

BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1,567.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, November 1st. 1856.

Established in 1826

WEST COAST INTELLIGENCE.

Valparaiso, September 15th 1856.

CHILE.

REVIEW OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The greatest excitement prevails at this moment throughout the Republic; but our readers need not be alarmed at this account; we are not about to affect the confidence they place in this industrious and peaceful nation, which is animated solely by the desire of advancing in the path of civilization: on the contrary and the absence of all causes which may tend to disturb it, in the general enthusiasm displayed in the preparations for resting from all labour during next week and devoting it entirely to the celebration of the glorious eighteenth of September, anniversary of our independence.

Chile knows and feels all it has gained since the day when it declared itself an independent nation, and therefore it is the only South-American Republic wherein that event is commemorated, not as an official ceremony, but as the spontaneous inspiration of all classes of our society. From the palace of the rich to the humblest cottage in our fields, a hymn of universal joy hails the great birthday of our country. This spectacle can hardly be compared to that offered by the United States on the fourth of July, with the difference that, amongst us, it is customary to add to popular enthusiasm the realization of some moral or material advancement, dedicated to the memory of the heroes of our independence.

This year Valparaiso celebrates the glorious day lighting the city for the first time, with hydrogen gas, Santiago inaugurates several beneficent societies, including, perhaps the erection of a savings-bank; the annual exhibition of national industry, the importance of which increases every year, and other projects we will mention in our next review. The other towns in the Republic display the same tendency, which imparts to our national feasts a remarkable advantage over those of other countries.

Those of this year will be distinguished by President Montt's inauguration, on the 18th inst., for a second five years period of administration, in virtue of his unanimous reelection.

The result of the scrutiny performed by Congress was published, with the usual solemnity, on the 8th inst., in all towns of the Republic, the act being perfected by the official investiture which is to take place in the capital the day after tomorrow.

A change in the cabinet has been generally spoken of lately, and it is considered certain that the President will surround himself with new counsellors, but as yet nothing is known as to the persons to whom the several departments of state will be entrusted, and many doubt whether after all there will really be any alteration, as to us, we have no data on which to rest an opinion on the subject.

No other events of any importance to foreign countries have taken place during this fortnight;

PERU.

We suppose our readers are already informed of the revolution which broke out in that Republic on the 15th, Part of the army, headed by general Don Fermín de Castillo, pronounced itself against general Castillo's administration, but this was supported by the rest of Government's forces, and the rebels disbanded after twelve hours of partial skirmishes. A few men were killed on both sides. General Castillo took refuge under the Chilean flag in the Legation of Chile.

Some revolutionary movements took place in Trujillo and Amazonas, but were suppressed.

Notwithstanding this present solemnity, the establishment of public order is not considered secure. The National Convention continues its deliberations, and has resolved that the oath of compliance with the new constitution shall not be exacted; it has also emitted a vote of censure against the contracts for selling huano by commission, and, by a majority of 29 votes against 23, it rejected the proposed resolution to the effect, that the individual entrusted with the Executive Power during the elections for President should, not be himself chosen.

Government had ordered the sum of 500,000 dollars to be paid to the creditors for manumission, and had objected to the law for the abolishment of tithes. The construction of the rail-road from Lima to Chorrillos had been decreed.

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Aires from 29th September to 30th October 1856.

| | GREAT BRITAIN. | FRANCE. | GERMANY HOLLAND BELGIUM. | ITALY. | SPAIN. | HAVANA. | UNITED STATES. | BRAZIL. | MAURITIUS. | TOTAL OF OCTOBER. | TOTAL OF JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------|----------------|---------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Number of Vessels..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 802 | 324 |
| Tonnage..... | 647 | 466 | 250 | 500 | 124 | 1077 | 1071 | 1180 | 836 | 6151 | 76230 | 82381 |
| Articles. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beef jerked, quintals..... | | | | | | 14937 | | 8359 | | 23296 | 1905294 | 2138254 |
| Do. preserved, casks..... | | 236 | | | | | | | | 236 | 1508 | 1744 |
| Bones..... | 30000 | 6000 | | 61300 | | | 40000 | | | 137300 | 87010 | 224310 |
| Do tons..... | 30 | | | | | | | | | 30 | 2109 | 2139 |
| Bone ash, tons..... | 91 | | | | | | | | | 91 | 5058 | 5149 |
| Feathers, bales..... | | 10 | | | | | 4 | | | 14 | 124 | 138 |
| Guano, tons..... | | | | | | | | | | 73 | 2089 | 2162 |
| Hair, bales..... | 29 | 9 | 13 | | | | | | | 260 | 976 | 1236 |
| Do. sercons and bags..... | | | | | | | | | | 112 | 1877 | 1489 |
| Hide cuttings, bales..... | | | | 188 | | | 3738 | | | 14970 | 387208 | 382178 |
| Hides, ox and cow, salted..... | 6964 | 700 | 2568 | 1000 | | | 72 | | | 45419 | 543807 | 539226 |
| Do. do. dry..... | | 7095 | 6836 | 7451 | 6000 | | 17997 | | | 335 | 20807 | 21142 |
| Do. horse do..... | | | 50 | 50 | | | 175 | | | 5660 | 112946 | 117906 |
| Do. do. salted..... | | 4204 | | | | | 10000 | | | 119729 | 784489 | 904218 |
| Horns, ox and cow..... | 46000 | 24414 | 10000 | 29315 | | | | | | 23 | 1117 | 1347 |
| Hoofs, tons..... | | | 11 | 12 | | | | | | 539 | 1138 | 1671 |
| Skins, calf, bales..... | | | | 559 | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Do. do. dozens..... | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 240 | 252 |
| Do. deer, bales..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. do. dozens..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 158 | 160 |
| Do. goat, bales..... | | 3 | | | | | | | | | 13 | 13 |
| Do. do. dozens..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Do. nutria, bales..... | | | | | | | | | | 495 | 4516 | 5011 |
| Do. do. dozens..... | | | 193 | | | | | | | | 924 | 924 |
| Do. sheep skins, bales..... | 56 | 301 | | | | | | | | 10 | 45 | 55 |
| Do. do. dozens..... | | | 1 | | 9 | | | | | | 9584 | 9584 |
| Do. slunk calf, bales..... | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 24314 | 24614 |
| Do. do. dozens..... | | 30 | | | | | | | | 130 | 6053 | 6183 |
| Marcs grease, pipes..... | | 50 | 50 | 30 | | | | | | 164 | 108773 | 110417 |
| Tallow, pipes..... | 60 | 97 | 7 | | | | | | | | 6520 | 6520 |
| Do. boxes..... | | | | 88 | | | | | | 567 | 2267 | 2804 |
| Tobacco, boxes and sercons..... | 449 | | | | | | | | | 364 | 28400 | 28704 |
| Wool, bales..... | 133 | 42 | 141 | | | | | 45 | | | 168 | 168 |
| Do. sercons and bags..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Several accomplices in the forgery of the Peruvian bills on London had been detected in Lima, but as yet no forged bills had appeared.

