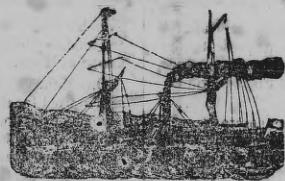


BRITISH AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed No. 62, calle Santa Clara, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. at No. 71 calle REPRESENTANTES, 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 and inserted till Friday at noon, with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion \$3; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, etc., Gratis.

No. 1,563.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, October, 4 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

According to the latest intelligence, Marshal O'Donnell and his subordinates had succeeded in putting down the "insurrection" in all points save Saragossa. The government of this military chief may be said to have established itself, at all events for the moment, throughout the Peninsula.

Although a great deal of information and an abundance of documents have been published, there still remains much obscurely respecting the origin and growth of the conspiracy. The generally received story is, that the enterprise of O'Donnell was the execution of a deep laid plot, which had its partisans if not in the Tulleries at least in Paris. The incident that gave rise to the explosion was the return of M. Ecosura, the late Minister of the Interior, from an expedition to the disturbed districts, and his statement to his colleagues that he traced the troubles to O'Donnell himself. This was kept secret from that officer. The course adopted by Ecosura was to propose in council restrictions upon the journals which had fomented disturbances. O'Donnell, it is said, opposed the proposal, and demanded the dismissal of Ecosura. But the Ministers supported the colleague against O'Donnell, and his resignation was demanded in turn. He refused to resign except to the Queen. It was at length agreed that both Ecosura and O'Donnell should tender their resignations to the Queen. They did so on the evening of Sunday the 13th; a long discussion ensued; and the Queen, finally accepting the resignation of Ecosura, declined to receive that of O'Donnell. Hereupon Espartero and all his colleagues resigned, and the Queen instantly empowered O'Donnell to form a Cabinet. This was at four in the morning of the 14th. O'Donnell had concentrated large bodies of troops in and near the capital, and he took care to instruct all the commanders as to what had passed, directing them to hold their men in readiness for action. The names of the new Ministry were posted; and O'Donnell's programme, a state of siege, and the disarmament of the National Guard, quickly got heralded abroad. The first step in opposition was taken by the Members of the Cortes, 91 in number, then present in Madrid. They assembled under the presidency of General Infante; passed a resolution of want of confidence in O'Donnell, and empowered a deputation to carry it to the Queen. O'Donnell replied, that their assembly was illegal; that their resolutions, which might have been passed under the pressure of the insurrection, could not be recognised; and that no further answer would be returned to a y of their representations. What became of the Cortes does not appear; but as they had decided to sit in permanence, it is probably true that they were dispersed by the troops.

The manifesto of the new Ministry represented, that neither the late Government nor the Cortes had been able to reestablish order and security, disturbed by the revolution of 1854; that the crisis demanded "a change in the system of union and conciliation," "a policy of the government of the state," "the repression of the elements that agitate society," and "the concentration and the firm unity of the public power." When this is accomplished, "the Government will submit its conduct to the judgment of the Cortes." This manifesto was followed by the proclamation of the state of siege for all Spain.

The insurrection did not break out until the evening of the 15th. On the side of O'Donnell and the Queen, there were from 14,000 to 20,000 troops and about 60 pieces of cannon. What the force of the National Guards may have been, is not stated; but they had artillery and plenty of ammunition. They seem to have occupied the houses and barricaded the streets. How the fight went, is not very clearly stated; but the best description is given in the *Journal des Debats*, which adds a significant statement of the line that O'Donnell and the Queen had resolved to pursue in case of defeat.

"The dispositions of Marshal O'Donnell were very simple: he divided his strength into three corps; the first, which he commanded, was formed of half of the infantry and artillery; the second, composed of the other half of these forces, was under the orders of Marshal Concha; General Dulce commanded the three corps composed of cavalry. Concha occupied the Eastern part of the town, including the

