

BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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No. 1,568. BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, November 8th, 1856. Established in 1826

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW AT ATHLONE.

The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society held their annual cattle show at Athlone on Wednesday. Owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather during the earlier part of the day, the attendance of visitors was rather meagre, but subsequently the rain having ceased, the show yard rapidly filled with crowds of spectators from all parts of Ireland. The exhibition of stock of all kinds is described as being unusually fine. The first prize in short-horned bulls, calved between January 1851 and 1854, was awarded to Grand Turk, belonging to Mr. H. Ambler, of Watkinson hall, Halifax. Lord Clancarty's short-horned iron bull, Pro Bono Publico, took the second prize. The Lord Lieutenant was present, and in the course of the day a congratulatory address was presented by the town commissioners in recognition of his excellency. The banquet took place in the evening, at which the Duke of Leinster presided, and the guests comprised the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Erne, Lord Monck, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Clancarty, Lord Clonbrock, Lord Castlemaine, Lord Clifton, Sir T. Rodington, Judge Keogh, and many of the leading gentry of Westmeath, Roscommon, and the neighbouring counties. The usual loyal toasts having been given and responded to, "The Health of the Lord Lieutenant was proposed amid great cheering. His excellency replied at considerable length, and, *inter alia*, supplied some highly interesting facts connected with the annual return of agricultural statistics which have not yet been officially promulgated by the Registrar-General.

"I have learned," said Lord Carlisle, "that since 1,848 no less than 176,000 acres have been drained by the Board of Works, and I imagine more than double that area by private hands; and sub-soil draining and surface draining on mountain lands had been attended with like beneficial results to the upland farmer and grazier. Within the last twenty years more than a million of Irish acres have been reclaimed from the waste. In 1841 to eight millions of people there were 13,000,000 of cultivated acres in Ireland. Now perhaps more than a million has been subtracted from the population, and more than a million acres has been added to the cultivated area. [Hear, hear.] I wish, however, not to deal in generalities on a subject of this sort, but will confine myself to the actual progress as contrasted between the present year, and that which immediately preceded it. I derive my information from the very valuable returns collected by the constabulary of this country; and this is a matter in which I conceive that you in Ireland have got a material start over your proud neighbours in England. These returns, as you are well aware, are collected annually, and be it spoken to the great credit of the Irish gentry, farmers, and people, they are furnished voluntarily, and rare indeed are the instances in which the information requested is not supplied with alacrity and good will. [Cheers.] Well, I find from these returns, which have not yet been given to the public—the time has not yet arrived for their being sufficiently matured for the purpose—I find that, comparing this year with the last, there is a decrease of some amount in the growth of oats and barley, but there is an increase in the growth of wheat of 83,682 acres. The increase in green crops amounts to no less than 114,774 acres; and although I must admit potatoes are by far the largest portion, yet I am in hopes that potatoes themselves are grown now more as farmer's crop than with a view to the exclusive subsistence of the cottier. [Cheers.] The increase in flax, which I am especially glad to learn, covers, 90,000 acres, and the increase of the whole extent under tillage this year, as compared with the last, amounts to 65,773 acres. [Hear.] So, with respect to live stock, the increase in the number of horses amounts to 18,000; of sheep of cattle to 25,000; of the number of head to 90,000. There is a very large decrease observable in pigs, amounting to no less than 250,000; but it is thought by those who are charged with the collection of these returns that this is owing to their having been made up at an earlier period than usual, for I believe the farmers generally like to have their pigs to feed when they have the largest quantity of actual produce to give them. However this is a matter which must be tested by subsequent experience. I have the pleasure of