As to the arrangements for consolidation, a project, of which we give our readers the following extract, had been presented, but we think it will not be carried into effect.

The special committee of public credit on the bills of consolidation and transmission, have presented a project of law capitalising at 6 per cent the interest due to the bills of the Castillo consolidation, the redemption of said bills to continue in future. The bills of the Echeique consolidation to be also redeemed, and to receive an interest notwithstanding their having been censured by the committee of examination, should the holders present them for depuration and hold themselves bound to submit to all the consequences of this act. Those who should be unwilling to submit their bills for depuration, will be subject to new economical arrangements effected in concert with Government, according to which fresh bills will be issued in substitution of the old ones. Those rules to be applicable to transmitted bills, and issued in favour of the persons who placed funds in the consolidation bank for the above mentioned transmission of bills for the value of said funds. Lastly, judgment to be passed on all persons who, according to documents, should be proved accomplices in the abuses of the consolidation, and statements of the committee of examination's opinion on each of the censured claims to be distributed throughout the Republic. The members of said committee to receive a medal and two years salary in reward for their services."

BOLIVIA.

Nothing important is communicated to us from that Republic; according to last advices it continued in tranquillity, although another revolutionary attempt was still feared.

BUENOS AYRES

Monthly Retrospect.

October, as a business month, has not realized all that was expected of it. Instead of being the first month of spring, it has been the prolongation of a dirty, dreary winter; with the public roads as deplorable and impracticable, as if nothing had been done or spent in their formation or repair.

In consequence our non-intercourse with the country districts, has continued in full stringency up to the present date, and it will still

require some weeks of more settled weather than we had during the month under review, to render them fit for traffic purposes.

For mere travelling, camp coaches have frequently been exchanged for the ponderous bullock cart, with its 6, 8, 10 or 12 oxen, as the case may require; and we have known parties offer four times the usual freight for goods, to the town of Dolores for example, without finding any one daring enough to undertake the Herculean task on those inviting terms.

This accounts in part for the comparative stagnation, for our country customers are both able and willing to spend; could we only contrive to provide the means of transport, for the necessities and the comforts of which they stand so greatly in need.

Accordingly the movement for the local demand has been almost exclusively confined to the consumption of the capital; and that latterly has become a diminutive fraction of the commerce of the State, and will daily become more so, should peace, order and security be established and maintained, and adequate means of intercourse provided.

In manufactured goods, as is customary at this season, there has been a disposition to push off oldish stocks by public auction; a system that has necessarily a depressive effect on the general market. In this instance the amount actually effected in this way, has perhaps been less than usual; but the depressive tendency of the system is distinctly perceptible.

With the exception of articles in special favour, or urgently required to make up assortments, prices in general are considerably below the fair remunerating point; and when orders to wind up consignments are literally complied with, we suspect there are in many cases losses that nearly merit the name of sacrifices.

All this is the necessary consequence of the enormous glut, from which we are slowly recovering and whose effects we must not expect to disappear or be forgotten in a day or a month. The admiration is, that we did not succumb, and that we have already made such rapid progress in convalescence. It is only in young communities, buoyant with resources and vitality, that such phenomena are to be seen; and with our often repeated experience of the past, it would be sheer cowardice to despair of the future.

From the operation of the differential duties, some new difficulties and complications may be expected to arise, but as a common evil, we are persuaded they will be of short duration, and may perhaps lead to a definitive solution of the unfortunate question in which they originate.

For the Interior Provinces, contrary to general expectation, the demand has been extremely languid; a fact not easily explained, when we take into consideration the proximity of the differential duties.

Is there a lurking persuasion, that vessels may be induced or tempted to proceed direct from Europe or the United States to the Rosario? We suspect it will require some time, and a total abolition of import duties, to effect so great a transformation. The distance, the difficulties of the navigation, above all the want of products for return cargo, appear to us almost insuperable obstacles in the mean time.

We rather fancy that the real cause of the present shyness is a vague apprehension of new difficulties, or perhaps a hostile collision between the Confederate Provinces and this State. In such circumstances, the large dealers for the interior are naturally chary in embarking in heavy speculations, and prefer losing profits to compromising their capitals.

We regard this apprehension also as unfounded; but whether real or imaginary, it has the same paralyzing effect on commercial transactions.

Among other deranging causes, we might also enumerate the extremely unsettled state of our money market; that sets all ordinary calculations at defiance.

The complaints of bad assortments continue unabated, and we must once more repeat the necessity of extreme caution in remedying this evil, for of all contingent evils, a new glut is the most formidable.

ARTICLES OF DAIRY CONSUMPTION.—We have nothing new to report under this head. Cargoes continue to pour in, but prices, wholesale and retail, remain firm, and no complaints are heard, except from the consumers; who cannot help fancying themselves transported to California or Australia, during the rage of a gold fever.

EXPORT PRODUCE.—Our saladeros continue in absolute inaction, from the bad weather, the intransigent state of the roads, the low condition of cattle in general, and the exorbitant prices demanded for live stock by the estancieros; and from the lateness of the season, we suspect this state of inaction must continue for nearly all the remainder of the current year. Even the improvement in the value of our circulating medium, is an additional obstacle to saladero transactions.

As there has been a heavy mortality among the cattle, driven in from the frontiers, for fear of the Indians, from the change of their pastures and the unprecedented rains of the past winter, it is probable that a considerable

quantity of inferior produce has been collected in different districts; but for reasons assigned above, only a small proportion of it has been got in, and as yet we cannot report any improvement in the state of the public roads.

For the next two or three months, we may expect a larger supply than usual of this particular class; but at present the prospects of our Saladeros are extremely uncertain, and we think the likelihood is that very little may be done, and that the keen competition, from the immense number of vessels in port, will keep up prices at the high quotations that have lately prevailed.