quarters Prado and Retiro, a point which communicated in a direct line with the headquarters of O'Donnell, by the street of Alcala, the Puerta del Sol, and the grand street; but these streets were barricaded and occupied by the National Guard, who concealed themselves in the houses, from which they fired on the troops. The two Marshals could alone effect a junction by driving the insurgents from their principal line into the Northern and Southern quarters. This was the first operation directed by O'Donnell, and which was effected at the sacrifice of much blood. This struggle, which commenced on the 15th in the morning, lasted the whole of that day. The army had gained ground, foot by foot, but the insurgents held ground on several points. Of a sudden, the insurgents occupying the Ministry of Interior insisted the white flag as a signal of submission. The appearance of this flag increased the ardour of the troops, and produced a contrary effect on the insurgent militia. The leaders imagined themselves to be abandoned by their men, whilst the latter believed in the treason of their leaders. Both were discouraged, and the rout became general. Those who persisted in the revolt, withdrew to the fortified points occupied by the bands of Pucheta, in the Toledo quarter, and towards the North, defended by the companies of voltigeurs. On the 16th, all these bands were attacked by the Royal troops, who had maintained the positions conquered in the struggle of the 15th. At three o'clock, the insurgents at the North were dispersed in their turn, and the army of the Queen had obtained a decisive victory. The losses of the army were great, though they are not exactly known; but the insurgents were even more considerable. The troops gave no quarter. On both sides artillery was employed; and many palaces, hotels, and private houses, will bear for a long time the traces of the round shot which has struck them. The hospitals are full of wounded. Marshal O'Donnell had anticipated a great battle and a victory dearly purchased. He had made his provisions for a check, and had acquainted the King with his views. Had this misfortune occurred, the Marshal would have left Madrid with the remainder of his troops, escorting the Queen, whom he would have defended to the last; he would have marched towards the Northern provinces of Spain, towards the frontiers of France."

The official account of the losses of the troops is—killed, 6 officers and 32 privates; wounded, 19 officers and 202 privates; missing, 2 privates. There were 6 horses killed and 16 wounded. Another account estimates the total loss on both sides, at 1000.

The victory was instantly followed by the disarmament of the National Guard; the appointment of a new Civil Governor of Madrid, and a new Municipal Council, headed by the Duke of Alba, brother-in-law of the Empress Eugenie; Prim, Captain-General of Granada, absent in France; and Falcon, Captain-General of Aragon, in command at Saragossa, and several Governments were dismissed. On the 17th, "tranquillity reigned at Madrid," and the Queen, to show her satisfaction with the troops, issued a decree granting a step to all generals and officers wounded, and pensions to the wounded troops. Throughout the conflict, the Ministers of foreign powers, especially the French Minister, were assiduous in their attendance on the Queen. The *Madrid Gazette* says that Lord Howden's absence was much remarked; but the official organ forgot that Lord Howden was absent from Madrid, and that Mr. Otway was at the Palace. What became of Espartero during the conflict is still uncertain; but there seems reason to believe that he was under surveillance, if not actually a prisoner. The latest rumour is that he had obtained permission to proceed to Almagro.

The insurrection in the provinces appear to have been partial. At Saragossa, General Falcon, and several members of the Cortes, had issued a proclamation calling on the people and army to unite in resisting O'Donnell, and in saving liberty; and it appears that the people and army obeyed the call. General Gurrea, a noted Progressista, was with Falcon.

At Barcelona, the troops were under a resolute General Zapatero. There the insurrection broke out on the 18th, and continued for three days without cessation except at night. On the third day the regulars triumphed, and some of the insurgents who fled to the country, were pursued and slain by the cavalry. It is said the insurgents lost 1,300 men. Insurrections were attempted and suppressed at Santander, San Sebastian, La Jun-

quera, Jaco, Logroño, and other places. The town of Gerona and the province of Murcia are in opposition to the Government. Such is the state of the Country.

The policy of the new Government is described as follows in a letter from Madrid published in the journals—

1. No bloodshed for mere political punishment. Capital punishment to be reserved for common crimes committed under the cloak of political opinions.
2. Conciliation and toleration.
3. Moderate Progressists not to be excluded from public functions.
4. The constitution to be published.
5. The Constituent Cortes to be dissolved, and ordinary Cortes convoked.
6. The National Guard to be reorganised on a reduced scale.
7. Political prosecutions brought before the Cortes against previous Governments, and certain persons connected with them, to be put a stop to.
8. Endeavours to obtain the modification of some articles of the constitution, and certain administrative principles. Lastly, the same administrative system as before to be followed."

Meanwhile the French Government has directed "certain regiments" to march on the Spanish frontier, and has even ordered the division at Wimeroux, near Bologne, to march for that destination.