seeing opposite me on this occasion a most useful public officer, Mr. Donnelly, and I cannot see him without remembering that both he and I have together striven to inoculate how much use it would be to effect a still larger destruction of road side weeds. I do not like to go over ground which I have travelled before, and I believe and hope much has been done, and is doing in this respect. I know that some railway companies have been good enough to give very useful directions on this head, and I believe both they, and grand juries and road contractors, and proprietors at large, might do still more. I do not wish at all to treat even the unproductive pauper as a human weed—I should be very sorry to represent him in that light—but I am happy to say that this crop shows a great deficiency as compared with its state last year, for upon inquiring the numbers in the workhouses, I am happy to find that in last week there were 17,771 fewer than in the same week in August 1855, and there are 1371 less last week than the week before. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, there is no circumstance in the present social condition of Ireland which inspires me with more satisfaction than what I believe to be the rise, perhaps the gradual but the general rise, perhaps the slow, but, I believe, the certain, I trust, the permanent rise, in the rate of wages. And if there are any here to whom that has a less comfortable sound, I would invite them to remember that low wages by all means always represent cheap labour [loud cheers], and that no real or deep-seated or permanent prosperity can be expected in the country unless it is grounded upon a prosperous and contented tenantry, and labouring classes; and let me add that it is thus, amid the harmony of classes, the co-operation of interests, the blessings of external peace and internal concord that, I trust, the Royal Agricultural Society is destined to pursue its honourable and beneficent career." [Loud cheering.]

(From the Globe.)

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GREY had informed the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope that her Majesty's Government had had under consideration his urgent call for a body of military settlers on the border. He had proposed that a strong body of out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital should be sent, but there were difficulties in finding a sufficient number of such men to emigrate to the Cape on terms similar to those of the New Zealand emigration. Government, therefore, had it under contemplation, on the return of peace, and the contemplated reduction of the force, to send out such officers and men of the British German Legion as would volunteer. The plan described to the colonists by Sir George Grey is indeed remarkable. The men would be permitted to carry their wives and families, or, if any of them were not married, which is probably the case in the German Legion, they would be permitted before going to enter into the married state. Should this anticipation of Sir George Grey be fulfilled, what a remarkable sensation it is likely to create in certain neighbourhoods of our own country; what a strong admixture of British blood is likely to be carried out by the proposed emigration! The force would go out to the colony in a state of complete military organization, with camp equipage, and an Enfield rifle for every man, a settlement awaiting them in that hospitable colony, and a warm welcome. The Legislative Council had given to the Governor thanks for the announcement; the Legislative Assembly had accompanied its thanks with a vote pledging it to provide £10,000 towards the expenses of the new German military settlers—a sum of testimony to the spirit in which the colonists are prepared to receive their promised brethren.

It is not surprising that this intelligence should create a sensation, not only within the walls of the local Parliament, but in the colony at large. The circumstances of the more recent settlements are such as to occasion the greatest delight at the prospect of a military contingent. The news would be more welcome than far more welcome than the announcement of the coming of Chelsea pensioners in New Zealand. The natives of New Zealand have never occasioned any serious alarm to the settlers; they are too intelligent, too docile, too easily managed, notwithstanding their old savagery. In the Cape it is quite different. The British settlers occupy the foot of the African continent—a space which may in rough terms be described as a triangle of land, with the sea on two sides of it and a curved irregular border to the north. Along that border, crossing it in many parts, are various indigenous tribes, of many grades in the scale of hu-

manity. The Bushmen scarcely rises above the monkey in capacity or intelligence; with his hair divided into little knots upon separate squares of the skin, with his cubical head, his flat face, yellow complexion, semi-oriental alphabet, grizzling stature, savage passions, and the one spark of vanity to illumine his animal condition, he is but a step above the wild beast. But he has arrows and rapacity. From the Bushman to the Caffre—a degenerated Arab blackening in the African sun, but retaining some old spark of Caucasian ambition, some wild and rude sense of "rights,"—we have as impracticable a horde of vermin and robbers congregated around the whole boundary of the great South African farm which would be possible for any settler to conceive. A farmer tormented with game preserves, who could imagine every pheasant fox and polecat, standing upon two legs, with an Irish cunning to guide his depredation, would realize something of the Cape farmer's position. The men of the Cape have shown themselves to be brave to a fault; the organization of the settlers has been that of a standing militia; and they have been prepared to defend themselves. Yet to follow the plough, and at the same time to follow the human beast at prey who is carrying off your fruits, is about as harassing a method of agriculture as could torment Mr. Meech's fancy in the worst of nightmares. That, however has been the normal condition of the Cape. We have tried everything—rigour, philanthropy, let-alone, military Government, and all without permanent success. One of the best shields for the pacific settler has been the outstaring Anglo-Dutch Republic, the members of which were driven into rebellion by the very "Aboriginal question" that was discussed at Exeterhall from the philanthropic point of view, and was viewed on the African border at the point of the arrow. No wonder, then, that the prospect of having an army of men kindred to the Anglo-Dutch settlers should be welcomed by the colonists from Cape Town to the border.

