, Lord Clarendon asserts that with respect to Belize, the only point concerns the boundary of that territory—he vindicates the title of Great Britain to Ruatan and the other Bay Islands, and concludes by expressing his satisfaction that Mr. Dallas is instructed to enter into communication, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation, and if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration.

**THE RECRUITING QUESTION.**—On this subject Lord Clarendon expresses his regret that the American Government is still unsatisfied with the solemn denial given by Mr. Crampton and the Consuls of the various acts alleged to have been committed by them; declares that he can find in the new documents submitted by the American Government, no evidence worthy of belief; expresses the high opinion which the English Government still retains of Mr. Crampton's zeal, ability, and integrity, and declares that the British Government cannot but believe that the President has been misled by erroneous information. Had Her Majesty's Government been convinced that her officers had, in defiance of their instructions, violated the American laws, Lord Clarendon would at once have removed these officers; but this Lord Clarendon does not believe. On the other hand, had Her Majesty's Government been convinced that the American, or any other Government had capriciously broken off diplomatic relations with this country, Her Majesty's Ministers, answerable for the honour and dignity of the Crown, would not have hesitated to advise Her Majesty to break off diplomatic relations with such a foreign Government. But in this case, where the American Government has repeatedly and seriously alleged that the British agents in America have become unacceptable to the American Government, because they have in fact violated the American laws, Lord Clarendon is willing to accept these formal declarations; to concede to the American Government the right admitted to all nations, to construe its own municipal laws; and to refrain from advising Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Dallas; nay, Lord Clarendon assures the American Minister of the high personal esteem in which he is held by the Queen's Government, which must render it most agreeable to him to have the honour of entering into communication with Mr. Dallas upon all matters connected with the mutual relations of the two countries.

**AMERICAN OFFICIAL COSTUME.**

A *castrotempo* occurred at the Queen's levee on Wednesday, the facts of which are stated by the *Daily News* to be these:—Mr. Dallas and his diplomatic subordinates were in their ordinary diplomatic costume. The United States Minister was accompanied by the Professor of Military Science in one of the United States professional establishments. This gentleman wore his ordinary and proper military uniform, consisting of a military frock coat, white waistcoat, and black stock, such as he presents himself in before his military superiors, and that he especially selected this as the proper costume in which to appear at Her Majesty's levee, for presentation by the Minister of his Government. On being refused admission by the Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Dallas retired, with great regret at the occurrence. The conduct of the Queen on the occasion was exactly what might have been expected from her excellent sense and presence of mind. When informed by Lord Clarendon of what had happened, Her Majesty at once replied, "Let the gentleman be admitted: I shall be happy to receive him in any costume." Unfortunately, however, before the Queen's gracious directions could be delivered, the party had left the palace.

**A CHALLENGE TO AMERICA.**

Let us quarrel, American kinsmen. Let us plunge into war. We have been friends too long. We have too highly promoted each other's wealth and prosperity. We are too plethoric, we want depletion—to which end let us cut one another's throats.

Let us sink, burn, kill, and destroy—with mutual energy—sink each other's shipping, burn each other's property at large. We will bombard your towns, and you shall bombard ours—if you can. Let us ruin each other's commerce as much as possible, and that will be a considerable sum.

Let our banks break whilst we smite and slay one another; let our commercial houses smash, right and left in the United States and the United Kingdom. Let us main and mutilate one another; let us make of each other miserable objects, cripples, halt and blind, adapted for the town's end, to beg during life.

Come, let us render the wives of each other widows, and the mothers childless, and cause them to weep rivers of tears, amounting to an important quantity of water privilege.

The bowl of wrath, the devil's punch bowl, filled high, high as possible, share we with one

another. This with shots and bayonets, will be good in your inside and in our inside—in the insides of all of us brethren.

Oh, how good it is—oh, how pleasant it is for brethren to engage in interminable strife? What a glorious spectacle we Christian Anglo-Saxons, engaged in the work of mutual destruction—in the reciprocation of savage outrages—shall present to the despots and the fiends.

How many dollars will you spend; how many pounds sterling shall we? How much capital we shall sink on either side—on land as well as in sea! How much we shall have to show forth in corpses and wooden legs!—never ask what other return we may expect for the investment.

So then American kinsmen, let us fight; let us murder and ruin each other to suit the purposes of Mr. President Pierce. Let Pierce with Cushing by his side, come hot from the conclave of evil spirits, cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war, and do you be mat enough to be these mad dogs, and permit yourselves to be hounded upon us by Mr. Pierce.—*Punch*.

### FRANCE.

The splendid appearance of the harvest has dissipated all ideas of scarcity. At Marseilles the corn market was quiet, and there were large arrivals.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the produce of beet-root sugar since the commencement of the season, which show that on the 1st instant there were 67 more manufactories in operation than at the same time last year, and the quantity manufactured in 1856 was 46,212,000 kilos more than in 1855.

At Marseilles, June 27, the fine weather had favourably influenced the corn market. Wheat for delivery was rather cheaper, but the stock being light prices for immediate delivery were firmer. Raw silk was scarce and dearer. 250 lbs. of sugar from Martinique sold at 37 fr. the 50 kilogrammes. The corn crops and potatoes were a very promising appearance all round about.