The *Siecle* publishes the following statement from a London correspondent—

"We have received this instant the following information, which comes to us from a source generally well informed. The English Government yesterday received a despatch from Mr. Otway, who in Lord Howden's absence was very important; and according to what is said to-night, it left the impression that Marshal O'Donnell's situation was less favourable than had been supposed. In consequence of this despatch, orders were sent by telegraph to Lord Howden, whatever might be his state of health, to return instantly to his post, passing by way of Saragossa; and he was informed that he should there receive despatches from his Government, as well as despatches from Mr. Otway.

"BARCELONA, JULY 24.—According to a letter from Saragossa, dated the 20th, General Falcon had just held a review of 16,000 men. A battalion from Tudela deserted as soon as it arrived before the city, and joined the insurgents, as did also the Douaniers. Fifteen thousand militiamen and peasants are on their march from Quinta to join the Aragonese. The frontier of Navarre is tranquil."

"BILBOA, JULY 27.—The Juntas have declared, in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm, the Imperial Prince, son of the Emperor of the French, to be a native citizen of Biscay."

There seems no longer any doubt but that a very large force of French troops will be assembled on the Spanish frontier.

The *Paris Moniteur* says—Letters from Bilbao state that in the sitting of the 17th inst. on a proposition signed by all the representatives of the towns and communes, the Junta, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, declared the Prince Imperial, son of the Emperor of the French, a naturalised citizen of Biscay. There is no later authentic news from Saragossa. The Government accounts state that the insurgents requested the suspension of hostilities for five days, and it was granted. Great discouragement prevailed. The Junta is said to have submitted. General Ruez had left Gerona and crossed the Frontier.

The *Paris Moniteur*, in an official article on Spain, justifies O'Donnell's conduct, and gives him credit for attempting to restore order in Spain, as the state of the country has been deplorable for two years. It is not a *coup d'Etat*, but simply a resignation of Ministry.

THE EXPENSE OF WAR.

The budget recently laid before the British Parliament by Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, enables the public to form a pretty accurate estimate of the pecuniary cost to the United Kingdom of the late war with Russia. According to the statement [which has been received with general approbation by all classes of the community in England, because they are agreeably disappointed at the smallness of the amount], it appears that the actual cost of the war for two years of its duration, and the expense which it has occasioned within the current year, to the people of England, amounted in round numbers to £80,000,000, or 400,000,000 dols. What the war has cost France during

the same period has not been made public, nor is it possible to form any accurate estimate of its amount; but if it does not considerably exceed the sum expended by Britain—considering the much larger number of troops she employed in the Crimea—it certainly cannot fall short of it. Neither has any statement been made of how much Turkey has expended in fighting her own battles, nor how much the Sardinian expedition has cost that enterprising little kingdom; and last, though not least, how many millions the Czar has lavished in his obstinate though disastrous defence of his Crimean stronghold. It has been roughly estimated that the total sum expended by all the belligerents during the war, cannot fall far short of 2,000,000,000 dols. If to this sum be added the value of property sacrificed in consequence of the war, of the fleets destroyed, the towns burnt, the fortresses, harbours, bridges demolished—all of which cost millions upon millions in their construction—if account be taken of the property of private individuals utterly devastated in the course of the struggle, and of the untold losses occasioned by the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from the ordinary industrial and productive employments of peace, some idea may then be formed of the downer, some idea may then be formed of the loss of human life by the bullet, the sword, want, fatigue, and pestilence—the dread concomitants of war—even if those lives be only regarded for their material value to the rest of the world, as producers of food, raiment and shelter. During the two short years of the war is estimated that upwards of three quarters of a million perished on the field of fight, on the way, and from disease, who, had they been left to pursue their ordinary avocations, might have enriched their country and benefited their fellow men. But apart from the material considerations of pecuniary profit or loss, considering the question as one affecting the cause and interests of humanity, who can compute the anguish, the misery, the despair which war brings in its train? Who can estimate the blighted hopes, the desolate hearths, the crushed fortunes, and countless domestic miseries which war occasions? They are not remembered when the triumph of the hero is celebrated; they are not noted by the chronicler; they are not taken into account by those who engage or provoke the contest to satisfy ambition, lust for power, or some other unworthy passion; and yet they are the saddest, because irremediable, consequences of war.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

UNITED STATES.