Even if it were presumed that the Germans were to consort more with the Anglo-Dutch than with the English, where to recruit a republic that has once been in rebellion, there could be scarcely any qualification to the pleasure. It would be such a gain to have enemies who could conduct warfare something after a civilized fashion—who would let the colonists, at least in the intervals of war, attend to business. Verily we believe the Cape would rather be surrounded by hostile States than by the desert and its vermin without a fence between the field and the wild land. Besides, since their political separation, the Anglo-Dutch have been neighbourly in the highest degree.

The German soldiers were not expected alone another expected arrival was that of the Enfield rifles. The weapon is not entirely unknown in the Cape, for it has been used in the border warfare. In order, however, to appreciate the welcome, let us look to the actual state of the settlements. During a time of peace, when the surrounding tribes are in their normal state, one spectacle very commonly greeted the eyes of the farmer. It was that of a few black persons at some distance driving off the farmer's own cattle. To pursue them alone was to be clubbed to death; to call upon the *posse comitatus* was to wait until the black travellers and their *improvisum* language had gone out of sight. Often must the farmer who had read of the Vincennes rifles have wished for an instrument which could rival the telescope in its reach, and stop the black herdsmen as he was making off in the background. To settle down a few rifles with the newly-improved weapon from Enfield would be to realize the dream that must have haunted the imaginative field cornet, and to teach the marauders the useful lesson that, even on the wildest field, they may find a very dangerous kind of spring gun.

PRESENT POSITION OF SPAIN.

The following interesting resume of the present position of Spanish affairs has been written by the Paris correspondent of the Times.—"The decree definitely dissolving and suppressing the National Guard has reached us to-day, accompanied by a long preamble, signed by all the ministers, in which that popular institution is crushed under an accumulation of accusations and imputations composing no very flattering epitaph for its tomb. It is declared to have been a constant cause of perturbation, an occasion of disgust and uneasiness to the commercial classes, a corrupting venom for the needy and working classes, obnoxious to all power and all government and prejudicial to production. It is said to