Sheep skins and hair are the only articles of which it can be said there is not a scarcity; and our sheep farmers now only await the appearance of settled weather to commence their operations in good earnest. The present clip will be heavy and of very superior quality; from the absence of bar, and the greater attention now paid to all that concerns the management of flocks.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECT.—What we foresee for the next six months, is a party struggle of the most determined character. We have no fear for the institutions of the State, or the stability of the Administration; for all parties seem to admit the propriety and importance of respecting the Constitution, and of Dr. O'Leigado concluding his legal term of office.

Besides, the instruments of anarchy and revolution are completely disenchanted. Experience has taught them that in these grand commotions they have little to gain, and much to suffer and lose. Hence the comparative impotence of military chiefs and political aspirants, and the best guarantee of public order and continued peace. In these respects we have made a positive progress, that augurs the happiest results for the future, and may lead to the consolidation of our Republican institutions.

But in the circles that aspire to office, we may expect an active and unscrupulous agitation; sufficient perhaps to derange and occasionally paralyze commercial transactions.

As regards the security of our frontiers against the Indians, the prospect is gloomy and disheartening. According to the official accounts published on Wednesday last, they are once more in movement on our Western frontier; and if the depredations of last year are to be repeated, they must have a withering effect on all interests, industrial and commercial.

The latest news are, that Callicura had retired, sending in the two sons of Señor Largaña, whom he had retained as hostages; an act of honesty or magnanimity, that deserves to be recorded.

So far so well, for the moment; but these retreats inspire little confidence, for the attack may be made on some other point of our extended frontier, and perhaps where least expected.

Of the situation of the military Colony of Bahía Blanca, we are kept in profound ignorance; but after what has happened we do not expect much good from that quarter.

At the Azul, General Escalada is making strenuous efforts to detach Catriel and Cachul from the alliance with Callicura, and by that means to initiate a pacific policy, and we sincerely trust they may be successful; but at the same time we cannot help seeing the many and great difficulties with which he has to contend.

In our external relations, those with the Confederated Provinces are the only ones deserving of notice, and in them we cannot for the present find any improvement. On the contrary, a second revolution in the neighbouring Province of Santa Fé, shows the danger of new complications, that may easily degenerate into a civil war; the most formidable of evils, to foreign merchant as well as the native citizen.

Water works for Buenos Ayres.

As the inauguration of gas has been so successfully accomplished in the city, we trust that it may not be long ere a good and practicable plan be laid before the public for the efficient supply of water to all parts of Buenos Ayres. The water of the River Plate is most excellent for the purpose, and when submitted to the processes of cleansing and clarifying by the methods of filtration, which are carried out with such success in Europe and the United States, it will be as good drinking water as can be obtained in any locality.

There are no great engineering difficulties to be overcome in this case, although considerable skill will have to be displayed by the Engineer, to whom the task may be entrusted, in devising the best plans whereby the filtration, elevation, storage, and distribution of the water may be accomplished.

The present water supply to the inhabitants of the City, is most expensive and unsatisfactory in all respects;—the wealthier classes have large rain water tanks under the court yards of their houses, which are a cause of serious expense, and which doubtless form an item in the heavy rents which are paid for good houses;—the poorer classes are dependant upon itinerant water carriers, who dole out from their water carts a costly and scanty supply, taken from the filthy margin of the River, impregnated with the refuse of the saladeros, and the putrid water which the currents cast upon the shore. The amount of expenses borne in the course of twelve months by

individual house-keepers, both rich and poor, for the present inefficient water arrangements, would probably be a source of surprise were they carefully noted down; and it can be easily shown that if these expenses were aggregated, they would be found to be at least double the amount of the expenses necessary for a supply by means of a well organised Water Company.

The following will prove that an ample water supply can be given to individual house keepers, at considerably less than one half the present expense. When a house has a tank connected with it, the occupier has to pay in rent a per centage upon the landlords outlay in making tank and its appurtenances;—suppose that these expenses of first cost, amount to 8,000 paper dollars, (£80), the portion of rent charged for this, calculated at ten per cent per annum, will be 800 paper dollars (£8) per year. This is an annual charge on account of water supply, to which must be added the cost of cleaning the tank at stated periods.

An ordinary charge per day for water supplied by carrier, for use in a respectable house, not possessing a tank, is three paper dollars per day, which amounts to 1095 paper dollars (say £11) per annum.

The poorer classes purchase from the warriers at the rate of about one paper dollar for four small buckets full, or about 2 rials per bucket.

Whenever this desirable enterprise assumes a tangible shape in Buenos Ayres, we trust that the projectors may arrange that the water be supplied at a high pressure, and that the supply be a constant one. The value of these two conditions are fully recognised in Europe and the United States, and ought to be insisted upon with us. The price of coal is so high as to prevent the use of the steam engine for many purposes where small power is required; in some of these cases the "high pressure" and "constant" supply of water might afford a useful and economical source of power. Pressure of water may be made to move machinery as well as pressure of steam, and it has this advantage that it can at once be applied by simply turning a tap.

The project of providing an efficient water supply for Buenos Ayres is one which is well worthy of the support and encouragement of capitalists, and of every body who is interested in the real progress of this country. Under proper arrangements it cannot fail to prove a safe and profitable investment for money, and must materially assist Buenos Ayres in the march of advancement and progress.

COMMUNICATED.

BASIS.

Of a project for the formation of a joint stock company to supply water for the general consumption of the capital of Buenos Ayres, decided by the undersigned to the proprietors and capitalists of this city.

Gentlemen:

The undersigned take the liberty to present the following prospectus of a water company, with the object of inviting you to join in one of the most useful enterprises which has yet been meditated upon, for the general benefit of this flourishing capital, worthy of the support of the respectable community to whom it is addressed.

In order that you may estimate its importance, we must beforehand enter in some preliminary observations, that you may more readily comprehend the full extent of its beneficial advantages by its adoption. For this object, we beg your cordial support and the attention its importance claims.

It is universally admitted, that in few parts of the world there exists water in greater abundance and of a quality more wholesome than that which flows near the borders of this city. But at the same time we are forced to acknowledge, that that which is supplied us for our daily use, is far from being inviting from its muddy appearance. Therefore taking into consideration the vital necessity of supplying the city with wholesome and clear water, in abundance and at the lowest cost, has led us to devote our most serious attention towards obtaining this desirable object, adopting the most economical system we have been able to devise.