Judging from the Newspaper reports, one would think that the United States were on the eve of a revolution, and about to be torn asunder by civil war. There is, first of all, slavery, on which a few hot-headed men are as hot-headed as on every other subject. But on slavery the two great parties are agreed. It must be left alone for the present. Most Americans groan under the stigma, but see no door of hope, no way of escape. Our West Indian slavery was ended by the payment of 100 millions of dollars, reducing sterling money to American currency; and the operation was made safe by the presence of considerable land forces, and a powerful naval squadron. In America who is to pay the 100 millions of dollar, or more? Look at the map of America. The Slave States form a considerable portion of the whole. Could the slave holders pay their share of the money, out of one pocket into the other, and think they had received compensation? Then, where is the army, and where is the navy, needful to render the operation safe? No where. Therefore slavery, in spite of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a powerful and truthful work, cannot be abolished at present. Then we have Kansas, where battles are fought and no one killed, where Editors of Newspapers receive mortal wounds of which they do not die; where women and children spend whole nights making cartridges which are never used; where towns are burned to the ground worth 12,000 dollars, about £2,300 of our money. The smallest and poorest of our villages, is worth more. There is great exaggeration in all the accounts from Kansas. Then we have California and the city of St. Francisco in the hands, and under the government of a Vigilance Committee, busy in trying and hanging, or hanging without trying, some notorious scoundrels who would likely enough slip through the fingers of law, but will not escape the hands of a lynch mob, administering lynch law. Great evils call for

great remedies, but the most unpalatable remedy to the mind of a Briton, it must be confessed, is the suppression of law and authority by a lynch mob. Then we have the Mormon Territory, Utah, the Salt Lake, salt enough in all conscience, where, it is evident, polygamy and other immoralities will, by and by, have to be suppressed, not by argument, but by artillery; not by Synods of Ecclesiastics, but by well disciplined battalions. Evils such as these would overstep many Governments; but the American Government is like our own, full of vitality, not to be easily oversteered. The Americans are not overly well bred, but a sturdy, not so keen, money seeking set of Anglo-Saxons, with all the vices and most of the virtues of that important family of mankind. It is marvellous how well they stand the Presidential election fever, when we reflect that they are selecting, for future election, him who is to be virtually King of the United States for four years, with ampler prerogative, and fuller powers, and much more direct patronage, than belongs to Queen Victoria.

[Daily News.]

BUENOS AYRES

If deep call unto deep, it is equally certain that one improvement accomplished only shows the necessity for another, and another, in succession. Were it otherwise human society at a certain stage of advancement might become stationary; which evidently is not the intention of providence.

Every discovery in science or art becomes a new means of profounder investigations, and fresh discoveries, enhancing at every step the amount of individual responsibility; for according to the immutable law of natural equity, "to whom much is given of him shall much be required."

It is finely remarked by Newton, after a long life of indefatigable and successful research, that he had only picked up a few stray pebbles on the seashore, but that the great Ocean of Truth remained unexplored before him. So it is with man in all ages and in all circumstances his knowledge only serves to illumine his ignorance, and in proportion as he ascends in the scale, the apparent horizon expands before and around him. There is no halting spot in this world of probation but every new acquisition becomes a fresh call to extended enterprise and increased diligence.

In the introduction of gas illumination we have achieved a triumph on which all parties, and especially those who have taken an active part in carrying out the measure, may look back with honest complacency. We cannot in justice deny them that enviable privilege; but we must at the same time restrict its exercise to its proper and natural limits.

We have attained an important addition of artificial light; and the collateral questions arise, can nothing similar be done as regards the supply of water, and the means of locomotion?

Without depreciating the value of light, we may safely assert that, especially in such a climate as ours, an abundant supply of good water is still more in dispensable; and as such should have had the precedence in the order of time. It is impossible that a city of the magnitude of Buenos Ayres, can be adequately supplied with the means now in operation; and it is a matter of public notoriety, that for the last three or four months, densely populated quarters have rarely seen a water-cart, and are thereby subjected to great inconvenience in their every day avocations, not to speak of cleanliness, health, and comfort.

We understand there is some movement at present on this all important subject; and we beg to direct public attention to its prelerent urgency. It is an enterprise more or less of the magnitude of the gas; and in view of the splendid result of the latter, we cannot see why there should be any hesitation in attempting the other; that presents equal facilities, and if possible a more certain result.

New Railroad.

We beg attention to the following official document:—

The Executive Power,
Buenos Ayres Sept. 27th, 1856
To the Honorable General Legislative Assembly.

The Executive Power, remits to your Honourable Corporation, the proposals submitted by Mr. Aimé Van Langenhove, to erect a railroad for steam power, from the New Custom House to the mouth of the Riachuelo, and requests you will give it the necessary authorization to make

the concessions required for the undertaking; for which purpose it presents the accompanying draft of law, the grounds of which the Minister of Finance will explain in due course.