intimidate and paralyse trade, to check or annul peaceable reforms, to impede the free development of representative institutions, to mislead public opinion, and to resist a reasonable organisation. These are but a small part of the charges brought against it in the rather violent and verbose exposition to the Queen intended to justify a decree upon which she is said to have insisted, and which we may be quite sure she signed with the greatest pleasure. The only credit allowed the Nationals, from the time they were first formed down to the present day, is to that portion of them inhabiting the provinces where the Carlist war chiefly raged. These are admitted to have given brilliant proofs of valour and constancy. But on all other occasions, and especially in the numerous political crisis that have afflicted Spain since the civil war, the national militia are declared to have been either useless or noxious. "When the hour of great catastrophes strikes," says the Spanish ministers, "the National Guard either ineffectively looks on or but feebly resists the common shipwreck of order and of liberty." We need look but a few weeks back for an example of "feeble resistance" to an attack on Spanish liberty. If the National Guard had fulfilled the too sanguine expectations of those who held it in a guarantee of constitutional freedom; it would not now be loaded with obloquy and finally dissolved, nor would those men be in power who have just suggested and signed its suppression. By this measure O'Donnell will, probably, be considered by the liberals to have thrown down the gauntlet and completely severed himself from them, but in fact it is not clear that they are great losers by the act. Progressista chiefs, some of them military men, who had both seen service with the army and held commands in the National Guard, and who should therefore have been able to form a sound judgment as to the real military value of the latter, were enthusiastic, before the revolution of 1854, as to what it would achieve for their cause if its arms were restored to it. When O'Donnell rose with the cavalry, and his friends seeing him unsupported by the nation, sounded ear-trumpets in his behalf, the arming of the National Guard was made the chief condition of success. That, it was exultingly said among themselves, will make us the masters of the situation. And so it did, for a time. Inaction was the order given until the Manzanares proclamation appeared, and then the curb was taken off, the people rose, and the work was soon done. The army was then weak, disaffected, ill-organised. O'Donnell's first care was to put it in such a state as should not again leave him dependent on the institution he detested. Had a foreign enemy been expected, greater pains could hardly have been taken than during the last two years to restore its efficiency. The jealousy of the cortes prevented its being greatly increased in numbers, but there is reason to believe that its strength has by some means been augmented beyond the limit prescribed by the chamber. But if, when the day of contest came, 400,000 Nationals, of whom the great majority if not the whole, were well armed and equipped, were unable, through want of resolution or concert, or of leaders,—or, a still more weighty reason, in consequence of political dissidences among themselves—to defend the liberal banner against about 100,000 soldiers marshalled under that of reaction, what, it may fairly be asked, is the use of the National Guard even to its own friends? We saw how, after the 14th of July, Calzon, Ruiz, and other Progressista generals were compelled to give way, unable to make anything of the heterogeneous elements at their command, and we know of other instances when officers of rank, having presented themselves in towns and districts where the Nationals were under arms and unobedient to the new régime, retired without an attempt at a manifestation, doubtless, because they saw that nothing was to be done with such materials. Speaking more particularly of the National Guard of 1854, of which such great things were predicted, I can affirm that impartial persons, who had opportunities of observing it, never anticipated the realization of those brilliant prophecies. A large number of reactionaries, new and false converts to the liberal cause, were to be found in its ranks, which also included a host of respectable men but decided non-combatants, and a considerable proportion of men of the lower orders, who, with small stomach for a fight, loved to strut in uniforms on Sunday, and to figure at parades in the Prado. But in a whole battalion of them there was not the value of

a company of well-trained soldiers. And so it proved when the day of battle came. It may be doubted whether if the liberals again arrived at power they would gain much by re-organising the National Militia. They certainly, after what has just passed, could hardly place in it their former blind confidence, and look upon it as the sheet-anchor of their cause. So the National Guard is gone, and doubtless the constant cortex will soon follow. And the belief gains strength that the constitution of 1845 will be reverted to, with certain modifications, as yet vaguely defined to allow an estimate of their importance. It is pretty clear that moderate doctrines are again in the ascendant in Spain. There are many persons who think that the constitution of 1845 is quite as liberal a one as the Spaniards of the present day are fit for. There is no magic power in the date of a constitution any more than in the name of a party. It is not this or that constitution, but a government at once strong and honest that is wanted for the prosperity and happiness of Spaniards. Unfortunately the moderados, as a party, have ever shown themselves corrupt and prone to encroach, for their own advantage, upon the rights and liberties of the people. The most honest men are among the progressists, but they have certainly not proved themselves the ablest, and as political leaders and men of government they have never enjoyed much reputation. We are told, however, although in somewhat obscure and arduous terms, that Messrs. O'Donnell and Rios Rosas, the only men of mark of the present cabinet—one its sword, the other its pen—have struck out a plan for forming a party which shall absorb the best members of all others, and present such a spectacle of union, harmony, and good government as has never yet been witnessed in Spain. *Ojalá* May God grant it will be the exclamation of all the friends of that country. But they will wait even before presenting their congratulations so often have they been deceived by such assurances, which have ended but in disappointment and gloom. Meanwhile, O'Donnell had better look for himself. The first act of the drama seems nearly played out. It leaves him in the centre of the stage, still the chief and dominant figure. On either hand are seen the piled arms and reversed colours of the National Guard; in the back ground are the closed doors of the cortes, and tasteful transparencies display the word "Viesavero" and the figures "1845." In the next act fresh characters may appear upon the scene. It is said that Narvaez's celebrated charger, on which he has already ridden roughshod over Spain, is again saddling, and that this time the Pyrenees will not be the limit of his journey. The O'Donnell, we well know, is sans peur, as becomes his soldier's coat and his Irish blood; but fearlessness does not always save from a fall, and if he be wise he will be on his guard against perils from Valencia.