### ITALY.

**STATE OF AFFAIRS IN LOMBARDY AND NAPLES.**

Accounts from Milan of the 11th mention that a movement on a large scale, indeed on the whole line of the Italian Peninsula, is in course of preparation. Copies of incendiary proclamations, exciting to pillage, and assassination, are circulated throughout Italy. Letters from Naples describe the King as more determined each day to decline the counsels of the Western Powers, and refuse the reforms demanded from him as the only chance of saving his States from violent commotion. He has become more morose and less communicative, and will not listen to any advice. He flatters himself, however, that he will be able to resist what he terms "the oppression of the Western Powers," with the help of the Lazaroni, in whose fidelity he has every confidence. A fresh political trial, known by the name of the "Processo Mignogna" commenced on the 7th of the month, before the criminal Court of Naples, and was still going on on the 14th. The accused are eleven in number, among whom were two lawyers, two priests, one friar, and one woman. The details disclosed during the trial are shocking. As an instance the following was stated in public court (and not contradicted by the Attorney General) by one of the accused, who had been a prisoner in the Bagno di Procida. It is necessary to premise that no person confined in that bagno may send a letter without its being stamped by the Governor of the gaol. One day the Governor of the Bagno di Procida, being drunk, forgot to stamp many letters which were sent out. The official at the entrance of the bagno, who is charged with the control of letters, seeing that some letters were not stamped, took them back to the Governor, who forgetting that it was the real cause of the neglected formality, ordered all the prisoners to receive 100 blows of a stick in the course of five hours. The number of those persons amounted to seventy-two; so that in five hours 7200 blows were inflicted on innocent men.

A private letter from Naples of the 15th states that the political trials were being carried on with unflagging spirit on the part of the Government jail purveyors. Among the persons accused is a lady, Mme Antonetti di Pace

whose husband and son are now dying a slow death in the Castel dell' Novo. All the respectable part of the inhabitants are in a state of terror lest by some caprice of the prosecution they should be brought before the Monarchical "Tribunal Revolutionnaire," which completes the resemblance of King Ferdinand's rule with the French reign of terror. The unfortunate inmates of the State prison are about to be subjected to a more rigorous treatment. Bianchini, the head of the police, who is suspected of leniency, is about to retire. The King loses no occasion of turning him into ridicule, and all sorts of tricks are played upon him by order of this crowned maniac. They even go the lengths of committing robberies, *par ordre*, close to his villa, by way of showing his inefficiency. This is almost too absurd to credit, but I am assured on good authority it is a well-authenticated fact.—*Paris Correspondent of Globe*.

### GREECE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes:—"The Governments of England and France have determined to take most energetic measures at Athens. I understand instructions have left Paris for the French Admiral, which will enable him to employ the forces at his disposal for the immediate occupation of those districts which are still infested by brigands, and where the Greek authorities have failed to maintain tranquillity and protect the inhabitants. Orders have been given to augment the forces already at the disposal of the Allied commanders, which orders have been suggested by the despatches lately arrived in London and Paris from Athens. General Kallergis, who is still in Paris, has had several interviews with the Emperor and Mr. Walewski."

### IRELAND.

**EXPECTED VISIT FROM THE QUEEN.**—The following very welcome intelligence is given in the *Daily Express*, so circumstantially that there appears good reason for believing it to be well founded:—"We believe we are correct in stating that there is every probability of Her Majesty visiting Ireland towards the latter end of August next. The occasion of the intended Royal visit, so far as we can learn, is a desire on the part of Her Majesty to take leave of the Irish militia, prior to its disembodiment, in a grand military spectacle, on a scale surpassing anything that has yet been attempted in this country. The Curragh, it is understood, will be the scene of this display of our national arms; and we further gather that, in order to give every possible effect to the royal review, the various regiments now stationed there will be reinforced by a battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, also by four troops of Horse Artillery, and several Companies of Foot Artillery, now stationed in Dublin. The whole of the Irish militia will, we are informed, be disbanded immediately afterwards, that is, early in the month of September. We may mention that in anticipation of the Queen's visit, the Dublin regiment of Artillery has been for some time past actively employed in erecting a battery for the practice of that corps."

**TOUCHING INCIDENT.**—The *Cork Examiner* mentions the following affecting circumstances as an "incident of the war":—"A few Sundays since an interesting country girl, plainly but neatly dressed, was standing amongst a group of anxious and agitated people, evidently awaiting the arrival of the London boat, which, it was expected, would bring home a portion of the troops returning from the Crimea. As the boat approached the quay the young woman of whom we speak recognised him for whom she evidently was anxiously and impatiently waiting, and in a few minutes was recognised in return. Kind and fondly greetings passed between them, the young woman waved a cordial and heartfelt welcome and her husband acknowledged her salutation. When the ship touched the quay she rushed on board, and eagerly making her way to the place where he stood, she ran head out her hand to bid him welcome again to home and friends, when the poor fellow faltered for a moment, unable to repress his emotions, turned away from her and burst into tears—both arose from her shot away!—The poor woman hid her face in her handkerchief, and retired to the side of the ship, where she could indulge her grief without observation, and many of the spectators who happened to witness the scene were almost as deeply affected for the moment."

COMMUNICATED.