We do not pretend by this abstract exposition to enter into those explanations, which belong to the professional line, with whom, however, we may have to consult at its proper time; but for the present it will suffice to give but a general idea of the practicability of the undertaking and the principle we intend to adopt, leaving all scientific details aside, till they may be called forth, being in the meanwhile amply provided with what may be required to satisfy all doubts on these particulars.

Therefore, admitting that there is almost an impossibility of obtaining clear and pure water from the immediate borders of the city, owing to the accumulation of the filth and drains of its large population, which flows from it, as likewise the soap suds and dirt of innumerable washer-women, who daily crowd its borders, besides the greasy refuse of saladeros flowing from the Riachuelo, consequently

mixing with the waters of the vicinity; consulting all these inconveniences, and the economy of the principle we desire to secure, we have selected a desirable source, as the main spring to proceed from, which is below the Retiro, where the waters are pure and untainted. The current of the waters of the Platte running out, leave those on the banks of the Retiro, uncontaminated from all the miasmatic refuse of the city, thereby impeding its mixture with the pure sources of the waters of the Paraná.

We shall now give an idea of the extent of that part of the city we propose, for the present to supply with water.

Beginning from the Retiro at the North, in Arenales street, down to that of Patagones, we have 28 squares of 15' varas each, to the extreme South end.

From West to East, between Entieros street and Balacear 16 squares. Multiplying 28 by 16 will form an area of 448 squares. These multiplied by their four fronts, will make 1792 squares, and calculating each front at the rate of ten houses, will give a total of 17,920 houses.

But taking into consideration that several squares are yet incomplete, and many not completely built over, we have thought it prudent to make a deduction of one third of that number, which will leave us about 12 thousand houses, that require to be supplied with water daily.

Under this assurance, we propose to establish on the low part of the Retiro, an engine of an ingenious invention, to raise a sufficient quantity of water, so as to enable us to supply the whole city with what it may require, and at a cost that will not exceed six paper dollars monthly, allowing one pipe of water daily for each house.

Cost of the undertaking.

As we cannot fix the exact sum which this undertaking might require, owing to the alteration of prices in the iron trade, and the uncertainty whether the preference may be given to earthenware pipes, newly introduced into use in England, having written to our correspondents to ascertain the comparative price of each, and the fitness of their respective applications, for this reason we can only give in globe, what capital more or less would be required; therefore, for the present, we propose to establish this company upon the following basis.

Nominal capital in silver dollars 500,000
Effective capital, 300,000 silver dollars in 600 shares, of 500 dollars each share.

The effective capital of 300,000 is to be represented by the shareholders for this sum. The remaining 200,000 to be called upon by either additional subscribers, or by the same members so soon as the investment of the first capital and a valuation made of the funds wanting for the completion of the undertaking.

Calculation of Dr. & Cr.

Capital \$300,000, equal to current paper dollars at 20 to 1..... \$ 6,000,000

Interest on capital, 10 p. 600,000
Expenses monthly. 3,000
4 workmen at 500 2,000
Administration... 5,000

Entry: 10,000 120,000 720,000
12,000 houses at 65 dollars..... 780,000
Balance in favor..... \$ 60,000

On the whole capital say:
500,000 silver dollars at 20 to 1 \$10,000,000

Interest at 10 p. 1,000,000
Expenses with addition 150,000 1,150,000

Entry:
20,000 houses with addition of 1/2 at 65 dol. 1,300,000
Leaving a surplus of... 150,000
\$ 1,800,000

By these calculations we assure a positive entry to pay the interest on capital and expenses of the administration, leaving a surplus on the first of 60,000, and on the second 150,000.

But in these calculations, no mention is made of many more pipes of water which may be consumed beyond the number of one pipe fixed for each house, the excess to be paid for by the consumer, as per regulations to be afterwards established.

We have likewise to bear in mind, that we have destined 500 pipes daily for each parish; there being 10 parishes, will make 5,000 pipes adding the 12,000 for all the houses, will make a total of 17,000 pipes daily, are to be gratuitously given for the public service, as fountains, markets, irrigation of streets, and for the use of the poor.

Plan of income.

In order to secure to the undertaking a permanent interest of ten per cent annually on the invested capital, in addition to the expenses of the administration, we pretend to charge to each proprietor of houses 65 paper current dollars yearly to each indifferently.

But in order to guarantee this income and to avoid every probable uncertainty and difficulty in the collection of this annual impost, we must have recourse to the assistance of Legislative authority and by its sanction enforce it into a law upon the principle in its execution, as that established by the income tax and other imposts on public revenue.

As the house proprietor is the only responsible person for the payment of this annual impost, guaranteed by Government Authority, the income is made secure to the Company, not only for the total amount of interest on the capital invested, but for the expenses of the ad-

ministration also, leaving an overplus to stand for exigencies.

Independent of rendering this the most eligible investment for capital, we are to bear in mind, that as the city increases in its buildings, to fill up the vacant parts that are yet unoccupied, together with the increasing prosperity of a country that has an unlimited prospect to extend itself, we may naturally presume to what extent the Company may spread its ramifications of waters, when coming from inexhaustible sources, which will necessarily induce the water Company to extend itself beyond San José de Flores and Barracas.

Therefore, the profits of the company will naturally increase in the same proportion to the magnitude of the undertaking. What renders it preferable as an investment for capital, is its undoubted security.

We have now only to add the following articles, proposed by the undersigned as preliminary conditions, to be previously confirmed by such members as are to form the Directors of this Company.

Art. 1st.—The Directory to be named either effective or provisional, obligate itself, as a preliminary condition to this project, to reserve one hundred shares of this company, to be destined towards the expenses already made, and such to be made in future, as an indemnity for work done, plans, diligences, and consultations made, and not to be taken in active part in this project. The said shares are to be regulated in the proportion of the capital invested in this undertaking, until its final conclusion.

Art. 2nd.—The Society is considered virtually established on the signing of these basis by 100 shareholders.

Art. 3rd.—When accepted by the above number of shareholders, the undersigned will present to the Directory all the details plans, in form, and every thing else which may be required for its utmost satisfaction.

(Signed) EDWARD TAYLOR.
JOHN C. BARATTA.

Agent for subscription—Andrés Gelly y Obes.
At his office Calle de San Martín No. 7.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Buenos Aires, October 29th 1856.

