

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1,554.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, October, 11 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The following are full and authentic particulars of the murder (for such it is) of a French soldier. A convoy of 30 Austrian wagons, escorted by 12 soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Czack, halted for a day at Daya, one post from Giurgevo. The soldiers were distributed through the village, and the lieutenant and a veterinary surgeon established themselves in one of the two rooms of the little Wallachian *cabaret*. The French soldier was in the room on the other side of the entrance; a third soldier, completing the small detachment allotted to the care of the telegraph at that place, was cooking in the courtyard, and was not mixed up in the affair. One of the Frenchmen went into the room occupied by the Austrians to fetch his dog, which had gone under a divan. The officer asked him in German why he did not take off his cap. The soldier, not understanding, asked him in French what he said, and was replied to by blows of a horsewhip. He cried out, and his comrade seizing a bit of wood, came to his assistance. Thereupon the Lieutenant, the veterinary surgeon, and an Austrian soldier who was present drew their swords. The French retreated to their hut, which was about forty paces distant; one of them armed himself with a pistol, and they then returned to the hut. Three Austrian soldiers had come in an angry discussion ensued in the Wallachian language, more Austrians arrived, who menaced the French with their fists, and the veterinary surgeon, who was smoking a chibouk hit one of the latter over the head with the pipestick, upon which the Frenchman pointed his pistol at him. Finally the French retired to their hut. Czack sent for a corporal and five soldiers, gave them cartridges, ordered them to load, and put himself at their head. All this had occupied about half an hour. The two Frenchmen, who were in front of their hut, seeing the party of armed Austrians approach, went inside and shut the door. The Austrians tried to break it open, and finally took off its hinges with their bayonets. But the doorway was very low, the Frenchmen defended it with levelled bayonets, and laughed at the summons of the officer to lay down their arms and yield themselves prisoners. The officer got furious at this, and attempted to breach the rear of the hut, but there were beams which defied his efforts. He then ordered his men, whose numbers had augmented to charge the doorway with the bayonet, but the adventure was perilous, and they hung back. A corporal tried to enter, but the French kept him off. Then an Austrian grenadier watched his opportunity, and, making a sudden spring, seized the two French muskets by the muzzle, hoping to hold them while his comrades got in. A struggle ensued, and during this the corporal knelt down, passed his gun under the arm of the grenadier, and fired. At such close quarters aim was sure; the ball entered under the seventh rib, traversed the heart, and came out under the third rib on the other side. The unfortunate Frenchman uttered a single cry and fell dead. His comrade then surrendered, and was kept prisoner until the arrival of the French Lieutenant, Manfredi, commanding the detachment of the 21st Regiment, and from whom a telegraphic message was immediately sent. M. Hory, Chancellor of the French Agency at Bucharest, M. Baron, director of the French telegraph; the Austrian Major, Fries, and a surgeon, were shortly on the spot to investigate the affair. The corporal who committed the murder is in irons, and Lieutenant Czack in arrest at Giurgevo, and the matter has, of course, been duly reported to the proper authorities and to the French Government. Count Coronini is, as might be expected, extremely distressed at this most scandalous affair, and is related to have said that he had rather the whole of the twelve Austrians had been killed than the one French soldier. The nationality of the victim, of course, makes all the difference, and it is probable that this murder may make more noise than all those perpetrated on Wallachians since the commencement of the Austrian occupation.

It is to be observed that the musket of one of the two Frenchmen who kept a dozen Austrians at bay for, it is said nearly two hours, was found to be unloaded; the other had in it a charge of small shot. A strong report was current in the town last evening of another bloody business near the Transylvanian fron-

tier, in the neighbourhood of Predial. It comes in a very circumstantial form, but some of the details seem difficult to reconcile. A detachment of Austrians returning to their country fell in with six *garde frontieres*, and insisted on their serving them as guides though why they should need guides in order to follow the road is difficult to understand. The Wallachians refused; shots were fired on both sides, and two Austrians, according to some accounts, two Wallachians, according to others, were killed or badly wounded. The skirmish ended, and the Wallachians pursued their way, but were overtaken, it is said, by a party of mounted Austrians, who killed them all. The story is by no means improbable; but, if true, we shall, doubtless, soon receive further particulars. The plunder of the inn at Kalongarea by Austrian soldiers on the march is fully confirmed.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* transmits the following particulars of a disgraceful occurrence which took place on the 4th May 1856, at Lodi:—The officers of an Austrian squadron of cavalry were giving a dinner to another squadron of their regiment which was ordered to Crema. This dinner took place in the Hotel del Solino, No. 174, in the street St. Nabore, in Lodi. The greater part of the dinner bill was settled by a very rich young cadet, Coppari, and a Lieutenant Sieger of the 4th battalion of infantry, Regiment Ayeroldi, No. 24. All the officers got tipsy, but more especially the officers of Prince Reutz, No. 7, Hussars, commanded by Colonel Hall. At this dinner the officers brought the most infamous prostitutes of Lodi from the quarter called Ludino. It is impossible to commit to paper the disgraceful scenes which occurred from beginning to end of this dinner. When finished, the officers throttled the master of the hotel, named Pietro Scapardini, threw him down on the ground, stripped him naked, walked round him, and as they passed worse than spat on the poor man, the prostitutes looking on and applauding. They then began to throw every bit of furniture out of the window. A young *employe*, who was in the hotel attending his mother, who was dangerously ill, requested them civilly to be quiet, mentioning the reason. They drew their sabres and flogged him with the flat sides. They then went to the streets, where they beat and insulted all who they met. They first met a monk, Giuseppe Sommariva, prelate domestico, &c.; they benighted him, to the great scandal of the crowd. From this they entered the military café, which belongs to Beconi. Here they found Major Trubin, who formerly commanded the 5th battalion of the regiment Ayeroldi. They insulted him in the grossest manner, but he did not care to complain, as no redress is ever given. They then went to the Café dei Tedeschi, [German Coffee-room], and here they beat certain Kulad, a military intendant, and afterwards thrashed De Anfrei, a superior commissary of police, the ringleader in every instance being Count Stadion, First Lieutenant 7th Hussars, son of Field Marshal Stadion, who has replaced General Giulay at Milan, and nephew of Count Stadion, who is now Governor of Vienna. They rolled the gentleman I have named on the ground, and then threw them out of the café. Here was a young lawyer, of the name of Giogio, who is particularly delicate and handsome. They insulted him with the most infamous proposals, in the presence and hearing of the mistress of the café, a respectable person. They forced champagne down a husband's throat to make him drink to the health of his wife, saying all injuries against her. They then seized the little waiter, 12 years old, stripped him naked, and subjected his body to infamous treatment. Chasing the boy, they met Count Bergamo and a young Francesco Pieoli, and beat them unmercifully; got hold of an officer of the Ostrom, forced him to dance to their singing of "Viva Pio IX!"—in short the whole town of Lodi was in terror, but the police never interfered. They then went to the Cours de Puerta Cremona, broke the windows and laid hold of the young girls, who were working in the shop of Mme. Mamoli, first extinguishing the gas. The girls escaped screaming, and alarming the whole town. From this these protectors of Italy and friends of order, went to Mme. Negri's milliner shop, and did the same. From this they went to a barber's shop, stripped him, and then proposed he should shave himself in a peculiar manner. From this they placed themselves before the balconies of the ladies S. B. and M. C.; expo-