Buenos Ayres Sept. 31 1856;

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,

May I trouble you for a small space in your Saturday's paper, to give my public denial of Mr. G. T. Nuttall's statement, contained in his letter to Mr. Jonathan Downes, published in your last number, to the effect that I "humbly begged Mr. John Nuttall and Mr. Merry, in freeing myself from all responsibility of debts I had entailed upon him." I beg leave to state most distinctly, that I entailed no debts upon Mr. Nuttall, farther than sending specifications for goods suitable for this market, (which by the bye never were properly complied with) or that I "humbly begged" any one in getting out of them. Not wishing to be forced into a premature exposure of that gentleman's proceedings, both before and since our separation, I am content to let it pass for the present with a simple denial, leaving it to the public to form their own opinion from our respective characters; who has been the one "humbly begged" and who the lambing!! As they are now in possession of some few antecedents to judge by. Hoping you will excuse my troubling you with this, I remain Your Obedt. Servt.

Henry G. Coleman.

BUENOS AYRES

Spring, with its buds and blossoms, its scented gales and vocal groves, is the season of hope and enjoyment; an enjoyment deprived of the bitter ingredients that the disobedience of man has mingled in the cup of life. We would not moralise too sternly, but experience has taught a lesson that must not be disregarded.

Four times in unbroken succession, our springs have been overcast by the gloom of anarchy, invasion and rebellion, and "the buds of hope nipt by an untimely frost;" and in looking forward to that of 1856, now so near at hand, it is impossible to banish certain unpleasant misgivings.

Lulled into a false security, we have amused ourselves, during the winter months in negotiations with certain Indian Caciques, and omitted to make the warlike preparations, that can alone serve as a guarantee of any treaties that may be entered into with such an enemy.

The springing their chief season of action approaches; and our Frontier Chiefs to the North, have once more allowed themselves to be surprised. We prefer giving this unwelcome and ominous announcement in the language of the Official Bulletin; which bears date Fortin de Mercedes, September 1st. and says:

"I am directed by the Commander in Chief of this Frontier to acquaint you, that yesterday at 3 p.m. a small force of Indians were perceived: when this division, 400 strong, was immediately put in motion, in said direction; but having advanced about two leagues from this fort, we found ourselves attacked by a superior force of Indians, numbering about 700.

"In this conflict, and being unable to resist the number, the Commander-in-Chief, at the head of the National Guards of Pergamino, gave a charge, thereby allowing our small division to alight and form a square, which had been previously ordered by Colonel Frias. By means of this charge the formation of the square was effected, and in this position surrounded by the Indians, we remained during the night.

"This morning an hour before daybreak we commenced our retreat towards this fort; but as soon as it became clear, the Indians prepared a more formal attack, dismounting a strong column of their number. They approached to within a few paces of the square, and threatened to charge us supported by the others. In this position some shots were exchanged; and after half an hour they undertook their retreat towards the desert; nevertheless, they harassed our rear during our retreat to this Fort, and we could distinguish their columns in the direction of Rojas.

The Commander in Chief purposes to rally out immediately to cut off their retreat, and in due course I will acquaint you of the result of this new operation, which we must attempt in defence of the interests of this Frontier. We have not time to acquaint the Superior Government of these events; please do so with all possible dispatch.

"God preserve you many years.

"GREGORIO SALVADORES,"

To the Provisional Justices of Peace of Pergamino.

Communications a few hours later, have been received by the Government, in which it is admitted that the Indians remained surrounding Fort Mercedes; where Colonel Paanero was hourly expected

with a reinforcement of men and horses. God pity the inhabitants of these unfortunate districts!

The Official Bulletin of Colonel Gorrodo, published this morning, throws hardly any more light on the subject; and there are rumours that serious depredations have been committed.

In the view of this public calamity, the minor incidents of the week become insignificant; the only point of importance being the reclamation of President Urquiza, insisting on the exemption of the Provincials of the Confederation from military service, the same as other foreigners.

The report of a protest against the sale of public lands, or the creation of public funds, appears as yet unfounded.

DIED.

On the 3rd inst, much lamented, Mr. William Richardson, native of Cairling Roxburghshire, Scotland.

His remains were followed to the British Cemetery by a numerous party of friends.

Exchange.—August 31st.

Table of exchange rates for various locations including Spanish Dollars, United States, and London.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

August 24th.

Felipe, Spanish brig, 238 tons, R. Coll, from Valparaiso 1st June, Rio Janeiro 9th inst, to Llavallol & Sons, with 225 pipes and 50 half do wine, 8000 bricks, 82 bales cork, 80 barrels pepper, 100 boxes sugar, 50 do paper, 99 bags coffee, 200 barrels flour, 300 rolls tobacco.

August 26th.

Miguelon, American barque, 132 tons Savory, from New York 28th May, to E. H. Falgout, with 314 barrels rice, 100 do sugar, 479 do flour, 50 do vinegar, 100 boxes candles, 400 do starch.

August 28th.

Kate and Alice, American barque, 182 tons, Savory, from New York 30th May to T. B. Coffin, with 174,644 feet lumber.

August 29th.

Calippo, Spanish polacre, 220 tons, M. Oliver, from Montevideo 25th inst, to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

August 30th.