BURNOS AYRES

Self-Defence.

The Editor of the *Nacional* has thought proper to throw down the gauntlet to the British Packet; and though we are aware of his immense superiority in the art of defamation, from long habit and daily practice, we cannot resist the temptation of offering a few words of explanation and remonstrance.

The charges are those of "malicious misrepresentations" and representing every thing that occurs in Buenos Aires in "the gloomiest and most unfavorable colours;" from the influence of alleged motives, with which the wholesale calumniator appears to be familiar; for they breathe through every pore of his multifarious writings; and in the recent persecution of D. Juan Bautista Peña, he had the weakness or the hardness to avow them, and thus "glory in his shame."

It is quite true that at one period the obscure individual who writes these lines, was honoured (perhaps injudiciously on the part of his employers,) with the superintendence of a semi-official journal, (though not the "Pueblo," as affirmed by his infallibility,) of which the Government received 500 copies for the monthly sum of 10,000 dollars.

The members of the then Administration were Dr. Ireneo Portela, D. Juan Bautista Peña and Colonel, now General Escalada. Dr. Portela conferred and required the subvention; and if he never received any fulsome adulation for the one, neither has he been victimised for the other. We challenge our besotted reviler to instance a single line, in the "British Packet" or elsewhere, in which the name of Dr. Portela, or those of his honourable and patriotic colleagues are mentioned by us, except with deference and respect. Does that indicate resentment? Is that the conduct the incompatible financiers of the *Nacional* might expect from the Chief of the Department of Schools, were his monthly subvention, of 3,000 dollars, for doing nothing, to be suspended?

"Those that live in palaces of glass should be chary in throwing stones," for if "malicious misrepresentations" are to be investigated and exposed, the apologist (some naughty tongues say the father, others the god-father) of "Padre

Cobos", may well shrink from the ordeal. At all events, it is some consolation that the apology or encomium of that squalid and ribald production appears in the same paragraph of the *Nacional* with the accusation of the British Packet; for the presence of the one effectually neutralizes the action of the other. We prefer the censure and the sarcasms of the pangryist of "Padre Cobos", to his friendship or his praise.

But the inquisitive may be curious to know, the real cause of this sudden ebullition of bile; and fortunately in this case, we can gratify that sometimes troublesome penchant.

On the arrival of the last Southampton Mail, the *Nacional* made a flourishing report of the Buenos-Ayren Funds in the London Market, giving the latest quotations at from 81 to 83, as a new feather in the cap of his patron and employer. This report was complacently echoed and re-echoed in the ministerial prints; when, lo! a difference of no less than 10 per cent was discovered in some obscure corner the latest number of the Times; *et jam ardet Troya*.

This inopportune discovery was charitably placed to our account; because we happen to be of Saxon descent, and may be suspected of reading the "Thunderer," the noise of which, on this occasion, shook the nerves of all the ministerial parasites. "The head and front of our (supposed) offending hath this extent."

This is a fair specimen of the "malicious misrepresentations, that give such mortal offence to our slashing colleague, who threatens to cauterize his opponents by means of "Padre Cobos".

As to the gloomy pictures there is much to be said on both sides, and no disputing about tastes.

In our monthly retrospects we give, and since the 7th of February 1852, the date of our proprietorship of the British Packet, have always given a true and faithful report of the situation of the country, to the best of our knowledge and belief; concealing nothing that redounds to its credit, and drawing a veil over some incidents that we consider of an opposite tendency.