sed themselves indecently, and calling these ladies infamous names. They seized a body of street musicians, took them to a brothel, made them play, guarded by one body of officers, while the other half were upstairs, and so passed the greater part of the night. The musicians were punished by the police next day, and expelled the town. The affair was reported to Vienna, and of course will not be punished, as all attacks on Italians pass unpunished. Every town in Italy is exposed to similar insults from the foreign invaders. Let Lord Palmerston say whether the King of Naples can do more in his own town than the Austrians can do in the Italian town of Lodi. I should mention that the people of Lodi have been much astonished at a young Englishman of the 7th Hussars. The name is split Benneck, but is pronounced Bennet. He is young, short and fair.

ITALY.

A despatch from Turin, dated the 26th, announces that an insurrectionary movement had been attempted on the preceding night in the Duchy of Massa-Carrara, which belongs to the Duke of Modena, whose estates touch the frontier of Parma. Subsequent intelligence states the outbreak was trifling, and that it appeared that, at Austrian instigation some 70 youths crossed the frontiers, but, finding themselves discovered, returned to their homes, and all is quiet again. Count de Cavour is ruralising at present.

A telegraphic despatch was sent on the 22nd from Vienna to Gratz, ordering 3,000,000 of ball-cartridges to be sent from the magazines of that place to Italy. The minister of war, at the same time, countermanded the orders for reducing the cavalry and artillery to a peace footing. All the troops stationed in Istria, Krain, Steyermark and Kœrnten, have received the order.

The *Messaggero di Modena* the official journal of that duchy, in its number of the 18th, publishes another sentence pronounced by the military commission now sitting at Massa, in virtue of the state of siege existing at Carrara. By this sentence, which we give textually, four persons, one of whom is 40 years of age and another 19 are convicted of having belonged "to the secret or Mazzinian society, otherwise called Society of Freemasons, and of having sworn to exterminate the true religion, to overthrow Kings, &c.," in consequence of which two of the culprits are condemned to the *ergastulo* (imprisonment in irons with hard labour) for life; another to the same punishment for 20 years, and the fourth to 10 years' hard labour.

A letter from Carrara, dated the 20th inst., and published in the *Correspondance Italienne* of Turin, alluding to the manner in which justice is done at Massa, where a military commission is now sitting, says: "This commission, although composed of persons devoted to the government, lately expressed its opinion that the crimes committed in the duchy had no connection with politics, and that the liberal party there was perfectly innocent of assassination. This was by no means agreeable to Austria, who immediately sent an Austrian auditor, named Ghol, to aid the military commission in its labours. It seems that an obscure individual, a native of Reggio, went to Tuscany some time ago, giving himself out for a political refugee, and by this means got into the confidence of several Tuscan liberals, by conversing with whom he succeeded in forming a list of Modenese liberals, which he immediately forwarded to Auditor Ghol. The consequence was that many arrests were effected at Modena; and now the prison are filled with persons charged with high treason. An advocate, M. Grizzolari, has now been in prison 16 months, and is so far from knowing the cause of his arrest that he has not yet been examined. There is another fact worth mentioning. From time to time proclamations in favour of Piedmont are stuck on the walls, or the words of Victor Emmanuel for ever! written upon them; and I am informed they are all of Austrian origin."

The *Armatia*, of Turin, states that the police have just discovered a large quantity of arms and ammunition concealed in a house at Novara. The occupant of the house has made his escape across the frontier. On the 22nd the remainder of the prisoners, who had been taken to Mantua, were brought back to Mantua to stand their trial. The same paper adds that one of the prisoners, a Dr. Fanti, had lost his reason in consequence of the treatment which he had received in prison,

and for three months while in a state of delirium, he was obliged to lie on the bare ground in his prison, the Austrian surgeon obstinately declaring that his illness was feigned.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, announces that several influential persons at Florence are collecting subscriptions for a sword of honour to be presented to General della Marmora.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Prince Stirbey has ceased to reign in order to elude the manifestations, extremely disagreeable for him, to use the mildest epithet, that would most assuredly have been produced here if the motive and object of his departure had been known. He left the capital ostensibly for a tour through the departments, and it was not till he reached Petesti, a town some 60 miles from Bucharest, that he came to a halt. Here he resigned his powers and bade adieu to persons whom he is pleased to call his dear fellow countrymen. The administration remains the same, but still the departure of Prince Stirbey has produced an excellent effect; the inhabitants of Wallachia feel themselves more at their ease, and raise themselves as if some enormous weight had been removed from their breasts. Although we are not yet permitted to make any free demonstration here, agitation is no less rife than in Moldavia. But then it terrifies no one, occasions no anxiety, since it is not that agitation of discord and civil war that Austria would so gladly have produced; on the contrary, it is merely that excitement which is caused by the hope of better times to come, and by that want which is felt in all classes of society of mutual enlightenment and stricter union, by the eager desire, in short, of blending into one the two Principalities for the sake of their common prosperity. The idea of this union has become so general, has struck such deep root in the heart of every Roumanian, that we may regard it as a *fait accompli*. The European commissioners expected here will merely have to declare officially its existence. The great Powers may disown it, they may break it asunder, but they will not be able to prevent its realization; for, I repeat, the union has already been declared—it actually exists.

Austria declares that her troops shall not entirely quit the Principalities until the Russians have left that part of Bessarabia which is to be ceded to Moldavia, and Russia expresses her resolve not to make a retrograde movement until the last Austrian soldier has returned to his own country. Such is the present state of affairs, and such it is likely to remain if the Western Powers do not interfere in the matter.