Marina, Sardinian polacre, from Genoa 24d June, Montevideo 25th inst., to B. Delfino, with 801 boxes vermicielli, 60 marble stones, 7 boxes do, 2 do mushrooms, 1 tin do, 110 boxes cordage, 3 do leathers, 53 do wine, 4 jars almonds, 30 empty do, 260 bales brown wrapping paper, 60 boxes soap, 200 quintals sand, 30 000 bricks, 8 bags peas, 100 marble mortars, 2 boxes sausages, 4 do matches, 2 do & 3 trunks hats, 14 tins oil, 22 bags rice, 1 coach. Passengers 68.

August 31st.

Pepito, Spanish brig, 171 tons, S. Rote, from Barcelona 21st May, Montevideo 25th inst., to F. Sanillosa, with 600 jars oil, 6 trunks leathers, 75 bales brown wrapping paper, 10 do white do, 200 jars aguardiente, 15 bales cordage, 2 boxes chocolate, 219 pipes, 30 half do, 16 quarter do & 4 barrels wine, 115 boxes soap.

August 1st.

San José, Spanish brig, 230 tons, J. Galli, from Havana 24th April, Montevideo 25th inst., to F. Arango & Co., with 1,000 boxes sugar, 8 do cigars, 1 barrel paper do.

August 2nd.

Celestina, Spanish polacre, 175 tons, J. Gileta, from Genoa 25th April, Montevideo 25th inst., to MacLain brothers, with 480 marble stones, 2,000 do tiles, 300 do mortars, 1 package & 5 boxes merchandise, 200 do oil, 20 do marble, 16 do sausages, 157 do vermouth, 14 do cheese, 8 do mushrooms, 2 do seeds, 1 do hats, 4 do merchandise, 363 do vermicielli, 6 barrels vinegar, 23 cables. Passengers 63.

August 3rd.

Astarte, British brig, 327 tons, T. Tooby, from Liverpool 24th June, to R. and J. Carlisle with 46 tons 14 cwt 3 qrs, and 10 lbs from 326 kegs paint, 23 boxes pickles, 400 barrels rice, 150 boxes oilmen's stores, 1090 pots, 184 bundles oakum, 60 kegs ochre, 18 tons coal, 18 casks gas tubes, 1 box gas fittings, 5 casks glassware, 6 boxes shoes, 22 kegs nails, 5 pair of bellows, 2 bales twine, 75 bundles spades, 20 boxes thread, 63 do and 6 bales merchandise, 232 do and 159 boxes woollens and cottons, 7 do and 47 bales linens, 61 casks 18 boxes and 2 packages hardware, 44 do samples.

August 4th.

Pedro II, Brazilian brig, 267 tons, P. G. Cordeiro, from Paragua 8th Aug, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 758 packages 273 tercios and 622 half do yerba, 591 bags rice.

August 5th.

Annibal, Brazilian brig, 196 tons, A. A. de Santa Rita, from Paragua 8th inst, to F. Arango & Co., with 1,227 tercios & 20 half do yerba, 80 bags rice.

Principe Alfonso, Brazilian brig, 212 tons, L. J. Cavalho, from Pernambuco 13th July, to Martinez & Sons, with 50 pipes aguardiente, 1,002 barrels & 220 half do sugar, 4,500 coco nuts. In quarantine.

Teresa, national barque, 263 tons, A. Recagno, from Genoa 18th May, Montevideo 25th inst., to B. Delfino, with 129 pipes wine, 28 packages & 125 boxes almonds, 200 do soap, 30 bags zuma, 150 casks vermouth, 20 bales stock fish, 40 rolls cordage, 110 boxes dates, 50 do candles, 300 do muscatel wine, 2 do furniture, 104 do merchandise, 350 do 50 barrels & 200 demijohns oil, 28 do pistacho, 47 do pine apples, 30 boxes cordials, 50 bales white paper, 700 brown wrapping do, 35 demijohns vinegar, 3 boxes aseyth, 30 do cheese, 20 barrels candy sugar, 40 bags annis seed, 500 boxes & 40 bags vermicielli, 40 do rice, 40 barrels flour, 12 trunks merchandise, 12 boxes shoes. Passengers 51.

John Gardner, American barque, 487 tons, J. J. Scobie, from Boston 25th May, to S. B. Hale & Co., with 236,352 feet lumber, 50 barrels sugar, 500 do flour, 150 do rice, 100 boxes tacks, 34 do & 18 casks merchandise, 174 bundles wood for ploughs horse hoes & 455 plough castings, 6 bundles picks & mattocks, 8 do postaugers, 1 do hoes, 4 do ladlers, 5 do hoes, 2 pig feeders, 100 corn shollers, 20 corn planters, 6 pair of bellows, 30 bundles spades & shovels, 3 bags coffee.

William Schroder, American barque, 298 tons, Stephen Upton, from Salem 18th June, to D. Gowlan & Co., with 1,090 barrels flour, 350 do rice.

August 27th.

Pampers, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 20th inst, with 643 boxes sugar, 17 do eggs, 5 do merchandise, 6 do furniture, 100 bags wheat. Passengers 25.

Constitution, National steamer, S. Pizarra, from Montevideo 20th inst, with 263 boxes soap, 472 do wine, 3 do eggs, 74 do 12 casks and 2 packages merchandise, 100 strings cards, 80 bags seeds, 4 seroons indigo. Passengers 40.