This custom we observed even in the palmy day of the 19,000 dollar subvention, as H. E. the actual Minister of Finance can testify; for he once made a sort of remonstrance on the point, and probably remembers the reply that was given.

There are situations when we consider an influx of goods not in request, a positive evil, as much to the local dealer as to the importer; and experience has shown that in the case referred to, February 1855, we were not mistaken; and of all sufferers the public exchequer is unquestionably the greatest.

Besides, parties differ in their appreciation of facts. As a proof of our buoyant prosperity, the Editor of the *Nacional* quotes the introduction of 100 coaches; as a set off, we might mention that more than 20 foreign merchant vessels had left the port in ballast. As the best criterion he refers to the sumptuous edifices springing up in the capital; whilst to us a scarcity of butcher meat for the supply of the public market is equally significant.

As some compensation for present privations, our modern economists point complacently to the potatoes that may be cultivated; to which we can only reply, that it is a sudden and violent transition, and that we cannot help feeling a dolorous impression in the view of its necessity, and if this impression gives a sombre aspect to our reports, it is a failing to be pitied rather than blamed.

Such tragedies as the murders of Olivieri and Fiorini, cast a gloom over minds of ordinary mould; to irradiate which would require at least a sicure of three thousand dollars a month, with a lucrative appointment to boot, as chief Editor of a ministerial journal.

Such is the honourable position of the gentleman, who arrogates to himself the censorship of the public press, and hurls his denunciations against those who dissent from his conclusions, because they happen to see things in a different light, or from a different point of view. He would certainly be more creditably employed in superintending the Schools of elementary education, for which he is so handsomely paid.

Latest European News.

By the French Packet "Cadiz," that arrived at Rio on the 18th ult., we have news from London to the 17th September, from Madrid to the 19th, and from Lisbon to the 23rd. We subjoin the

principal extracts given in the Rio papers.

ENGLAND.

Her Majesty and Court were still residing at Balmoral.

On the 18th a chartist demonstration took place in London to welcome the return of John Frost; but it proved a failure, not more than some 4,000 persons having assembled, whilst 50,000 were expected. No disorder of any kind took place.

The workmen had commenced laying down the submarine telegraph that is to connect Ireland with North America. It is calculated that a year will suffice to complete this gigantic enterprise.

FRANCE.

The empire enjoys profound tranquillity. His Majesty continued at Biarritz, his health completely recruited. Accompanied by the Empress he had made an unexpected visit to the town of San Sebastian in Biscay.

Prince Adalbert and his youthful bride, were guests at Biarritz.

In Algiers the French posts had been attacked by a party of Kabilas, but the assailants were routed and pursued after a severely contested action.

ITALY.

No outbreak had taken place, but Sardinia and Austria continued their warlike preparations. It was expected that the misunderstandings between Naples and the Western Allies would be amicably settled.

SPAIN.

The Government has suppressed the Constitution sanctioned by the late Cortes, and promulgated that of 1845; with certain modifications, all tending to extend and invigorate the monarchial principle, while they depress and demoralize the democratic.

The Czar had intimated his intention of sending a special messenger to announce to the Spanish Government his accession to the throne; which is considered a death-blow to the pretensions of the Carlists.

Spain in concert with Prussia and France was preparing an expedition against the pirates of Rif.

UNITED STATES.

The dates are to the 3rd of September. The yellow fever had appeared in New York.

The disorders in Kansas continued, and a serious collision was expected between the abolitionist forces under Lane and the non-abolitionist under Atkinson.

In Nicaragua, the partisans of Walker were carrying every thing before them with fire and sword, and a wealthy merchant named Salazar had been shot, for no other reason than being a partisan of Rivas. In retaliation Rivas seized Dr. Livingston, a citizen of the United States, settled at Leon, and ordered him to be shot.

In the United States the harvest had been most abundant; but the surplus would be required to eke out the scanty yield especially in the North of Europe.

The Indians.