The *Bourse Gazette*, of Berlin, publishes the following statement respecting the order of the labours that have to be discharged by the Commission for the reorganization of the Principalities:—"The Commissioners charged with the reorganization of the Principalities will, first of all and at once, so soon as the Commission shall have been constituted in due form, make provision for the institution of the Divans, the formation of which has been decreed, and they will particularly endeavour to compose these Divans in such a manner that the entire interests of the two provinces may be properly represented therein. The Commissioners will then make an exact revision of all the privileges accorded to the Principalities, by the ancient and recent battis of the Sultans also with the enactments of the Organic Statute of 1834. After that, they will submit to the French Cabinet the project of reorganization they shall have drawn up, with due observance of the national wishes, as given utterance to by the Divans. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries will communicate this project to the Powers that signed the treaty of Paris. These courts will append to the projects the observations, objections and additions they may deem essential, when it will be sent back to Paris, there to receive its definitive composition. It will hereupon be signed by the ambassadors present at Paris, and returned to the respective courts for ratification. On the conclusion of these formalities, the project will be promulgated by a firman from the Sublime Porte, and will then become the fundamental law of the Principalities."

Cologne Gazette says:—"We learn from Vienna that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is making great efforts to regain the preponderating influence it once possessed in the Danubian Principalities—that it spares no means to accomplish its object and acquire the sympathies of the people. Several more Boyards,

devoted to Russian interests, have again received decisions and orders: the union of the Principalities is preached up by their agents, and a diminution of the annual tribute is prospectively held out."

Buenos Ayres

Historical Document.

The names of Dr. Florencio Varela and General D. Juan Lavalle,—both prime actors and lamented victims in the long and bloody struggle that terminated at Caseros,—add a melancholy interest to the following letter; which has decided us to offer a translation of it, for the benefit of our English readers.

Montevideo, October 4th. 1840,
4 past 11, P. M.

Would to God this letter had wings, my dear General; Heaven grant it may not arrive too late.

Our cause has reached a critical moment, and you, General, have contributed much to produce this state; and you alone, General, are bound to undo what has been done, with a decision and a celerity proportioned to the urgency of the circumstances.

They do not tell you frankly, that your retreat from Buenos Aires to Santa Fé, has been a mortal blow to the revolution, will only deceive you; there is not a single person, General, including your brothers and your most judicious Lady, who does not openly condemn that untoward movement; and your letters, far from satisfying any one, has only deepened the unfavourable impression.—And the worst of it is, General, that your hope of being justified by the result, can never be realised. What can you expect or find in Santa Fé, to justify your abandonment of Buenos Ayres?

Meanwhile, with your retreat, General Rosas has obtained a notable triumph; the Capital, the country towns that had declared for the army, and that find themselves abandoned within less than a month, have raised a shout of execration against you, and of bitter disappointment; the towns are deserted, and Rosas plunders the dwellings of those that showed sympathy for the liberators.

I cannot comprehend, General, how you can justify yourself, now or at any time:—the want of grass, when Rosas has grass, when Prudencio and all find it; the want of sympathy, when in one month you had collected upwards of 800 men, and had distributed all the armament that we sent; the approximation of Lopez, when you only required to interpose between him and Rosas; none of these, General, nothing can justify your abandonment of what you yourself properly considered the theatre of operations, the centre of resources, the focus of the revolution, as the only point where it was necessary to act.

If you could not maintain yourself in front of Rosas, would it not have been better, General, to have marched to the South, to that neighbourhood where a year ago, 3,000 combatants were ready to take up arms? From thence the vessel we sent to the Salado, brought us the most favourable news;—how could you hesitate between the South and Santa Fé?—how could you decide for the latter?

I can foresee, General, that you will be annoyed by these reproaches, and that you may perhaps treat them with contempt, because I am not a soldier but a Doctor, a term of ridicule in encampments; but General, that will not prevent me from telling you the truth, as in duty bound, nor will it change the real character of things. That, General, has been your great defect: not to ask advice nor listen to it from any one, to decide for yourself; and unfortunately you do not always decide for the best. You are a soldier, a good soldier, an excellent soldier, in many respects, but not in all; and especially, General, you are not so much a politician as a soldier. Unfortunately, the present war is rather one of policy than of revolution and military tactics. Hence the necessity of your seeking and listening to advice. The late evacuation of Buenos Aires, assuredly is not a military operation; its political importance is immense, it dominates all.

But a truce to recriminations, General, the offspring of my love to my country, of my devotion to yourself, my friend; let us attend to the serious interests that concern us.

Budín, as you are aware, has been succeeded by Rear-Admiral Makau, who arrived here ten days ago. Makau passes among his countrymen, especially amongst the military, as more of a diplo-

matist than a sailor: whether justly I know not. Two days after his arrival he landed and remained on shore till yesterday. During these days he has been engaged in hearing reports from Dupotet, from M. Martigny, from the Government, from the Argentines, from an infinity of persons; but till yesterday evening, he had not uttered a single word, nor discovered to any one, not even to M. Martigny, the slightest indication of what are his intentions, or what he purposes to do in this affair. The great doubt—as impenetrable as great, was whether he would at once undertake military operations, or simultaneously propose a pacific settlement. This position changed the day before yesterday. At mid-day an English vessel arrived from Buenos Aires, with propositions, or at least an invitation to treat, addressed to M. Makau. He received them at 3 P. M. and never uttered a word respecting them during that day nor the following night.

Meanwhile from the time the Admiral landed, we had taken every possible step, that he might tell us what we should write to you, and afford us a vessel, to accompany the one we send thither. We had before acquainted him of your last demands, through a note to M. Martigny. We received not a word in reply. There, by driven to despair, I waited upon him myself the day before yesterday, and during a long conference, depicted as forcibly as I was able the situation of that army, abandoned by the squadron, its necessities and the compromises of France; and I requested him,—since he had not adopted any resolution, and consequently could not combine a military operation,—that he should at least send a small fleet to occupy anew the Paraná, and that he should at once supply us with a vessel so as to communicate with you, and remit you some articles of urgent necessity. The man manifested a lively interest for our cause,—which I did not consider affected; protested to me his sympathies in its behalf, promised to do whatever his duty allowed, and that he would give me an answer respecting the request of a vessel.

The day following, the day before yesterday,—he received the propositions, and that night, after having read them, sent to acquaint me, through the medium of the devoted M. Martigny, that we should have the vessel requested. This, General, is the first act, the very first, in which Admiral Makau has manifested any intention with regard to us, for though since his arrival, he has been making war-like preparations, he has manifested nothing regarding the liberating army.

Up to the present moment, no one, not even M. Martigny, knows any of the spirit or tenor of the propositions; yesterday morning the Admiral wrote an official note to M. Martigny, in which he said almost literally; Having again received a communication with propositions for an arrangement with the Government of Buenos Ayres, which I consider I would not be warranted in rejecting, and that may, sooner or later, make way for a negotiation, I acquaint you thereof, that you may communicate it to the Government of Montevideo. At the same time he directed him to acquaint us of the circumstance.