Coriela, French barque, 210 tons, Partus, from Bordeaux 30th June, Montevideo 24th inst, to B. Despuy, with 8 boxes suiff, 100 do prunes, 40 do paper, 12 casks cheese, 50 barrels vinegar, 11 boxes cordials, 10 do preserved fruits, 1 basket shoes, 7 plants, 12 boxes sardines, 1 do champagne, 5 do birch, 17 do vermuth, 13 do and 3 packages merchandise, 6 casks & 6 boxes brandy, 128 do and 3 barrels absynth, 351 do and 426 barrels wine. Passengers 62.

Planeta, Brazilian barque, 223 tons, A. C. da Cunha, from Paragua 28th July, Montevideo 25th inst, to N. Martinez and Syros, with 1614 tercios and 574 half do yerba, 195 bags rice.

Herschell, Bremen brig, 366 tons, D. Raschen, from Rio Janeiro 3d Montevideo 25th inst, to F. Arango & Co, with 1533 barrels and 650 bags sugar.

August 28th.

Sofia, Spanish polacre, 224 tons, Garriga, from Matanzas 1st June, to F. Senillosa, with 837 boxes sugar, 44 hogheads cania, 15 bales wax, 25 bags coffee.

Constancia, American barque, 343 tons, J. H. Chandler, from Boston 20th June, to A. Brendon, with 320 tons ice, 76,905 feet lumber, 5 kegs nails, 4 box bolts, 17,000 shingles, 12 ice hocks, 1 pair tongs, 2 hatchets, 2 oars, 1000 laths, 4 tin cords.

Cantelna, Spanish brig, 214 tons, M. Guisando, from Caril 23d June, to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast. Passengers 113.

Esperanza, Spanish polacre, 180 tons, J. Abail, from Barcelona 14th June, Malaga 27th July Montevideo 25th inst, to Llavallol & Sons, with 200 pipes and 40 half do wine, 40 bales brown wrapping paper, 10 do white do, 100 jars aguardiente, 25 boxes and 23 barrels soap, 12 do sweet red pepper, 1 wheel barrow, 100 quarter casks malaga wine, 500 jars oil.

Union, Spanish ship, 216 tons, J. Garrido, from Cadix 2d July, to S. Soriano, with 3 pipes annis seed brandy, 300 do 23 half do and 36 quarter do cana, 300 do and 30 octaves Malaga wine, 213 do vinegar, 755 jars oil, 500 barrels olive, 85 do canary seed, 77 do sweet red pepper, 230 boxes soap, 375 do starch, 810 do vermicielli, 100 bags almonds, 7 do walnuts, 318 do rice, 83 do peas, 17 do annis seed, 20 bales white paper, 3 boxes guitar strings, 3 do cards, 55 bales matting, 3 rolls do, 7 boxes cigars, 2 barrels salt, 4 packages samples.

Frederic, French ship, 357 tons, Venard, from Havre 21st June, to A. Dumoyet, with 56,390 tiles, 60 barrels, 50 baskets champagne, 18 casks cheese, 6 do oil, 100 boxes pipes, 58 do sardines, 1 do and 6 bales absynth, 42 boxes 785 packages and 224 casks merchandise.

Relampago, National brigantine, J. Barboro, from Montevideo 27th inst, to Ocampo and Esperon, with 82 quarter casks oil, 2 barrels soda, 1237 dry horse hides, 35 pipes and 83 half do lime, 5 wheels, 2 pieces iron, 2 pair of bellows, 1 press, 5 kegs paint, 14 packages furniture, 25 rolls cordage, 319 boxes soap, 9 do cheese, 31 barrels preserves, 4 do 13 boxes and 20 bales merchandise.

August 29th.

Mary Broughton, American barque, 322 tons, J. F. Bowers, from Boston 30th May, to Zimmermann & Co., with 66 boxes chairs, 20 do domestics, 200 do starch, 10 do shoes, 8 do lobster, 4 do furniture, 6 casks wheat, 1095 barrels flour, 300 do rice, 600 do sugar, 88,642 feet lumber.

August 30th.

Hamilton, American barque, 272 tons, S. A. Webster, from Darien (Georgia) U.S. 9th June, to Zimmermann & Co., with 145,745 feet lumber.

August 31st.

Devonvale, British barque, 283 tons, J.

Wyle, from Alton (Scotland) 22d June, Montevideo 28th inst, to Kenzie Tweedie & Co., with 431 tons coal.

Marcheseas de Duoro, British barque, 328 tons, J. Moncrieff, from Leith (Scotland) 20th May, to Kenzie Tweedie & Co., with 430 tons coal.

Hermosa Valenciana, Spanish barque, 390 tons, Rocafull, from Cadiz 4th July, to E. Ochon & Co., with 63 pipes 102 barrels wine, 3,636 boxes & 78 half do vermicielli, 2,900 jars & 100 quarter casks oil, 844 kegs olives, 300 jars do, 50 barrels sweet red pepper, 70 bags peas, 17 do & 50 boxes almonds, 38 do merchandise, 100 do soap, 110 bales white paper, 50 do brown wrapping do, 76 quarter casks Malaga wine, 60 do & 32 octaves, cherry do. 80 bales matting, 25 barrels vinegar, 120 calories salt, 15 boxes chocolate, 200 do shot.

August 31st.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffon, from Montevideo 30th inst, with 140 boxes sugar, 12 pieces iron, 14 anvils, 9 bundles screws. Passengers 40.