Sir:

Be pleased to transmit to AN OLD RIVER PILOT, the following remarks in reply to his frisky communications, published in your numbers of the 18th and 26th instant.

We admit the right every one has to attend to his own interests, individual or corporate. The decree referred to may be right or wrong in principle; of that we are not competent judges, and have no wish or intention to mix ourselves in other peoples' affairs.

As it affects AN OLD RIVER PILOT, he has an unquestionable right to comment or decry it; but in doing so he shows excessively bad taste, in casting a slur, as gratuitous as unwarranted, on the body of foreign Ship-masters that frequent this port. It would almost tempt us to infer, that he penned his facetious communication under the inspiration of a glass of grog, in some inn on the beach or elsewhere.

Does his groggy remark imply, that the Ship-masters, as a class, are in the habit of indulging to excess, to the neglect of their duty, or the prejudice of their owners and employers? If such be the meaning of his impertinent remark, we repeat it with indignation and contempt; for we are persuaded that the foreign Ship-masters, as a class, are quite as temperate and exemplary as the River Pilots, including this Simon Pure, that ventures to cast his aspersions on others.

If this OLD RIVER PILOT ever had the command of a vessel, he must know that it is a post of trust and responsibility, and that anything tending to shake or impair the confidence that ought to exist in such cases, is a public evil; as great at least as the suppression of a Pilot Society. A moment's reflection on this view of the case must convince him of his error and injustice.

Besides, without claiming any special exemption from remark or criticism, we consider it both unfair and unkind from the lips of a River Pilot, for they have been and still are liberally, exorbitantly paid for all their services, the gratuitous lights included, of which they make such merit.

To obviate this for the future we would suggest, that the rate of pilotage should still be modified a little, and that an equitable charge should be levied on each vessel, according to her tonnage, for lights and buoys, and other appliances, that might improve and facilitate the navigation of this magnificent river.

On these conditions we promise to live on the best terms with AN OLD RIVER PILOT and all the craft; enjoying a social glass on shore or on board, without any impertinent or censorious remarks on either side.

We remain, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant:

THE FOREIGN SHIP-MASTERS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres.

Exchange.—November 1st.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Spanish Dollars and Patacones..... | 23 |
| Patriot Doubloons..... | 335 |
| Spanish do..... | 335 |
| Bills on England per Doubloon | 68 6d |
| Currency... per dol..... | 2 1/2 d |
| Do. Montevideo... par | |
| France, per Doubloon..... | frs. 86 1/2 |
| United States do..... | 2p 5/8 dist. |
| Rio Janeiro..... | 1p 5/8 prem. |
| Patriot Doubloons, highest during the week. | 336 |
| Do lowest do | 331 |
| Exchange on England highest do | 69 |
| Do lowest do | 68 |

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres. ARRIVALS.

October 22nd.
Gauntlet, British brig, 266 tons, J. Bell from Liverpool 13th August, to Rennie Tweedie and Co.
Mahlide, Danish brigantine, 107 tons; F. H. Tossby, from Hamburg 3rd August, to Rosenthal Gay and Co.
Bonssole, Belgian brig, 125 tons, J. A. Riwirte, from Parnaguá 13th October, to F. Arango and Co.
October 23rd.
Lormont, French ship, 500 tons, Dorailien, from Swansea 20th August, to A. Blanck and Co.
October 26th.
Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, from Up the River.
October 28th.
Mensi, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 27th inst.

SAILINGS.

October 22nd.
Textian, British brig, for the Paraná, dispatched by J. B. Vignat, with 91 tons ashes.
Madrona, Spanish polacre, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by Zumarán and Co.
Deseo, Spanish brigantine, for Maranhon, in ballast, dispatched by F. Arango and Co.
Rifelman, H. B. M. steamer, for Montevideo.
October 24th.
Devonvale, British barque, for Cape of Good Hope, in ballast, dispatched by Rennie Tweedie and Co.
Bay State, American barque, for Callao in ballast, dispatched by S. B. Hale and Co.
Convengae, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by A. F. Ramos, with 2,700 quintals jerked beef.
October 25th.
Sophia, Swedish brig, for Entre Rios, in ballast, dispatched by D. T. Visser and Co.
Celestina, Sardinian polacre, for Brazil dispatched by Maclain brothers, with 402 tons Roman cement.
Neptune, British barque, for Liverpool dispatched by T. Duguid and Co., with 40,000 hogs, 26 bales sheep skins, 29 do bair, 60 pipes tallow, 4,164 salted ox and cow hides, 340 serons and 109 bales tobacco, 5 do and 2 packages merchandise.
Anacion, American steamer, for San Nicolas Rosario and Paraná.
Juniper, American ship, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by E. H. Polmar.
Gaucha, British barque, for the Isle of Franco in ballast, dispatched by Tomkinson and Co.
Cartagena, Spanish schooner of war, for Montevideo.
Victoria, Spanish barque, for Pernambuco, in ballast, dispatched by E. Ochoa and Co.
Teresa, National barque, for in ballast, dispatched by B. Dellino.
October 26th.
Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.
October 27th.
Adelina, Spanish brigantine, for Spain, dispatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 6,000 dry ox and cow hides.
Calipso, Spanish polacre, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 4,270 quintals jerked beef, 100 dry horse hides.
Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.
Pedro II, Brazilian schooner, for Brazil, (Matto Grosso), dispatched by Martinez and Sons, with foreign products.

October 28th.
Annibal, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by F. Arango and Co., with 2,449 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry horse hides.
Sirena, Spanish barque, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 4,259 quintals jerked beef, 30 dry horse hides.
Merceditas, Spanish polacre, for Havana, dispatched by J. F. de la Serna, with 2,780 quintals jerked beef.