The importance of the enterprise, and the Government being assured that the capital and hands are ready for the undertaking, induces it to request that your Honourable Corporation will be pleased to give it a prelerent attention.

God preserve Y. H. C. many years.
PASTOR OBLIGADO.
NORBERTO DE LA RIESTRA.

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 Executive Power, is authorized to allow Mr. Aimé Van Langenhove to erect a railroad for steam power, from the New Custom House, to the mouth of the Riachuelo, upon public lands, from 15 to 20 metres in breadth, which will be his exclusive property or that of the Company that undertakes its erection, for the term of Ninety Nine years; and at the expiration of which said road shall become the property of the State with all its buildings and locomotives.

Art. 2d.—There may also be granted to the extent of 20 metres of land, or such extent of public lands as may exist, not exceeding that extent, on each side of the entire length of the line, always reserving what may be requisite for a public road and transit for the establishments already formed at either terminus of the line. The land granted in virtue of this article shall be the exclusive and absolute property of said Van Langenhove, or of the Company formed for the construction of the road.

Art. 3d.—The undertaker may at the same time be exempted from the Custom-house duties, on the materials and necessaries required for the erection of the railroad.

Art. 4th.—In granting these concessions, the Government shall exact from the undertaker a bond with a penalty of not less than 200,000 dollars, that the works shall be commenced within the term of one year, and concluded in the subsequent eighteen months.

Art. 5th.—The undertaker shall be bound to reserve for the space of six months, at least half the number of shares that represent the capital required for the construction of the railroad, that the capitalists of this City may have a preference in their allotment.

Art. 6th.—Let it be communicated to the Executive Power.

RIESTRA.

We need offer no comment on the spirit and object of this measure. It is a line on which there is already an immense traffic, and we think there can be little doubt of its being a safe and good investment for capital.

Market for country produce.

After years of delay and deliberation, it has been decided by the Municipality that the Market for country produce shall be transferred from the Plaza de la Concepcion to Santa Lucia.

This we regard upon the whole as an improvement; but we understand there are so many rival interests, that we still have some misgivings as to its being carried into effect.

In these circumstances we would suggest a compromise; that the new market should be opened without suppressing the old one; leaving the parties interested to decide on their respective merits.

New Bridges.

We understand it is in contemplation to erect several; and that one of the largest for the Salado, is all but contracted for. It is much wanted; and we trust no time will be lost in carrying it into effect.

The crops.

With respect to Chivilcoy, it is still affirmed that the winter wheat has suffered severely from the prevalence of rains; on the contrary, the reports from some other quarters are extremely favourable, so that after all we may still have an average crop, should the weather now prove propitious.

The Frontier.

The intercourse latterly has been rare, and the latest accounts are all of a nega-

tive character; that is no movement of any kind had taken place, since the late inroad at Rojas.

On Monday, General Escalada and staff started for the Azul; and the latest accounts from the Minister of War, left him at San Nicolas. Colonel Laureano Diaz, Commandant of the Central Department is at present in the capital, on a visit to his family. His temporary absence indicates no apprehension of immediate danger in that quarter.

Montevideo.

Owing to the boisterous state of the weather we have had little intercourse during the week, and the news are destitute of general interest.

The Government has announced its adhesion to the principles of international law adopted at or after the peace conferences of Paris. One of the most important of those, is that in no case shall an appeal be made to arms, till the resources of friendly mediation have been tried and exhausted.

The "Comercio del Plata" also hints that the British and French Ministers at the Paraná, are instructed to proffer their good offices in the misunderstandings pending between the Confederate Provinces and this State; and as it may be presumed that President Urquiza has also given in his adhesion to the international principles above mentioned, it becomes an indirect guarantee against armed invasions for the present season: one good effect of the general pacification, and the more sober views that begin to prevail on the subject of war.

Confederate Provinces.

By the steamer Asuncion, that arrived on Wednesday, we have dates from the Paraná to the 27th, and from the Rosario to the 26th ult.

The Paraguay treaty had been accepted by the Executive and the Chamber of Representatives, and only required the sanction of the Senate; respecting which there can be no shadow of doubt.

The treaty between the Confederate Provinces and Sardinia, has also been published.

On the 26th of Sept., the Congress sanctioned a resolution, somewhat significant, and of which the following is a translation.