Asuncion, American steamer, from Paraná, Rosario & San Nicolas. Passengers 32.

September 1st.

Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, from up the River.

September 3rd.

Pauline, Belgian brig, 221 tons, H. Haussen, from Hamburg 30th May, Montevideo 1st inst, to Zimmermann & Frazier & Co., with 161 barrels rice, 3,128 packages & 208 boxes spirits, 92 bales & 9 tons wool, 600 sties, 200 pieces bagging, 150 barrels, 31 packages oakum, 20 do hardware, 5 barrels beer, 12 bales sulphur, 150 boxes cod fish, 100 do candles, 17 do cigars, 550 do & 67 packages merchandise.

SMALLINGS.

August 29th.

Tamaya, Brazilian brigantine, for Rio Grande in ballast, dispatched by F. Arango & Co, August 30th.

Indus, American barque, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast, dispatched by Tomkinson & Co.

Maitland, British barque, for London, dispatched by Parlone Graham & Co., with 4,832 sacks horse hides, 572 do ox & cow do, 311 pieces tallow, 227 boxes oil, 87 tons bones, 1 box & 53 bales hair, 20 do sheep skins, 3 do nutria do, 107 seroons tobacco.

California, American barque, for Boston, dispatched by Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 199 bales wool, 2 do feathers, 6 do goat skins, 1723 sacks horse hides, 421 dry ox & cow do, 14,673 horns.

Oceanica, British barque, for the East Indies, in ballast, dispatched by T. Duguid & Co.

September 1st.

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

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Constitution, national steamer, for Montevideo.

September 2d.

Emily, American barque, for Baltimore, dispatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 7120 dry ox and cow hides, 1811 salted do do, 1000 do horse do, 4000 horns, 45 bales wool, 24 do hair.

Amazona, Hamburg brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Schroder & Co., with 3586 dry ox and cow hides, 955 salted do do, 50 dry horse hides, 150 bales wool, 11 do hair, 40 do sheep skins.

Penguin, Brazilian brig, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Guitel Berrarelli & Co., with 12 barrels vermicielli, 40 do canary seed, 65 do & 6 packages tallow, 150 casks mares grease, 615 quintals jerked beef, 4 1/2 dozens sheep skins.

Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

Asuncion, American steamer, for San Nicolas, Rosario and Paraná.

Elvira, Spanish polacre for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 4,012 1/2 quintals jerked beef.

September 3rd.

Chulo, Spanish brig, for Brazil & Havana, dispatched by F. Arango & Co., with 2,475 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry horse hides.

Rapido, Brazilian brigantine, for Brazil, dispatched by Martinez & Sons, with 414 barrels tallow, 3 pipes & 50 arr. grease, 20 pipes mares oil.

Neptile, French ship for Esenada, in ballast, dispatched by Flambert & Castaing.

Messenger, Spanish polacre, for Paisandá, in ballast, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons.

Manai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Shipping List OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON

British bark Anne Logan, 295 tons at J. Logan master, has only disengaged room for salted hides.

Consignees Messrs White and Co.

FOR LONDON.

British brig Margaret & Elizabeth, 310 tons, at Sanderson master, will be ready to load in a few days, and has disengaged room for tallow & salted hides.

Consignee Samuel Hasso Esq.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Criterion, 333 tons, at J. Ferguson master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping will have quick dispatch.

Consignees Messrs Kerr & Grierson.



**TO LET.**

Two furnished rooms for single gentlemen at the Quinta of Mrs. Stoddart, in Talcahuano street 6 squares from the Parque to the North. Aug 23-

**NOTICE.**

**TO CAPTAINS AND CONSIGNEES OF VESSELS.**

The Society of River Pilots of the Plate has determined from and after the first of September ensuing, not to kindle the light they have so long maintained at their own expense, on hoarshipp at Point Indio, in expectation of an answer to the proposals submitted to the Government so far back as 1872: the light meanwhile, without any compensation to this Society, serving vessels convey to this Port by the pilots of another State, who have engrossed a large proportion of the traffic. Aug 23 6p

**TO LET.**

Two or three furnished rooms. Calle 25 de Mayo No 7. Aug 16 3p

**NOTICE.**

In the press and be soon published in three numbers to appear in the British Packet, of the 16th, 23rd and 30th of this month. No. 1.—will contain an interesting history of a receipt of 10,000 paper currency. No. 2.—Several private letters with severe criticisms on the sin of ingratitude. No. 3.—More letters &c.

The English community in Buenos Ayres has always deservedly stood high for integrity and fair dealing.