Many of our friends thought that the underlined phrase, which is a literal translation, implies an indication that the Admiral considers Rosas' propositions admissible. I cannot see it in this light, but merely that he considers that he cannot refuse to take them into consideration, or enter into the negotiation they propose to him.

(To be concluded)

Inundations.

In the City we were often inconvenienced by the frequent, we might almost say continuous rains of the past winter. In various districts of the country, however, they have suffered severe privations, and sustained heavy losses, from the same cause.

To the west and northwest it turns out that the rains have been still more frequent and copious; and the consequence is that several districts, as Las Flores, Vecino, etc., have been converted into something resembling inland seas.

As the weather has been comparatively mild, and the temperature upon the whole general, there has been less loss of live stock than might have expected; but it is understood that cattle in general are in low condition, whilst in the sheep districts foot rot is almost inevitable, which may eventually lead to a serious loss despite the greatest care and attention.

Amongst other causes of annoyance, the rivers have been so swollen and flooded as to intercept communication, and in the attempt to ford them there has been an unprecedented sacrifice of human life.

We need not weep over the fate of the victims, when the desolation and squalid condition of the survivors demand all our sympathy, and a resolute effort to prevent the recurrence of such appalling calamities or at least to mitigate their intensity.

In one sense it may be said that these victims have perished by the visitation of Providence; a form of speech that seems to imply some attenuation of human responsibility, and is therefore repeated and listened to with a certain degree of complacency.

But it might perhaps be said, with more truth and propriety, that these privations and disasters are in part at least due to our indolence or recklessness.

Had half the sums expended in civil wars during the last forty years, been devoted to the formation of public roads and the erection of bridges, the Argentine Republic would to-day have presented a different aspect; and probably we would not have heard of those deplorable accidents, that we so readily ascribe to the visitation of Providence.

It is true that lately attention has been given to this subject; and we regret to say that two new bridges, one over the Riachuelo at the Paso de Burgos, and the other over the Salado, have both given way during the recent floods.

The former of these was a massive brick and mortar erection, and was about to be opened to the public, when the foundations of the piers gave way, sending the arches in all directions, so as to leave it a total ruin.

The other over the Salado, was a wooden construction and only in course of erection. Its centre supports have also given way; and though most of the materials may still be available, the expense of raising and re-adjusting them, will be very considerable; not to speak of the delay, that is scarcely less to be regretted.

They are dear-bought lessons, but the great cause must not be abandoned on that account. Unless we are willing to consent to an indefinite state of semi-barbarism, means of intercourse between the different departments of the State must be provided, without risk to the health and lives of the lieges. Few will hesitate in deciding on such an alternative. The damage sustained in these undertakings must be repaired at whatever cost; and others must be undertaken with due precautions, to secure a successful result.

In our next we expect to give some correct and interesting details, of a new iron bridge, it is proposed to erect over the Salado; and at a time when public markets are so miserably ill supplied with butcher meat, partly because cattle cannot be got in from the state of the roads and the want of bridges, we fancy few subjects can be more interesting to the community at large.

News of the Week.

The prominent feature has been the unsettled state of the weather, which not only prevents business, but the circulation of news. So far the week has been nearly a blank.

General Hornos has gone to establish his head-quarters at the Villa de Mercedes.

The Minister of War is expected daily in town; but very little has transpired as to his proceedings in the North.

The reports from Sta. Fé are contradictory. It appears that some military preparations are being made; but whether defensive or offensive, deponent saith not.

It is said that to elude the effects of the differential duties, the Government of the Oriental Republic has made a secret treaty with Urquiza and that stringent means are already in force along the coasts of the Plate and Uruguay, to prevent the landing of goods from this quarter. We find nothing of this in the Montevidean papers; but we believe the report is not altogether unfounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

THE DEATH KNELL OF QUACKERY.

"Oh blessed Health! exclaims Sterne, 'tis thou who enlargest the soul and openest all its powers to receive instruction and to relish virtue. He that has thee has little else to

"wish for; he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants every thing with thee." The truth of this apostrophe every one must acknowledge; poor Sterne spoke from sad experience. And yet familiar as every man is with the truth herein expressed, no mortal could compute the numbers who ruin themselves in body, mind, and fortune, by neglecting to employ the proper remedies when Health fails. How is this neglect to be remedied? The evil has become so concentrated by age, that the man who undertakes to amend it requires no ordinary hardihood; such a man is Professor Holloway.

The honest laborer in the cause of humanity finds no sadder discouragement, than in the complacent indifference with which people prefer rather to endure a long existing evil, than to incur the trouble necessary to get rid of it. The more aged an error has become, the more difficult it is to remove it. This is true in an especial manner of the art of healing, as it was known and practised before the advent of this wonderful genius whose missions seem to re-establish the treatment of human ailments in a rational way.

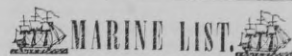
One by one the venerable abuses that have disgraced the past are disappearing, and among the rest the errors that have crept into medical practice have got to our dismissal papers, and are obliged, to use a vulgar phrase, "to cut and run." Where, it may be asked are the proofs? Proof! why there is one great, patent, palpable fact which has been staring the world in the face for the last twenty years and working its way through popular prejudice into popular favor, with a success which is the most unquestionable evidence of its power as a proof. The medicines of Professor Holloway have been silently but powerfully effecting a change in the science of Physic, which the world itself has begun to wonder at. It is well known that the causes of all the diseases, and sufferings to which people are subject are very few, although their indications may be numerously varied. The old plan of curing diseases was by affecting their results without affecting their primary causes. Professor Holloway initiated a new mode of treatment by the discovery of his Pills and Ointment, which, whilst immediately grappling with the ultimate symptoms, reach also to the seat of the disease, and eradicate the first cause; thus destroying all subsequent liability to similar affections. We do not mean to praise these Pills and Ointment. We confine ourselves to stating facts, and are perfectly satisfied that no eulogy is needed. They speak for themselves.

LATEST HOUR.

We have just heard that a mutiny has taken place in the "Colonia Agrícola," and that Colonel Olivieri has been murdered. We have heard no details, but we fear the report is too well founded.

Exchange.—October 11th.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones.....	23
Patriot Doubloons.....	340
Spanish do.....	343
Bills on England per Doubloon	65
Currency... per do.....	24 d
Do. Montevideo, par	24
France, per Doubloon.....	frs. 86
United States do.....	3 p. 50 dist.
Rio Janeiro do.....	1/2 to 1 p. 50 dist.
Patriot Doubloons, highest during the week.	345
do. lowest do	330
Exchange on England highest do	65
do. lowest do	68



Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

October 3rd.