Shipping Agents of H. A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.
British brig Margaret and Elizabeth, 319 tons, at Anderson master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
Consigne, Samuel Hesse Esq.
FOR LONDON.
British brig Dauntless, 233 tons, at J. Reeves master, has all her cargo engaged, with the exception of a few tons of salted hides.
Consigne, Messrs. Brownells Grey and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Spanish bark, Hermosa Valencians, 316 tons, at G. Rocofoff, master; a chartered vessel and will sail in October. Can accommodate passengers.
Consigne, Messrs. E. Ochoa and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig, Suffolk, 228 tons, at Allen master has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consigne Messrs James White and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Christina Carnell, 215 tons, at I. Brokenshar master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
Consigne, Messrs. Thomas Duguid and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark, Elizabeth, 294 tons, at Sack master, has only disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides.
Consigne, Messrs. J. Villato and Sons.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Avethusa, 339 tons, at John Kirkpatrick master, has only disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides.
Consigne, Messrs. J. C. Thompson and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Ipswich, 335 tons, at Langles master, a well known regular trader, and will be ready to load in a few days.
Consigne, Messrs. J. C. Thompson and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Gauntlet, tons, at J. Bell master, a well known regular trader and will be ready to load in a few days.
Consigne, Messrs. Rennie Tweedie and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Danish brig Ceres, 172 tons, at E. Holst master, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.
Consigne, Messrs. Treussen and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Dutch bark, H. E. Susanna, 360 tons, at Vanveen master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and will have quick despatch.
Consigne, Vicente Casares and Sons.
FOR ANTWERP.
Hanoverian brig, Stude, 180 tons, at Rieper master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
Consigne, Messrs. C. T. Getting and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Danish brig, Danuswirke, 290 tons, at N. Morgensen master, has already considerable portion of her cargo engaged and will load in the inner roads.
Consigne, Messrs. Leinau brothers and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Prussian bark, Friedrich, 300 tons, at I. H. W. Sawerbiel master, will be ready to load in a few days, and has disengaged room for salted and dry hides.
Consigne, Messrs. Bunge Bornfeld and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Prussian bark, Carl Friedrich, 279 tons, at Bartels master, will be ready to load in a few days, and has disengaged room for salted and dry hides.
Consigne, Messrs. Treussen and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
American ship, Benjamin Aymar, 435 tons, at C. K. Sawyer master, is a chartered vessel, and will sail about the middle of December.
Consigne, Messrs. J. Eastman and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
American bark Wessaecom, 320 tons, at Marsh master, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight.
Consigne, Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hamburg brigantine, Ernestine, 150 tons, at J. D. Moller master, a chartered vessel and has only room for passengers.
Consigne, Messrs. Renner del Sar & Lubert.

FOR VALPARAISO.
British brig, Astarié 327 tons, at Crossley master, has room for light cargo if offered immediately.
Consigne, Messrs. H. & J. Carlisle & Co.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
Vessels calling in the Channel for orders.
Danish brig, Otto, 258 tons at C. Gronneckbeck master.
Consigne, to Order.

American bark Mazzeppa, 289 tons, at Garvey master, a chartered vessel and has some room for passengers.
Consigne, Lind Fehr and Co.
For further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees, or to
HENRY A. GREEN,
No. 51 Calle Reconquista.

SHIPPING LIST OF H. Lezica & Sagory.

FOR HAVRE.
French ship, Frederic at, 357 tons, per register, Venard master, has two third of her cargo engaged and shipping. She only requires a few tons of light goods. Has most handsome accommodations for passengers.
Consigne, A. Dunoyer Esq.
FOR HAVRE.
French ship, Racine, at, 469 tons, per register, Delaunay master, is ready to load and has disengaged room for dry hides and bales. She is a most desirable conveyance for passengers.
Consigne, Messrs. Llavallol and Sons.
FOR HAVRE.
French ship, Don Quichotte, 399 tons, Boutfol master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo. She has most handsome accommodations for passengers.
Consigne, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.
FOR ANTWERP.
French bark, Lilly, 318 tons, at, Detroyat master, is a chartered vessel. Has room for passengers and is a good opportunity.
Consigne, Messrs. Lopez and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
American bark, Malina, 317 tons, at Gilkey master, will receive all her cargo in the inner Roads, and will be ready in a few days.
Consigne, Messrs. S. B. Hale and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Breuen bark, Herschel, at, 218 tons, Raschen master, is now loading in the inner roads and only requires a few bales.
Consigne, Messrs. Arango and Co.
FOR BORDEAUX.
The well known French bark Coriolan, 218 tons, Pertus master, has half of her cargo engaged and shipping. Has room for light freight and passengers.
Consigne, Blas Despuys Esq.

FOR MARSEILLES.
French brig Frederick Eugenie, 167 tons, Louvet master, is receiving her cargo in the inner roads, and only requires a few tons of dry hides or bales. Has room for passengers.
Consigne, Messrs. Gautier and Andria.
FOR MARSEILLES.
French bark, St. Louis, 230 tons, Curet master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.
Consigne, Messrs. Pouel and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
French brig Betty, 163 tons, Bezarid master, is a chartered vessel, and can only admit passengers and a few salted hides.
Consigne, Messrs. Zumarán and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES & GENOA.
Sardinian brig, Gioja, 160 tons, Dolero master, is now receiving cargo and has disengaged room for a few tons of dry hides or bales.
Consigne, Messrs. Guillot Bertarelli and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Sardinian bark, Roma, 232 tons, Pozzo master, has the greatest part of her cargo on board, and only requires 1000 hides or equivalent in bales.
For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to
FOR GENOVA.
The well known Sardinian bark Marina, 200 tons, Chiappi master, has half her cargo engaged and shipping. Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consigne, B. Dellino Esq.

FOR CETTE.
French bark Maria, 250 tons Rouvior master, having all her cargo engaged and shipping will sail in a few days. She has good accommodations for passengers.
Consigne, Teisserenc Vallat, Esq.
H. LEZICA & SAGORY,
Ship Brokers, No. 41 Calle Reconquista.

REPEATING PISTOLS &c. &c. LINAY & SON. Gunmakers.
Calle Victoria No. 107.
Respectfully apologise to their Customers and Friends, who have been disappointed after calling several times, on account of delay of the receipt of a new stock of revolvers, rifles, sporting guns, and pistols of various classes.
Eley Brother's best metal-lined water proof caps, assorted for sporting guns and revolvers &c., and shooting equipments of the first quality.
They now beg to state that the articles have arrived, and solicit inspection of their superior quality and moderate prices.
P. S. Orders from the Country attended to with care and promptitude. N1st. 4p.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.
The usual annual Celebration of the Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will take place on Thursday evening next, 6th inst. To commence at 7 o'clock precisely.
The friends of the children and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.
BRITISH LIBRARY.
The Committee beg to acquaint the subscribers that they have received per packet of October, upwards of 100 vols of new and interesting works amongst which are the following:— Vols. 3 and 4 of Macanlay's, England. Brougham Contributions to the Edinburgh Review. Sir E. Belcher's, the Last of the Arctic Voyages. Thackeray's Newcomes. Sam Slick, Americans Home, etc. etc. etc. N 1st-4p.