The "Eco de la Campaña" has published an interesting diary of the occurrences at the Bragado, from the 18th to the 28th ult., during which time the villagers were in daily and hourly expectation of being attacked by Calficurá, with a force of 1500 fighting Indians. Those acquainted with the relentless ferocity of the Indian warfare, cannot help sympathizing with the forlorn condition of these pioneers of civilization.

The first intimation of the intended attack was transmitted on the 18th, from Fort 25 de Mayo, by Commandant Llorente. It might be expected within four days.

On the 19th those tidings were confirmed by the entrance of droves of wild horses; a certain indication of some extraordinary movement in the solitudes of the Pampas.

On the two following days active preparations were made against the apprehended danger, by retiring the cattle inwards, and concentrating the families in the village; many in their panic taking refuge in the Church; an asylum that would have been little respected by their dreaded enemy. The announced arrival of General Hornos at Chivilcoy was the only faint ray of hope to irradiate the darkness of that terrific situation.

On the 22nd an Indian spy was captured, and after confessing that 200 Indians were lying in ambuscade, ready to assault the village during the night, was immediately put to death.

The alarm guns were fired and every man stationed in his post, when a new conflict arose; half the number of men could not be supplied with arms of any kind!

At this critical moment the hand of Providence interposed. Mr. Largaia arrived from the head-quarters of Calficurá, to demand the families of the Indian deserters, with the threat, in case of a refusal, of an exterminating invasion, that "would not leave a hen in the district of Bragado."

To the delay consequent on this mission, and two days of continued rain, that allowed General Hornos time to reach Fort 25 de Mayo, the salvation of Bragado must in this instance be ascribed to Calficurá finding a respectable force in front, thought proper to retreat, sending in the two sons of Mr. Largaia, whom he had kept as hostages.

Horrible Tragedy.

Santos Lugares has been the scene of a revolting crime. The victim is an Italian artist named Fiorini, and the supposed culprits his wife, the capataz, or mayordomo of his villa, and a brother of the latter. They are all in custody; and their guilt be clearly established, it is certainly high time that a public example should be made, to deter others from the perpetration of such flagitious crimes, that outrage humanity, and unhappily are becoming too frequent in our community.

Peace with the Indians.

Yesterday it was currently reported that General Escalada had effected an arrangement with Catriel and Caclulí God grant it may be certain.

Important.

We have seen a document of a late date from the Rosario, by which it appears that Colonel Laprida is engaged, with the approbation of the Provincial Authorities, in giving a military organization to the political emigrants from this State.

British Packet.

For once in the long period of 28 years, our *repartidor* to the North, D. Antonio Lopez, is prevented by a slight indisposition from discharging his duty; and should any of the Subscribers in consequence be omitted, they will please apply at the Office No. 71 Calle Representantes.

Exchange.—November 8th.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones.....	23
Patriot Doubloons.....	236
Spanish do.....	238
Bills on England per Doubloon	65 61
Carney, per ditto, 2d par	
Do, Montevideo, 2d par	
France, per Doubloon, 2d par	561
United States do.....	2 1/2 dist.
Rio Janeiro.....	1 1/2 prem.
Patriot Doubloons, highest during the week	337
Do lowest do	334
Exchange on England highest do	69
Do lowest do	68

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

October 31st.

Paraná, Brazilian steamer, 72 tons, P. Pereyra, from Rio Janeiro 19 h. St. Catharines 24th, Montevideo 30 h inst., to E. Rams, in ballast.

A-union, American steamer, from Paraná, Rosario and San Nicolas. Passengers 45. Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 20th inst.

Eona, British barque, 176 tons, F. Turner, from Hamburg 26 h July, Montevideo 29th inst., to Leinan brothers.

Genara, Spanish barque, 250 tons, J. Perez, from Cadiz 20th August, Montevideo 29th inst. to E. Ochso and Co.

November 2nd.

Albert, French ship, 330 tons, DeLamare, from Havre 22nd August, Montevideo 30th inst., to A. Danover.

November 3rd.