Arelhusa, British barque, 739 tons, J. Kirkpatrick, from London 9th July, Montevideo 1st inst., to Croker Hill and Co., with 100 tons coal, 200 boxes bottles, 6 do oil, 10 casks paint, 43 do chalk, 26 do alum, 6 do castor oil, 1 do brandy, 180 do beer, 3 do hardware, 400 do 701 bags rice, 2 7/8 bags and 515 bundles flour, 10 chbins, 30 boxes wine, 36 octaves sherry do, 30 kegs steel, 50 grind stones, 26 boxes, 5 casks, 58 bales and 15 packages merchandise.

October 4th

Pampero, British steamer D. Soutar, from Montevideo, 3rd inst., with 451 bags wheat, 40 barrels and 20 boxes beer, 15 do and 15 casks merchandise, 3 packages samples. Passengers 70.

October 6th.

Diligentia, Hanoverian brig, 198 tons, L. L. Ruijl, from Amsterdam 14th July, to Visser and Co., with 30 boxes sugar candia, 1000 do gin, 75 do candles, 20 do oil and 16 casks linseed oil, 357 boards and planks, 50 hogs-heads vinegar, 200 bags rice, 100 barrels butter, 120 tons coal, 540 barrels sugar.

October 7th.

Island Queen, American barque, 460 tons, A. C. Ruelas, from Boston 17th July, Rio Janeiro 26th September, to F. Justo, with 2 mill stones, 4 boxes machinery, 112 grate bars, 1 bale cotton waste, 2 packages sundries, 1 box gauge cocks, 1 mowing machine, 80,224 feet lumber, 1 steam flour mill, with engines boilers &c. complete together with building materials for same.

Menai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 7th inst. with 120 rolls tobacco, 19 packages baskets, 30 half pipes wine, 403 bags wheat, 60 do starch, 1 barrel zinc, 37 boxes 9 bales merchandise, 1 package samples, passengers 40.

Constitution, National steamer S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 7th inst, with 744 tercios yerba, 97 bags wheat, 4 barrels plants, 1,250 bars and 2 bundles iron, 3 boxes cigars, 15 do and 5 bales merchandise, 1 package specie, 5 do samples. Passengers 42.

Angelita, Spanish barque, 236 tons, T. Manco, from Iernabuco 1st September, Montevideo 7th inst, to A Van Preat, with 150 pipes cana, 29 do spirits, 1,269 barrels and 200 bags sugar, 2,500 coco nuts.

Mary Wilkins, American brigantine 265 tons, Nickerson from Wellington 13th August, to H. J. Ropes, with 1,920 barrels flour, 300 half do and 843 boxes starch, 704 do tobacco, 200 kegs white lead, 24 do nails 60 barrels turpentine, 200 dozens brooms, 7253 feet lumber, 1 package merchandise.

Lessing, Bremen barque, 356 tons, H. Friedricks, from Cadix 20th August, to Casares and Sons, with 167 lastsal, 192 rolls cordage, 1 box cigars, 2 do images. Passengers 12.

Flora, Spanish polacre, 136 tons, G. Maristany, from Montevideo 7th inst, to Llavallo and Sons, in ballast.

Benjamin Aymar, American ship, 435 tons, C. K. Sawyer, from New York 7th August, to J. Eastman and Co. with 75 barrels vinegar, 20 do brandy, 50 boxes tobacco, 30 do starch, 10 do chairs, 79 bundles hoops, 3 do chests, 32 bolts duck, 350 barrels Roman cement, 4 rolls and 1 cask lead pipe, 112 half chests tea, 8 bales ticks, 2 jersey wazgons, 7 dough kneaders, 102 bundles shooks, 8 casks and 2 pieces heads, 1 bundle iron hoop, 34 carrages, 1281 pieces oak and ash lumber, 6591 pine boards, 692 do planks, 335 bundles pickets, 287 dozens brooms, 50 bundles straw paper, 100 bales twine, 30 boxes salt, 30 do starch, 100 tins biscuits, 12 dozens barrel covers, 4 do half do, 18 nests sugar boxes, 8 do tubs, 42 do flour pails, 6 dozens wire sieves, 1 steam engine, 12 moving machines, 27 boxes shoe nails, 10 iron kettles, 1 package do, 3 boxes castings, 6 iron furnaces, 1 do both tub, 3 bundles sand sieves, 4 dozens dahlia poles, 3 packages cheese safes, 50 step ladders, 2 iron forges, 3 bellows, 4 boxes blind huts, 41 packages articles for coach makers, 50 kegs nails, 16 barrels shoe nails, 11 churns, 45 pieces scantling, 493 do boards, 14 packages agricultural implements, 124 do, 51 boxes, 13 bales and 17 casks merchandise.

Lily, French ship, 308 tons, Detrayat, from Bordeaux 10th August, to D. Charavel, with 75 boxes champagne, 15 bars iron, 3 casks cheese, 23 packages corks, 100 brooms, 10 boxes nut-dard, 129 do fruits, 25 do grosella, 4 do snuff, 20 barrels vinegar, 120 do and 259 boxes brandy, 102 do sardines, 74 do prunes, 687 do cordials, 2,705 do 927 barrels and 28 half do wine, 77 boxes 2 barrels and 3 packages merchandise. Passengers 12.

October 9th.

Anna Lena, Dutch brig, 229 tons, W. J. Lourens, from Liverpool 24th July, to A. Barber.

Mazzeppa, American barque, 289 tons, C. P. Carvey, from New York 18th July, to Lind Fehr & Co.

Kirkconnell, British barque, 253 tons, J. Hunter, from Glasgow, 23d July, to T. Duguid & Co.

SAILINGS.

October 3d.

Amalia, Spanish brig, for foreign ports, in ballast, dispatched by Zimmermann and Co.

Princess, Brazilian barque, for Brazil, dispatched by F. Boxareo, with 3,595 quintal jerked beef, 96 dry ox and cow hides.

October 4th.

Kate and Alice, American barque, for St. Thomas, in ballast dispatched by T. B. Coffin-Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Teutonia, Bremen brig, for India, in ballast, dispatched by Treusslein and Co.

Planeta, Brazilian barque, for Entre Rios in ballast, dispatched by Martinez and Sons.

October 5th.

Union, Eardinnian polacre, for Genoa, dispatched by B. Dellino, with 3247 dry ox and cow hides, 5499 do calf-skins, 57 bags 31 seroons and 95 arrobes hair, 58 bales and 30 seroons tobacco, 78 joints, 68 boards, 16 seroons hide cuttings, 12 tons ox hofs, 2070 horns, 3 boxes cigars, 4 bags vernicelli.