LANDS AND TENEMENTS.
For sale, a house in Maypi Street, between Tucuman and Temple, with seventy and a half varas of frontage by 70 in depth, for \$220,000, valued at \$287,000; another in the same street between Paraguay and Charcas, with 174 varas of frontage by 70 in depth, valued at \$175,000, for \$120,000; a building site in Corrientes Street, 4 squares from the Market 11th of September towards the west, with 35 varas frontage by 70 in depth, for \$7,000; another in the Village of San Fernando, with 35 varas frontage by 50 in depth, situated in Ayacucho Street, 3/4 squares from the Church, for \$9,000.
For further particulars, apply at Maypi Street No. 269. N1st-3p.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.
I hereby advice my friends and the Public in general, that having moved to the Hotel lately known under the name of "Victoria Hotel", I have transferred my former establishment "Hotel de L'Europe" to Messrs. Pedersen & Tschwitz.
Any account against or in favor of said "Hotel de L'Europe," prior to 18th of September last, will be paid and received at my new establishment.
Buenos Aires, October 25th 1856.
Oct. 25-3p. CHARLES T. HICKS.

TO LET.
Calle San Martin No. 90, two rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Oct. 25-3p.

SHEEP ESTABLISHMENT.
A person that has had much experience in the management of sheep, and has about a league square of superior land in the neighborhood of Las Vacas, Banda Oriental, is desirous of finding a person who would send over say from 1,500 to 2,000 good mestiza ewes, to be taken charge of by the advertiser on such conditions as may be stipulated. The best references can be given.
For further particulars apply at No. 333 Calle 25 de Mayo, or at the Scotch Church, Calle Piedras. Oct. 18-1p

TO LET.
Desirable accommodations for a small family at a moderate rent, in the interior part of the house, No. 75 calle Maypi. There is alight water, on the premises. The rooms would be suitable for a counting room, being in a central situation. Oct. 18-c-o.

WANTS A SITUATION.
A respectable woman, as cook and house keeper, with unexceptionable references as to character and ability. A line addressed to S. Y. and left at No. 86 Calle Merced, will receive attention. Oct. 18-3p.

HOTEL DE ROMA.
The attention of the Foreign Residents in Buenos Aires is respectfully invited by the Proprietor Salvador Lauchiani, to this newly opened establishment, situated in Calle San Martin No. 104.
The proprietor trusts by assiduous attention to comfort, and superiority in the culinary department to merit a renewal of the patronage extended to him when connected with the old Hotel de Paris.
The choice stock of wines is particularly recommended. Well furnished and airy rooms to be let.

REMOVAL.
Edward Ashworth and Co., from 144 Calle Piedad, to 142 in the same street.

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. Es'ablished 1836 FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD. CAPITAL £1,259,760 STERLING.
HEAD OFFICES. London 1, Moorgate Street—Edinburgh 20 St. Andrew Square Aberdeen 1, King Street—Glasgow 19, St. Vincent Place.
The undersigned having 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.

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, Marayau, haut, Saterros, Bordeaux, in cases and casks; Stherny wines of excellent quality Hock and Hungarian 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

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

PIANOS
From the most celebrated London manufactories. Apply at 140 and 142 Calle Piedad. oct. 11-c-o.

NOTICE.
Messrs Edw. 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.
FOR SALE.
Superior English Breakfast tea, Souchong, in small boxes of 20 lbs. Also superior Sherry wine, in octave and quarter casks. Apply to Calle Defensa No. 69.

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 Guardship "25 de Mayo," anchored in the Outer Roads; and that in the event of any alteration in either respect, due notice will be given. aug30 c-o.

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEAIN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THE 28TH INST BRITISH.