Art. 1st.—The Argentine nation recognizes no legal force or validity in the acts or external sovereignty, that have been or may be exercised by the State of Buenos Ayres, nor in those of internal sovereignty that may affect National properties or the credit of the Republic.

Art. 2d.—Accordingly the Executive Power shall protest against all the acts, mentioned in the preceding article, that the Government of Buenos Ayres has exercised, and against each individually, that it may henceforth exercise, when informed of the same.

Art. 3d.—Let it be communicated to the Executive Power.

This shows us that we may expect a war of diplomatic notes: which are less prejudicial than invasions and sieges.

It appears a revolt had taken place among the forces under Baigorria at Rio Cuarto.

It is also alleged, we know not on what authority, that a Correntino contingent, on march for Entre Rios, had mutinied and dispersed; and it is even added, that some of the officers had arrived at San Nicolas. It may be true, but for the present we must place it in temporary quarantine.

In Santa Fé, all quiet, and Governor Lopez, the lion of the day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUSTOM HOUSE ACCOUCHER.—Madame Agnesine R..., a pretty blonde of from twenty to twenty-five years, embarked lately from Calais to Dover. Her invalid appearance excited the interest of the passengers, who felt great anxiety lest sea-sickness should bring on a crisis which evidently could not be long deferred. She crossed the Straits, however safely, and upon landing was placed in an arm chair, and salts were held to her nose, while an occasional groan went to the hearts of all her travelling companions. On the wharf a Custom-house officer observed the disembarkation, and seemed to feel a warm interest in the pretty Frenchwoman. He approached and offered his assistance, informing her that he had some knowledge of medicine, and though the lady assured him that she felt better, and begged to be carried immediately to a hotel, he protested it could not be done without danger, and by his philanthropic authority she was taken to an apartment of the Custom-house officer, and a midwife sent for. As the officer had fore-

seen, after begging to be released for a quarter of an hour, she was safely delivered of two perleins, fifteen scarfs, seventeen pieces of lace, twelve pairs of silk stockings, thirty pieces of cotton, 6 reticules and forty-eight Lyons handkerchiefs. The mother and child are doing well. *Southern Chronicle.*

The sixpenny rate postage, has now been extended to the whole of the British colonies and possessions, except the Cape of Good Hope Natal, the Ionian, Ascension, Fernando Po, Vancouver's and Falkland Islands. The rate has also been extended to Belgium, the African Gold Coast, Guatemala, the Danish West Indies, Egypt, and China.

An association is in course of formation to provide a direct steam communication with Australia, without being compelled to call at certain stations to re-coal. It is stated that, by recent improvements in marine steam engines, it is possible so to reduce the expenditure of fuel, that the voyage direct to Sidney, via the Cape of Good Hope, can be made without stopping at any intermediate port for the purpose of coaling, within an average time of forty five days.—*Mining Journal.*

QUICK PASSAGE.—The screw steamship, Royal Charter, from Plymouth, arrived at Melbourne on the 26th April, after an unprecedented quick passage of fifty nine days. Her advices were forty days later than any previously received. She was but fourteen days under steam during the passage. The greatest distance run in 24 hours was 352 nautical miles, during which time, she attained the astonishing speed of eighteen knots per hour.

A VALUABLE ANIMAL.—At the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Chelmsford on Thursday, Mr. Townley's prize bull, "Master Butterfly," was bought by Mr. Stradford, for Australia; his price is the hitherto unheard of sum of 1200 guineas. The demand on account of France and Australia for animals of a certain class in this breed far exceeds the existing supply, so that prices in other instances than that just quoted have been remarkable.

ECONOMY OF PARLIAMENTARY TIME.—Mr. Kennedy has given notice that early next session he will move for a committee to inquire into the means by which the time of the Imperial Parliament could be best economised, and the interest of the integral parts of these kingdoms might be best advantageously promoted by the appointment of a separate standing Committee, consisting of the representatives of Scotland and Ireland respectively, by whom the measures referring to Scotland and Ireland exclusively should be discussed and reported upon before legislation had thereon in this House.

THE SULTAN "RAISING THE WIND."—The Ottoman Bank is on the eve of making its first large operation. The Sultan has applied to it for a loan of 2,000,000 piastres, or about £150,000, for his own use, and the Direction has telegraphed home for Powers to comply with the wish of the sultan. Already this first step will prove the difference existing between a respectable European banking establishment and the native ones. The palace is accustomed to contract its loans at 22 per cent which goes some way to account for the enormous sums, to which the accumulated interests soon amount.