The author of this little work has no other object in view than to warn unsuspecting persons against unfair dealing, and to uphold the good name and credit of his countrymen, so that if a black sheep makes his appearance he may meet with the exposure he deserves. Aug 16 3p

**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. a 24p

**IRON CHESTS.**

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. 5 calle Defensa. a 9p

**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 reorganized 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 flatters 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 ample 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 Maypá, or after the 1st September at 175 Calle Corrientes. Aug 2-c-o HENRY R. NICHOLSON

**WANTED.**

A situation by a 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, 6/25 1p

**TO LET.**

Two or three furnished rooms, at calle Reconquista No 135. J26

**SUPERIOR BLACK TEA.**

In half chests on sale at Messrs Edward Lamb & Co., calle Perú No. 12. J23 3p

**BOARDERS FROM THE COUNTRY.**

An English lady living in a healthy situation near the city, and who has had considerable experience in teaching, would take charge of two or three girls from 8 to 12 years of age in addition to those she has at present. The strictest attention paid to the comfort and improvement of the children entrusted to her care. For particulars apply to Mrs. Gibon No. 11 c Victoria or at Mr. Hasting's grocery store, No 100 calle Piedra. J26-3p

**TO LET.**

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

**FOR BALTIMORE.**

**PASSENGERS ONLY.**

The fast sailing clipper built American bark "Emily," captain Eichberger, 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. Apply to the captain, or to Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier & Co., calle Defensa No 69. J26-3p

**SHEEP FARM.**

A person that can give good reference, holding a stierde de Estancia in the neigh bourhood of Colonia (Oriental State) wishes to enter into an engagement to settle from 4 to 5,000 sheep in said Estancia, the holder of the necessary sheep putting them in Colonia and the possessor of the land taking them on halves with personal attendance. Apply to Messrs Calvo Koch & Frias, Calle Belgrano, n° 84. J. 28-3 p.

**IMPERIAL**

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Instituted 1800

1 Old Broad Street & 16 Pall Mall, London.

For insuring houses and other buildings goods, wares, merchandises, manufacturing and farming stock, ships in port harbour or dock, 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.

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Prospectuses of the Company, and every information relative to Insurances may be obtained on application to Messrs FLOWERS ATEINSON & C. AGENTS-Buenos Ayres, Calle Perú No. 83. J19-15p

**THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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

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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 regards 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.**

Jy 12-12p No. 15, calle Maypá.