| Date of Arrival. | Class. | Names. | Tons. | Consignees. |
|------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Aug. 8 | Jg. | Margaret Elizabeth | 319 | Saunderson |
| Aug. 23 | Bg. | Suffolk | 238 | Alien |
| Aug. 26 | Bg. | Astare | 327 | Tosby |
| Sep. 6 | Bk. | Sword Fish | 162 | Robertson |
| Sep. 7 | Bk. | Trinidad | 216 | Weale |
| Sep. 9 | Bg. | Christiana Carnall | 294 | Best Brothers |
| Sep. 22 | Bk. | Elizabeth | 233 | Duguid & Co. |
| Sep. 24 | Bk. | Witch of the Wave | 419 | Villate & Sons. |
| Sep. 29 | Bk. | Indus | 266 | Black |
| Oct. 2 | Bg. | Dauntless | 233 | Barber & Co. |
| Oct. 3 | Bk. | Avehousa | 239 | Brownell Grey and Co. |
| Oct. 9 | Bk. | Kirkconnell | 233 | Croker Hall & Co. |
| Oct. 17 | Bg. | Eagle | 233 | Hale & Co. |
| Oct. 17 | Bg. | Don Juan | 153 | Hunter |
| Oct. 18 | Bk. | Ipswich | 235 | Mollar |
| Oct. 22 | Bg. | Gauntlet | 206 | Getting & Co. |
| Aug. 28 | Bk. | Constance | 384 | Williams |
| Aug. 30 | Bk. | Hamilton | 272 | Thompson & Co. |
| Sep. 13 | Bk. | Wessacumcon | 320 | Bell |
| Sep. 15 | Bk. | Oasis | 325 | AMERICAN. |
| Sep. 24 | Bk. | May Queen | 209 | Chandler |
| Sep. 30 | Bg. | Juliet | 279 | Webster |
| Sep. 30 | Bk. | Lucilla | 276 | Marsh |
| Oct. 2 | Bn | Bonito | 460 | Creech |
| Oct. 7 | Bk. | Island Queen | 265 | Towne |
| Oct. 7 | Bgn. | Mary Wilkins | 435 | Hayes |
| Oct. 9 | Bk. | Mazepa | 289 | Zimmermann Frazier & Co. |
| Oct. 13 | Bk. | James Cook | 314 | Zimmermann Frazier & Co. |
| Oct. 14 | Bgn. | Breacor | 200 | Hale & Co. |
| Oct. 19 | Bk. | Malina | 317 | T. Justo |
| Oct. 20 | Bk. | Dublin | 378 | Ropes |
| Oct. 21 | Bgn. | Leonard Berry | 146 | Eastman & Co. |
| Aug. 22 | Bk. | Marie | 250 | Lind Fehr and Co. |
| Aug. 27 | Bk. | Coriolan | 210 | Zimmermann Frazier & Co. |
| Aug. 28 | Sp. | Frederick | 357 | Blanc and Co. |
| Sep. 7 | Bg. | Frederick Eugenio | 409 | Blanc and Co. |
| Sep. 13 | Sp. | Racine | 469 | Giky |
| Sep. 23 | Pol. | Les Amis de St. J. de Luz | 239 | Huntley |
| Sep. 23 | Pol. | St. Louise | 230 | Berry |
| Sep. 28 | Sp. | Lilly | 308 | TEISSERENE & Co. |
| Oct. 15 | Bg. | Betty | 183 | Despuy |
| Oct. 17 | Sp. | Don Quichotte | 389 | Venard |
| Oct. 23 | Sp. | Lormont | 500 | Loubet |
| July 18 | Bg. | Ferrolano | 139 | Gautier & Sons. |
| July 18 | Bk. | Caridad | 230 | Lavallol & Sons. |
| July 20 | Pol. | Luisa | 202 | Lavallol & Sons. |
| Aug. 24 | Bg. | Felipe | 238 | Lavallol & Sons. |
| Aug. 26 | Bg. | San José | 230 | Gali |
| Aug. 28 | Pol. | Soña | 224 | Garriga |
| Aug. 28 | Bg. | Centinela | 214 | Guisandi |
| Aug. 28 | Sp. | Union | 216 | Rocafull |
| Aug. 30 | Bk. | Hermosa Valenciana | 390 | Garrido |
| Sep. 4 | Bgn. | Pepe | 154 | Mora y Roset |
| Sep. 5 | Bg. | Serafin | 165 | Benlloca |
| Sep. 6 | Pol. | Merediths | 145 | Duran |
| Sep. 6 | Pol. | Tomas | 200 | Roses |
| Sep. 6 | Bk. | Rosa y Carmen | 402 | Maristany |
| Sep. 7 | Bg. | Mundagues | 160 | Zumaran & Co. |
| Sep. 19 | Bg. | Lepanto | 245 | Mirambell |
| Sep. 25 | Bk. | Rosa | 188 | Roig |
| Sep. 25 | Bk. | Maria | 200 | Madueño |
| Sep. 25 | Bg. | Sabina | 258 | Milnet |
| Sep. 27 | Bg. | Restaurador | 292 | Galcerán |
| Sep. 30 | Bg. | Salvador | 170 | Millet |
| Sep. 30 | Bk. | Dos Amigos | 213 | Isasi |
| Sep. 30 | Bk. | Villanava | 256 | Codino |
| Oct. 7 | Bk. | Angelita | 236 | Mancio |
| Oct. 7 | Pol. | Flora | 136 | Maristany |
| Oct. 14 | Bg. | Empresa | 136 | Azcue |
| Oct. 14 | Bg. | Felix | 202 | Garcia |
| Oct. 17 | Zum. | Esmeralda | 121 | Millet |
| Oct. 18 | Bg. | Nuevo Pepito | 225 | Estapé |
| Oct. 22 | Bg. | Cisneros | 232 | Mortell |
| July 21 | Bg. | Roma | 232 | POZZO |
| Aug. 16 | Bg. | Apollo | 210 | Pagliano |
| Aug. 22 | Bk. | Duca di Genova | 205 | Figari |
| Aug. 24 | Pol. | Abdul Mejid | 286 | Protesta |
| Aug. 26 | Pol. | Marina | — | — |
| Sep. 13 | Pol. | Cerribo II | 258 | Zino |
| Sep. 15 | Pol. | Henriqueta | 159 | Chiassa |
| Sep. 22 | Bg. | Delfino | 188 | Campodonico |
| Sep. 30 | Bg. | Yi | 259 | Ferraro |
| Oct. 13 | Bg. | Zilia | 300 | Pozzo |
| Oct. 17 | Pol. | Gli Amici | 140 | Bamer |
| Sep. 4 | Bg. | Navegante | 256 | Gomez |
| Sep. 9 | Bg. | Marinho 2.º | 289 | Muliez |
| Sep. 24 | Sch. | Zeloza | 131 | Pinho |
| Sep. 27 | Sch. | Venus | 127 | Diaz |
| Oct. 12 | Bg. | Bon Pin | 160 | Coello |
| Oct. 13 | Bg. | Duque da 3.ª | 156 | Bastos |
| Aug. 15 | Bg. | Ceres | 200 | Holt |
| Aug. 24 | Bk. | Oto | 242 | Grownbeck |
| Sep. 30 | Bg. | Damewick | 200 | Mogens |
| Sep. 30 | Bg. | Courrier | 107 | Toosby |
| Oct. 17 | Bgn. | Betty | 117 | Hoger |
| Oct. 22 | Bgn. | Mathilde | 117 | Rieper |
| Sep. 6 | Bg. | Stade | 157 | Beechmann |
| Sep. 27 | Bgn. | Sidonie | 198 | Ruijl |
| Oct. 6 | Bg. | Diligentia | 198 | Ruijl |
| Aug. 24 | Bk. | H. E. Susanne | 363 | Vanveen |
| Oct. 9 | Bg. | Anna Lena | 229 | Lourens |
| Oct. 18 | Bk. | Pantalon | 320 | Brynsseels |
| Sep. 30 | Bgn. | M. tino | 165 | Mollar |
| Oct. 2 | Bgn. | Ernestine | 128 | Mollar |
| Oct. 2 | Bk. | Condor | 479 | Terstron |
| Oct. 15 | Sp. | Perú | 600 | Sunne |
| Sep. 30 | Bk. | Carl Friedrich | 270 | Bartels |
| Sep. 30 | Bk. | Friedrich | 300 | Sauerbier. |
| Aug. 27 | Bk. | Herschell | 306 | Raschen |
| Oct. 7 | Bk. | Lessing | 356 | Fredricks |
| Oct. 13 | Bk. | Jason | 369 | Smidt |
| Oct. 22 | Bg. | Boussole | 125 | Riwite |
| Oct. 18 | Bk. | Amazonas | 203 | Dos Santos |

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEAR'S 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 scar, 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 Rushcliffe, 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 scorbutic 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 ABBS.

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 Peshwair, 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 to no use. Having before heard of a awful wound in my own leg by your unvalued 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
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