Pepito, Spanish brig, for the Uruguay in ballast, dispatched by F. Senillosa.

Pirro, Spanish brig, for Cape Verdes, in ballast, dispatched by Llavallo and Sons.

Ciro, Spanish brig, for Entre Rios in ballast, dispatched by Zimmermann and Co.

Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.

October 7th.

Nouvelle Antoniette, French ship, for India, in ballast dispatched by Charavel.

Lord Haddo, British barque, for Cape of Good Hope, dispatched by Rennie Tweedie and Co., with 50 tons coal.

October 8th.

Diamantina, Brazilian schooner, for Cuyaba, [Brazil], dispatched by Machain Bros., with Foreign products.

October 9th.

Industrie, French barque, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by J. C. Thompson and Co.

Shipping List of H. A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.

British brig Margaret and Elizabeth, 319 tons, A. Sanderson master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

FOR LONDON.

British brig Dauntless, 233 tons, A. J. Reeves, master, will be ready to receive cargo. Consignees, Messrs. Brownells Grey and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Spanish bark, Hermosa Valenciana, 316 tons, A. G. Roofull, master; a chartered vessel and will sail in October. Can accommodate passengers. Consignees, Messrs. E. Ochoa and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig, Suffolk, 288 tons, A. Allen master now loading, and has only room for a few tons of cargo. Consignees Messrs James White and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Christina Carnell, 215 tons, A. L. Brokenshar master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Thomas Duguid and Co. FOR LIVERPOOL. British bark Crystaline, 266 tons, A. L. William Softley master, a most superior opportunity, and will be ready to load in a few days.

Consignees Messrs Alfredo Barber and Co. FOR ANTWERP. Danish brig Ceres, 172 tons, A. E. Holst master, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Treusslein and Co. FOR LIVERPOOL. British bark, H. E. Susanna, 360 tons, A. Vanvener master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Vicente Casares and Sons. FOR ANTWERP. Hannoverian brig, Stade, 180 tons, A. Rieper master has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. C. T. Getting and Co. FOR ANTWERP. Danish brig, Danuwerike, 200 tons, A. N. Mogensen master, has already considerable portion of her cargo engaged and will load in the inner roads.

Consignees, Messrs. Leinart brothers and co. FOR ANTWERP. Prussian bark Friedrich, 300 tons, A. H. W. Sawerbiel master, will be ready to load in a few days, and has disengaged room for salted and dry hides.

Consignees, Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld and co. FOR ANTWERP. Prussian bark, Carl Friedrich, 270 tons, A. L. Bartels master, will be ready to load in a few days, and has disengaged room for salted and dry hides.

Consignees Messrs. Treusslein and Co. FOR HAMBURG. Hamburg brigantine, Ernestine, 150 tons, A. J. D. Moller, master, a chartered vessel and has only room for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Renner del Sar & Imbert. FOR NEW YORK. American ship, Margaret Eliza, 544 tons, A. L. Straut master, now loading and has three fourths cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days full or not full.

Consignees, Messrs. Freyer Brothers. FOR VALPARAISO. British brig, Astard 327 tons, A. L. Crossley master, has room for light cargo if offered immediately.

Consignees, Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. FOR PASSENGERS ONLY. Vessels calling in the Channel for orders Danish brig, Otto, 253 tons A. C. Gronnebeck master.

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

WANTS A SITUATION.

A young married lately arrived from England and who has a good knowledge of sheep and general produce, he would be glad to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 89 Calle Santa Clara. oct 11-3p

THE NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1856. FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD. CAPITAL £1,250,760 STERLING.

HEAD OFFICES. London 1. Moorgate Street-Edinburgh 20 St. Andrew Square Aberdeen 1. King Street-Glasgow 19. St. Vincent Place.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents in this city, and will be happy to furnish prospectuses of the company, as well as every particular respecting insurance. Buenos Aires 5 y 7 Calle Defensa.

John Eastman y Ca. oct—11—20p.

BOOK KEEPER.

A young man practically acquainted with book keeping by double entry, is desirous of employing his evenings in keeping a set of books for a commercial house. Address at this Office, A. P. H.

PIANOS.

From the most celebrated London manufacturers. Apply at 140 and 142 Calle Piedra. oct 11-c-o.

WANTED.

A situation, by a married man aged 30 years, without any children, as gardener and his wife as cook or house-keeper. Can give good references. Apply at Calle Piedra No. 96. sep13-4

TO RENT.

One third of a league of superior land for sheep, with permanent running water on it, situate near the Higueritas in the Banda Oriental. For terms and particulars apply at Paseo Julio No. 34 & 35. Sp6-6p

FOR SALE AT CALLE MAYPU NO. 4.

Superior Port wine, in casks and bottles, Champagne, Rhenish wine, Scotch ale, a nra small lot of 1st quality salted beef, in barrels. Sp6-3p

PHOTOGRAPHIC & ELECTROTYPE ESTABLISHMENT.

71—Calle Representantes—71. The undersigned has the honour of acquainting the public, that he has opened his PORTRAIT GALLERY, in the second story of the house above mentioned, where orders can be executed with an unwavering certainty and at moderate prices; having introduced all the recent improvements known in England, with the rectifications required to adapt them to this climate.

Lessons given in both of the above arts. Paper on sale, suitable for monumental and landscape reproductions.

Buenos Aires, October 3d, 1856. CHARLES FELTSCHER. oct—c-o.

NOTICE.

William Bedesson John McFarlyen The above named persons are requested to call at the British Consulate, or anybody acquainted with them, who could give information as to their whereabouts and circumstances.

FRANK PARISH, Acting Consul Genl. British Consulate General } Buenos Ayres 26 Sept. 1856. }

NOTICE.

Messrs Edwd. T. Bellhouse & Co., contractors for the Buenos Ayres Gas Works, request those who have any claim against them to send in their accounts forthwith that they may be examined and discharged.

TO BE SOLD. A first rate pair of wrought iron gates, of English make and handsome design, for an opening of nine feet, suitable for a quinta or a street entrance, with leeks, hinges, bolts, washers and fastenings complete. Also a strong four wheeled truck, with horse shafts, capable of conveying three tons, Barrows with iron wheels, and wrought iron axles, suitable for moving timber, some doors and windows and a variety of other useful articles, including scaffolding timber. Apply to Clement H. Wilmot, Agent to the Contractors, at Calle 25 de Mayo No. 65, or at the Gas Works.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING. Extract of a letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway: Sir,—At the age of 18, my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scab, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN. A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS' STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Ruschlife, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway: Sir,—I suffered for a period of 30 years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents, at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbatic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical

advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBES.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Peshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway: Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all in no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in the following cases.