**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.

**MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 28th inst.**

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Tons	BRITISH.	Consignee	Destination
Jan. 26	Bk.	Ocean Sprite	933	Kayll	Reit Brothers	Liverpool
June 22	Bk.	Anna Logan	285	Loxan	J. White & Co.	
June 26	Bk.	Criterion	237	Ferguson	Kerr & Grierson	
July 10	Bg.	San Nymph	255	Harris	J. B. Vignal	
July 16	Bg.	Lady Mona	196	Hall	Gifford Brothers	
July 18	Bk.	Ochertyre	221	Syence	Duguid & Co.	
July 29	Bk.	Summer Hill	182	Graham	Reur ie Tweedie & Co.	
Aug. 3	Bk.	Neptune	287	Lefebvre	T. Duguid & Co.	
Aug. 6	Bg.	Margaret Elizabeth	349	Saunderson	Samuel Hesse	
Aug. 7	Bk.	Guacho	337	Grayson	Trompsen & Co.	
Aug. 22	Bg.	Sudfolk	238	Allen	J. White & Co.	
Aug. 23	Bk.	Lord Haddo	292	Brother-ton	Rennie Tweedie & Co.	
Aug. 26	Bg.	Astare	327	Clark	Carlisle & Co.	
Aug. 30	Bk.	Devonvale	283	Wilhe	Rennie Tweedie & Co.	
Aug. 30	Bk.	Marchioness of Douro	338	Monci ff	Rennie Tweedie & Co.	
AMERICAN.						
July 17	Bk.	Gipsy	295	Mallard	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
July 18	Bk.	Manto	281	Savage	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
July 27	Bk.	Three Brothers	263	Shorff	E. Senillosa	
July 30	Sp.	Jelm Knox	642	Gwin	Lind Fehr & Co.	
Aug. 8	Bk.	Rainbow	242	Hughes	Holmur	
Aug. 18	Sp.	Margaret Eliza	518	Strout	Proper Brothers	
Aug. 21	Bk.	John Carver	335	Nichols	Trompsen & Co.	
Aug. 22	Bk.	Z. D.	311	Baxter	Hule & Co.	
Aug. 23	Bk.	Grape Shot	345	Clark	L. H. Folmer	
Aug. 23	Sp.	Antelope	507	Clark	Vom Sauter & Co.	
Aug. 24	Bk.	Fidel Wave	361	White	J. Barth	
Aug. 26	Bk.	Miguelon	182	Savory	Folmer & Co.	
Aug. 26	Bk.	Kate and Alice	482	Savory	T. B. Coffin	
Aug. 26	Bk.	John Gardner	487	Scobie	Hule & Co.	
Aug. 26	Bk.	William Schroder	328	Allen	D. G. Wlad & Co.	
Aug. 28	Bk.	Constance	383	Chandler	Breudholm	
Aug. 29	Bk.	Mary Broughton	322	Bowers	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
Aug. 30	Bk.	Hamilton	272	Webster	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
FRENCH.						
April 6	Bk.	Henri Louise	192	Soques	Gautier & Audrin	
May 13	Sp.	St. Francois	346	Fremont	Binnod & Lafoucade	
June 25	Bg.	Prosper	225	Dusgerguarant	Zumaran & Co.	
July 26	Bk.	Industrie	261	Gelie	J. C. Thompson	
Aug. 2	Sch.	Compadrito	84	Lemie	E. D. Risse	
Aug. 8	Sp.	Nouvelle Antonietta	439	Harve	Charavel	
Aug. 9	Sp.	Georgina	465	Morin	Dunoyer	
Aug. 22	Bk.	Maria	219	Rouvier	Trompsen & Co.	
Aug. 27	Bk.	Coriolan	250	Pectus	Despony	
Aug. 28	Sp.	Frederic	357	Venard	Dunoyer	
SPANISH.						
May 13	Bk.	Cefiro	135	Puig y More	A. Riestra & Sons	
June 11	Bk.	Magdalena	252	Aguzero	Ochun & Co.	
July 4	Bk.	Sirena	330	Buret	Zumaran & Co.	
July 14	Pol.	Rosario	171	Darall	Martinez & Sons	
July 18	Bg.	Petrolana	331	Diaz	P. Alvarez	
July 18	Bk.	Caridad	230	Barcelo	Llavall & Sons	
July 20	Pol.	Luisa	202	Albina	Llavall & Sons	
July 25	Bg.	Clara	152	Simico	J. Galarraga	
Aug. 3	Bk.	Morceditas	283	Fout	F. Sanlloza	
Aug. 9	Bg.	Cauque	160	Austrieh	Martinez & Sons	
Aug. 16	Pol.	Dorotea	190	Norre	Arango & Co.	
Aug. 17	Bg.	Soberano	412	Colomas	E. Ochun & Co.	
Aug. 18	Pol.	Venturita	180	Martstany	Gusta & Co.	
Aug. 16	Pol.	Amelia	212	Beltan	Dickson & Co.	
Aug. 12	Bg.	Pirro	232	Guardiola	Llavall & Sons	
Aug. 24	Bg.	Felipe	238	Coll	Llavall & Sons	
Aug. 26	Pol.	Calippo	220	Oliver	Llavall & Sons	
Aug. 20	Bg.	Pepto	171	Botet	F. Sanlloza	
Aug. 26	Bg.	San Jose	230	Gali	F. Arango & Co.	
Aug. 26	Pol.	Celestina	175	Gietta	Maclahan Brothers	
Aug. 28	Pol.	Sofia	224	G. rign	F. Sanlloza	
Aug. 28	Pol.	Contuela	214	Guisaudi	Llavall & Sons	
Aug. 28	Pol.	Espananza	150	Abri	Llavall & Sons	
Aug. 28	Sp.	Union	216	Gorrio	S. Soriano	
Aug. 30	Bk.	Hermosa Valenciana	394	Rocafall	Ochun & Co.	
BELGIAN.						
Sept. 3	Bg.	Pauline	221	Haussen	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
SARDINIAN.						
Feb. 10	Bg.	Concezione	132	Chinazzo	Repetto & Co.	
May 14	Bg.	Feliz	239	Cargnoli	Viale & Co.	
July 17	Bg.	Giuseppe	223	Fozzo	G. Bertarelli & Co.	
July 21	Bg.	Roma	255	Perrando	G. Bertarelli & Co.	
July 21	Bg.	Sicardi	242	Formento	B. Defino	
Aug. 16	Pol.	Umbino	210	Pagliano	Caprielle	
Aug. 22	Bk.	Duca di Genova	205	Figari	Caprielle	
Aug. 24	Pol.	Abdul Mejid	256	Protesta	Viale & Co.	
Aug. 26	Pol.	Marina	---	---	Delfino	
BRAZILIAN.						
Mar. 16	Bg.	Gopernico	---	---	---	
May 13	Bg.	Alberto	---	---	---	
June 25	Bg.	Tonetera	---	---	---	
July 14	Bk.	Princesa	227	Finsa	Buxareo	
June 27	Bk.	Con eigan	546	Ornella	F. Cibils	
June 28	Bg.	Convencao	170	Sousa	F. Arango & Co.	
July 14	Bg.	Invenicivel	213	Sousa	Ramos	
July 18	Bk.	Saudade	355	Santa Anna	Martinez & Sons	
Aug. 17	Bk.	Anistad	261	Farias	M. da Sousa	
Aug. 21	Bk.	Constancia	223	Barbosa	Martinez & Sons	
Aug. 26	Bg.	Amalid	267	Cordeiro	Meyrelles	
Aug. 26	Bg.	Amalid	196	Santa Rita	Arango & Co.	
Aug. 26	Bg.	Principe Alfonso	---	---	In quarantine	
Aug. 27	Bk.	Planeta	293	Canha	Martinez & Sons	
DANISH.						
Aug. 15	Bg.	Ceres	200	Holst	Treussein & Co.	
HANNOVERIAN.						
Jan. 9	Sp.	Norge	600	Solberg	J. Rick & Co.	Aky
July 18	Bg.	Anna	169	Ferretcks	Visser & Co.	
HAMBURG.						
April 6	Bk.	Daniel Ross	480	Kassel	Schroder & Co.	
May 19	Bg.	Theresa Oscar	114	Brandt	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
May 22	Sp.	Hamnden	---	---	---	
Aug. 1	Bk.	Maria	116	Moller	Gayen & Co.	
BREMEN.						
July 18	Bg.	Plata	250	Wencke	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	
Aug. 27	Bk.	Herschell	306	Raschen	Arango & Co.	
LUBEK.						
July 14	Bk.	Alma	250	Braunstedt	Hesse & Co.	
DUTCH.						
July 25	Lch.	Malvino	208	Jonge	Visser & Co.	
Aug. 24	Bk.	H. E. Susanne	363	Vanveen	Casares & Sons	