Holloway's Pills, a certain cure for Bile, Headaches, and weak and deranged stomachs. Incurable dis-eases affecting the liver, the liver, or the lungs, are frequently engendered by indigestion to the deranged state of the stomach, which causes loss of appetite, loss of strength, and loss of energy. To counteract these distressing symptoms it is only necessary to take a few doses of Holloway's medicinal Pills, which will be the means of purifying the blood, thereby giving a healthy action to the vital functions. Their action on the system is such as imperceptibly to restore the soundest health and strength even to the weakest constitutions.

DIED

Here on the 30th September, in his 70th year, Mr. James Fulton, Master-Carpenter, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland; and for upwards of 30 years, a resident in this City.

At his late residence, Aughton, Lancashire, on the 19th July, aged 71 years, Mr. John Williams, sincerely and deservedly regretted.—Mr. Williams was a resident in this City for many years.

Exchange.—October 4th.

Spanish Dollars and Pataces	23
Patriot Doubloons	331
Spanish do.	334
Bills on England per Doubloon	68
Currency	2 1/2
do. Montevideo	par
France, per Doubloon	fr. 86
United States	3 p. 5 dist.
Rio Janeiro	4 to 1 p. 5 prem.
Patriot Doubloons, highest during the week	344 1/2
do lowest	329
Exchange on England highest	do 68
do lowest	do 66 6

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

September 23th.

Rosa, Spanish barque, 188 tons, P. Roig, from Patagonia 13th inst., to Zuzarán and

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEAN IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THE 2ND. INST. BRITISH.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries like Ocean Sprite, Neptune, Margaret Elizabeth, Gauchio, Sufibik, Lord Haddo, Astarte, Devonnale, Sword Fish, Galden Eagle, Christiana Carnall, Lavinia, Texian, Elizabeth, Wich of the Waves, Indus, Cristaline, Dauntless.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries like Manto, Three Brothers, Rainbow, Margaret Eliza, Z. D., Miquelon, Kate and Alice, John Gardner, Constance, Hamilton, Juniper, Swan, Bay State, Wessacumcon, Oasis, May Queen, Juliet, Lucilla, Bonito.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries like Henri Et Louise, St. Francois, Industrie, Compadrito, Nouvelle Antoniette, Georgina, Marie, Corioian, Frederick, Frederic Eugenio, Racine, Les Amis de St. J. de Luz, St. Louise.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries like Sirena, Ferrolato, Caridad, Pol. Luis, Mercedes, Cacique, Soberano, Amalia, Pirro, Felipe, Calipso, Pepito, San José, Celestina, Sofia, Centinela, Union, Hermosa Valenciana, Pepe, Victoria, Serafin, Mercedes, Tomas, Rosa y Carmen, Madrona, Munducos, Ciró, Acacua, Adolina, Ignacia, Desazo, Lepanto, Rosa, Maria, Sabina, Restaurador, Salvador, Dos Amigas, Villanava.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries like Sirena, Ferrolato, Caridad, Pol. Luis, Mercedes, Cacique, Soberano, Amalia, Pirro, Felipe, Calipso, Pepito, San José, Celestina, Sofia, Centinela, Union, Hermosa Valenciana, Pepe, Victoria, Serafin, Mercedes, Tomas, Rosa y Carmen, Madrona, Munducos, Ciró, Acacua, Adolina, Ignacia, Desazo, Lepanto, Rosa, Maria, Sabina, Restaurador, Salvador, Dos Amigas, Villanava.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries like Concezione, Roma, Union, Apollo, Duca di Genova, Abdul Mejid, Marina, Hidra, Corribo II, Henriqueta, Delfino, Yi.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries like Copernico, Alberno, Tonelero, Princesa, Conceigo, Convegno, Constancia, Anibal, Planeta, Navegante, Rufina, Maria Rosa, Marinho 2.º, Zeloza, Venus.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries like Ceres, Damewick, Courrier, Sernorge, Stude, Sidonia.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries like Ceres, Damewick, Courrier, Sernorge, Stude, Sidonia.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tonnage, Consignees. Includes entries from HAMBURG (Daniel Ross, Teresia Oscar, Hampden, Maria, Ernestine), SWEDISH (Sophia), PRUSSIAN (Carl Friedrich, Herschell, Teutonia), BREMEN (Raschen, Bubling), LUBEC (Bramsted), DUTCH (Vanveen).