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swelling
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Mosquitoes and	Rheumatism
Sand Flies	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chicce Foot	Sore throats
Chilblains	Skin diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted and stiff joints	Ulcers
Etiaphantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214 Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

WINES.

In the store Calle de Representantes No. 69 there is always on hand a select stock of very superior wines; as also of a class for daily consumption.—St Julien, Maryaux, haut, Saterens, Bordeaux, in cases and casks; Sherry wines of excellent quality Hock and Hungary wines, also in cases and casks. Champagne of the most select marks. Purchasers will be accommodated with any required quantity of the above, sep20 5p

CO LLECTIONS &c. &c. The undersigned offers his services for collecting accounts, taking out passports permits, &c.; and hopes by strict attention to give satisfaction to his employers. The most respectable can be given. Apply at the Whaleboat Office, No. 30 Calle de Julio. aug30-6p

JOHN DONLEY.

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Book keeping, accounting, Spanish and English languages. Theoretical and practical instruction in the above, imparted under an easy and a most accurate system, gained by long experience in teaching by Joseph G. Cadiz.

Calle Santa Clara No. 79. Translations and other Documents executed properly.

BRITISH PACKET.

The office of this Journal has been removed to No. 71 calle Representantes, in the second story, fronting the street; where subscriptions are received, and Communications and Advertisements may be left. As heretofore single numbers may also be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Van Aller and Son, Recoba Nueva No. 72, and any correspondence left there will be duly forwarded to the Office.

ALEXANDER MARSHALL. If still in this country, the abovementioned will hear of something to his advantage, on applying at the grocery store No. 119 Calle Defensa; add any information respecting him will also be gratefully received at the same place. aug23 6p

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THE 9TH - INST. BRITISH.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Names.	Tons.	Consignees	Destinations.
Jan. 26	Bk.	Ocean Sprite	233	Kayll	Best Brothers..... Liverpool.
Aug. 3	Bk.	Neptune	225	Lefeuve	T. Duguid & Co.....
Aug. 8	Bg.	Margaret Elizabeth	310	Sanderson	Samuel Hesse.....
Aug. 23	Bg.	Gaucha	337	Grayson	Tomkinson & Co.....
Aug. 23	Bg.	Suffolk	238	Allen	J. White & Co.....
Aug. 26	Bg.	Astarte	327	Toosby	Carlisle & Co.....
Aug. 30	Bk.	Devonvale	253	Wyllie	Rennie Tweedie & Co.....
Sep. 6	Sp.	Sword Fish	345	Robertson	Getting & Co.....
Sep. 7	Bk.	Tickler	102	Weale	Best Brothers.....
Sep. 8	Bk.	Golden Eagle	277	Cope	Drabble Brothers.....
Sep. 9	Bg.	Christiana Carnall	216	Brokenshar	Duguid & Co.....
Sep. 9	Bg.	Lavinia	177	Fall	Frias Brothers.....
Sep. 13	Bg.	Texan	191	Quine	J. B. Vignal.....
Sep. 24	Bk.	Elizabeth	294	Jack	Vilate & Sons.....
Sep. 24	Bk.	Witch of the Wave	233	Leslie	Stewart & Co.....
Sep. 29	Sp.	Indus	419	Black	Dorbyshire & Co.....
Sep. 30	Bk.	Cristaline	266	Sofley	Barler & Co.....
Oct. 2	Bg.	Dauntless	233	Reeves	Brownels Grey and Co.....
Oct. 3	Bk.	Avethusa	230	Kirkpatrick	Croker Hall & Co.....
Oct. 9	Bk.	Kirkconnell	233	Hunter	Duguid & Co.....

AMERICAN.

July 18	Bk.	Manto	281	Savage	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.
July 27	Bk.	Three Brothers	263	Sheriff	E. Semilosa.....
Aug. 8	Bk.	Rainbow	242	Hughes	Folmar & Co.....
Aug. 18	Sp.	Margaret Eliza	548	Stout	Freyer Brothers.....
Aug. 22	Bk.	Z. D.	311	Baxter	Hale & Co.....
Aug. 26	Bk.	Maryon	182	Jack	Vilate & Sons.....
Aug. 30	Bk.	John Gardner	457	Scobie	Stewart & Co.....
Aug. 28	Bk.	Constance	354	Chandler	Brenholm & Co.....
Aug. 30	Bk.	Hamilton	272	Webster	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.
Sep. 4	Sp.	Juniper	513	Le Favor	Folmar & Co.....
Sep. 6	Bk.	Swan	339	Leiman	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.
Sep. 7	Sp.	Bay State	592	Simons	Hale & Co.....
Sep. 13	Bk.	Wessacumcon	320	Marsh	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.
Sep. 15	Bk.	Oasis	679	Creech	Hale & Co.....
Sep. 24	Bk.	May Queen	325	Towne	Zimmermann & Co.....
Sep. 30	Bg.	Jayves	209	Haves	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.
Sep. 30	Bk.	Lucilla	279	Canfield	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.
Oct. 2	Bgn	Bonito	276	Upton	Hale & Co.....
Oct. 7	Bk.	Island Queen	460	Ruggles	T. Justo.....
Oct. 7	Bgn.	Mary Wilkins	265	Nickerson	Ropes.....
Oct. 8	Sp.	B. Aymar	435	Sawyer	Eastman & Co.....
Oct. 9	Bk.	Mazepa	289	Garvey	Lind Fehr and Co.....

FRENCH.

April 6	Bk.	Henri et Louise	192	Soques	Gautier & Andrieu.....
May 13	Sp.	St. Francois	346	Nremont	Binou & Lafaurade.....
Aug. 2	Sch.	Compadrito	84	Lemie	E. D. Risso.....
Aug. 9	Sp.	Georgina	466	Morin	Dunoyer.....
Aug. 22	Bk.	Marie	250	Rouvier	Teisserene & Co.....
Aug. 27	Bk.	Coriolan	210	Pertus	Despouy.....
Aug. 28	Sp.	Frederick	357	Venard	Dunoyer.....
Sep. 7	Bg.	Frederick Eugenie	167	Loubet	Gautier & Co.....
Sep. 12	Sp.	Carobert	826	Duigre	Binou & Co.....
Sep. 13	Sp.	Belatany	469	Delatany	Llavallo & Sons.....
Sep. 18	Bk.	Les Amis de St. J. de Luz	230	Duhart	Astepeguy.....
Sep. 23	Pol.	St. Louise	239	Curet	Poucel & Co.....
Oct. 8	Sp.	Lilly	308	Detrayat	Charavel.....

SPANISH.