REPEATED ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENMANSHIP. José Andres Garcia, professor of commercial or antiangular penmanship, engages to impart, in 15, 20 or 25 lessons a uniform, easy, and showing hand now universally patronised by the Fair sex, on account of its delicacy and elegance, and specially adapted to book keeping, epistolary correspondence etc., etc.

TO CAPTAINS & CONSIGNEES. In deference to the interests of our maritime commerce, and at the request of several distinguished individuals, natives and foreigners, the Society of River Pilots has reconsidered their determination of extinguishing the light so long kept up gratuitously on board their ship stationed at Point Indio; and in consequence acquiesces the Captains and Consignees of sea going vessels, that in the meantime no alteration will take place in the arrangements at Point Indio, and that they will also continue to keep up the light on board the State Guard-ship, "25 de Mayo," anchored in the Outer Roads; and that in the event of any alteration in either respect, due notice will be given.

WANTED. In the North American Seminary, a male and female teacher. Apply to Principal at No. 75 Calle Maypa. aug2.

SITUATION WANTED. Two single Englishmen from one of the best agricultural counties in Great Britain wish to take sheep on shares; or to take charge of a kitchen garden with orchard and fruit trees. The most respectable references can be given. Apply to Messrs. Harris and Crews, Calle Parque No. 152. aug9 c.o.

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY. The Principal of the above Institution, having been engaged in the tuition of youth for more than 0 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 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 Maypa, or after the 1st September at 175 Calle Corrientes. aug2-c.o. Henry R. Nicholson.

TO LET. 1 or 2 unfurnished houses. Apply at calle Piedad No. 274. aug2

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.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Instituted MDCCCIII. 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 and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries. FROM LOSR OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS. MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq., M.P. Chairman. THOMAS G. BARCLAY, Esq., Deputy Chairman. James G. C. Bell, Esq., Daniel Milford, Esq., Robert C. S. Bryan, Esq., Claud Melville Esq., A. H. Branquet, Esq., John Root, Esq., Charles F. Cobb, Esq., Henry Palmer, Esq., Andrew Gillie, Esq., Henry Pearce, Esq., George H. Carter, Esq., Henry J. Foxwell, Esq., Henry Davidson, Esq., George Reid, Esq., Arch. Hastie, Esq., M.P., W. R. Robinson, Esq., Samuel Hildart Esq., Newman Smith, Esq., William Syatt, Esq.

AUDITORS. Charles Cave, Esq., James G. Munday, Esq., George Field, Esq., Joseph Reil, Esq., George Hibern, Esq., Alexander Stewart, Esq.

En-AUDITORS. James Brand, Esq., John Lockwood, Esq., E. H. Chapman, Esq., R. Twinning Junr Esq., Sir John Kirkland.

SIR CHARLES RUGGE PRICE, Bart. Prospectives of the Company, and every information relative to Insurances may be obtained on application to Messrs. Plowes Atkinson & Co. Agents. Buenos Aires, Calle Perú No. 88. Jy19 15p.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £ 20 EACH. TRUSTEES—JOHN SAUVAGE, Esq., & JOHN SAYLER Esq. Directors, &c., in Liverpool. Charles Turner, Esq., Chairn. J. John Bramley Moore, Esq., M. P., and Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., Deputy Chairmen. Michael Becher, Esq., Richard Houghton, Esq., George Booker, Esq., Edward Jonston, Esq., Thomas Bucher, Esq., Roger Lyon Jones, Esq., Michael Bondfield, Esq., James Lawson, Esq., David Cannon, Esq., Robert M. Andrew, Esq., Thomas Dover, Esq., W. J. Marrow Esq., Robert Ellison Harvey Esq., Francis Maxwell, Esq., James Holme, Esq., William Smith, Esq., Thomas Dyson Hervey, Esq., John Torr, Esq., George H. Horfall, Esq.

AUDITORS William Thurington, Esq., and John Dickinson, Esq., SURGEON—Hugh Neill, F. R. S. SURVEYOR—Samuel Holme, Esq. SOLICITOR—Septimus Booker, Esq. MANAGER AND ACTUARY—Percy M. M. Dove, 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 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 BROWNELL GREY & Co. No. 15 calle Maypa. Jy12-12p. 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 Deleusa. aug3-6p.