July 4	Bk.	Sirena	309	Botet	Zumarán & Co.....
July 18	Bg.	Perrillano	130	Diaz	F. Alvarro.....
July 18	Bk.	Caridad	230	Barceló	Llavallo & Sons.....
July 20	Pol.	Luisa	202	Aisina	Llavallo & Sons.....
Aug. 3	Bk.	Mercedias	203	Fon	F. Semilosa.....
Aug. 9	Bg.	Cacique	160	Austrich	Martinez & Co.....
Aug. 17	Bg.	Soberano	412	Colomé	E. Ochoa & Co.....
Aug. 24	Bg.	Felipe	238	Coll	Llavallo & Sons.....
Aug. 26	Pol.	Calipso	220	Oliver	Llavallo & Sons.....
Aug. 26	Bg.	San José	230	Gali	F. Arango & Co.....
Aug. 26	Pol.	Celestina	175	Gileta	F. Machin Brothers.....
Aug. 28	Bg.	Sofia	224	Garriga	F. Semilosa.....
Aug. 28	Pol.	Gentilini	214	Guisandi	Llavallo & Sons.....
Aug. 28	Sp.	Union	216	Garrido	S. Soriano.....
Aug. 20	Bk.	Hermosa Valenciana	390	Rocafull	Ochoa & Co.....
Sep. 4	Bgn.	Pepe	154	Mora y Roset	Semilosa.....
Sep. 5	Pol.	Victoria	242	Matas	Ochoa & Co.....
Sep. 5	Bg.	Seratin	165	Goites	Bunge & Co.....
Sep. 6	Pol.	Merceditas	145	Duran	La Serna & Co.....
Sep. 6	Pol.	Tomas	200	Roses	La Serna & Co.....
Sep. 6	Bk.	Rosa y Carmen	402	Maristany	Ochoa & Co.....
Sep. 7	Pol.	Mairóna	136	Aisina	Zumarán & Co.....
Sep. 7	Bg.	Madrugaes	160	Zaluzeta	Ochoa & Co.....
Sep. 7	Pol.	Acacia	200	Milici	De La Serna.....
Sep. 11	Bg.	Adelina	124	Sota	Llavallo & Sons.....
Sep. 13	Pol.	Ignacia	235	Truch	E. Rams and Co.....
Sep. 18	Bgn.	Deseo	137	P. Bosch	F. Arango & Co.....
Sep. 19	Bg.	Lepanto	245	Mirambell	Zumarán & Co.....
Sep. 25	Bk.	Rosa	158	Raig	Zumarán & Co.....
Sep. 25	Plk.	Maria	200	Madueño	Zumarán & Co.....
Sep. 25	Bg.	Sahina	258	Argimon	Semilosa.....
Sep. 27	Bg.	Restaurador	262	Galerón	Arango and Co.....
Sep. 30	Bg.	Salvador	170	Millet	Arango and Co.....
Sep. 30	Bk.	Los Amigos	213	Isami	Berdier.....
Sep. 30	Bk.	Villanava	256	Codino	Carranza and Co.....
Oct. 7	Bk.	Angelita	236	Mancio	Van Praet.....
Oct. 7	Pol.	Flora	136	Maristany	Llavallo & Sons.....

SARDINIAN.

Feb. 10	Bg.	Concezione	132	Chiazza	B. Delino.....
July 21	Bg.	Roma	232	Pozzo	G. Bertarelli & Co.....
Aug. 16	Bg.	Appollo	210	Pagliano	Caprile.....
Aug. 22	Bk.	Duca di Genova	345	Fignari	Viale & Co.....
Aug. 24	Pol.	Abdul Mejid	285	Prestosa	Viale & Co.....
Aug. 26	Pol.	Marina	---	Delino	Delino.....
Sep. 10	Bg.	Hidra	139	Pezzolo	Caprile.....
Sep. 13	Pol.	Corribo II	258	Zino	Viale & Co.....
Sep. 15	Pol.	Henriqueta	159	Chiazza	Delino.....
Sep. 22	Bg.	Delino	158	Camponedico	Delino.....
Sep. 30	Bg.	Yi	259	Fertaro	Delino.....

BRAZILIAN.

Mar. 10	Bg.	Copernico	---	---	---
May 13	Bg.	Albino	---	---	---
May 25	Bg.	Tanclero	---	---	---
June 27	Bk.	Conceicao	546	Ormella	F. Cibilli.....
June 28	Bg.	Convengao	170	Sousa	F. Arango & Co.....
Aug. 21	Bk.	Constancia	223	Barbosa	Martinez & Sons.....
Aug. 26	Bg.	Annibal	196	Santa Rita	Arango & Co.....
Sep. 4	Bg.	Navegante	256	Gomez	Buxareo & Co.....
Sep. 6	Bk.	Rufina	305	Pereyra	G. da Costa Brothers.....
Sep. 8	Bg.	Maria Rosa	126	Carvalho	Arango & Co.....
Sep. 9	Bg.	Marinho 2.º	289	Multer	Arango & Co.....
Sep. 24	Sch.	Zelzo	131	Pinho	Arango & Co.....
Sep. 27	Sch.	Venus	127	Diaz	Arango & Co.....

DANISH.

Aug. 15	Bg.	Ceres	200	Holst	Treussen & Co.....
Sep. 24	Bk.	Otto	242	Groenbeck	Bujareo.....
Sep. 30	Bg.	Damewick	200	Mogens	Leinax Brothers.....
Sep. 30	Bg.	Courrier	---	---	In quarantine.....

HANNOVERIAN.

Jan. 9	Sp.	Norge	600	Solberg	J. Rick & Co.....
Sep. 6	Bg.	Stade	180	Rieper	Getting & Co.....
Sep. 27	Bgn.	Sidonia	157	Beechmann	Bieber and Co.....
Oct. 3	Bg.	Diliffentia	198	Ruiji	Visser and Co.....

DUTCH.

Aug. 24	Bk.	H. E. Susanne	363	Vanveen	Casares & Sons.....
Oct. 9	Bg.	Anna Lena	230	Lourens	A. Barber and Co.....

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Names.	Tons.	Consignees	
Sep. 30	Bgn.				
April 6	Bk.	Daniel Ross	480	Kessel	Schroder & Co.....
May 19	Bg.	Teresa Oscar	114	Brandt	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.
May 22	Sp.	Hampden	---	---	---
Aug. 1	Bk.	Maria	116	Moller	Gayer & Co.....
Oct. 2	Bgn.	Ernestine	128	Mellar	Renner del Sar.....
Sep. 12	Bg.	Sophia	164	Soderstrom	D. T. Visser & Co.....
Sep. 30	Bk.	Carl Fredrich	270	Bartels	Treussen and Co.....
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