Warren White, American barque, 405 tons, J. Dillingham, from Boston 7th September, to Ocampo Schlesinger and Co.

Giuseppe, Sardinian brig, 216 tons, M. Vassallo, from Genoa 30th August, to T. Pietranera.

Hercules, Brazilian brig, 191 tons, M. J. Pereyra Pinto, from Pernambuco 19th August, Montevideo 1st inst., to F. Arango and Co.

Isabel, Spanish ship, 282 tons, V. Cusi, from Cadiz 5th September, to Llavallol and Sons. Bella Maria, Sardinian polacre, 111 tons, F. Musso, from Montevideo 2nd inst., to B. Viale and Co. in ballast.

November 4th.

Mensi, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 3rd inst.

November 5th.

Avestosa, British barque, 240 tons, R. Quance, from Liverpool 31st August, to Best brothers.

SAILINGS.

October 31st.

Entrepreneur French war brig for Montevideo.

Juliet, American brig, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast, dispatched by Zimmerman and Co.

Rosa, Spanish barque, for Brazil, in ballast dispatched by Zamarán and Co.

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

November 1st.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

November 2nd.
Camilla, British steamer, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.
November 4th.
Courier, Danish brig, for Pernambuco, in ballast, dispatched by Freyer brothers.
Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.
Restaurador, Spanish brig, for Entre Rios, in ballast, dispatched by Arango and Co.
Cacique, Spanish brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Martinez and Sons, with 3100 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry ox and cow hides.
Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer for Parana.
Warren White, American barque for Rosario.

November 5th.
Tieklar, British barque, for Mauritius, in ballast, dispatched by Best Brothers.
Witch of the Wave, British barque, for Mauritius in ballast, dispatched by John Stewart and Co.
Z. D., American barque, for Boston, dispatched by S. B. Hale and Co., with 6564 dry ox and cow hides, 1200 salted do, 156 seroons a d 23 bales hair, 49 do wool, 35,000 bones.

Shipping Market
OF
H. A. GREEN.

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

FOR LONDON.
British brig Dauntless, 233 tons, at J. Reetes master, has all her cargo engaged, with the exception of a few tons of salted hides.
Consignees, Messrs. Brownells Grey and Co.

FOR LONDON.
American bark Dudley, 278 tons, at E. Hunter master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged and will be ready to load in the course of a few days.
Consignees Messrs Francisco de Arango and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Spanish bark, Hermosa Valenciana, 316 tons, at G. Rosafall, master, a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days.
Consignees, Messrs. E. Odona and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig, Suffolk, 235 tons, at Allen master has all her cargo engaged on shipping
Consignees Messrs James White and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Christina Carnell, 215 tons, at Brokenshar master, has all her cargo engaged.
Consignees, 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.
Consignees, Messrs. J. Villate and Sons.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Aevethusa, 339 tons, at John Kirkpatrick master, has only disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Ipswich, 235 tons, at Langles master, a well known regular trader, and will be ready to load in a few days.
Consignees, Messrs. J. C. Thompson and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Gauntlet, 206 tons, at J. Bell master, a well known regular trader and will be ready to load in a few days.
Consignees, Messrs. Ronnie Tweedie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Dutch bark, H. E. Susanna, 239 tons, at Vanveen master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and will have quick despatch.
Consignees, Visconte Casares and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.
Hanoverian brig, Stade, 180 tons, at Rieper master has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
Consignees, Messrs. C. T. Getting and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Danish brig, Dannevirke, 200 tons, at N. Morgensen master, has already considerable portion of her cargo engaged and will load in the inner roads.
Consignees, Messrs. Leinau brothers and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Prussian bark Friedrich, 300 tons, at H. W. Saverber master, is now loading and has disengaged room for a few tons of light freight.
Consignees, Messrs. Bunge Bornfeldt and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Prussian bark, Carl Friedrich, 279 tons, at Bartells master, now loading and has disengaged room for a few tons of light freight.
Consignees Messrs. Troussain and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
American ship, Benjamin Aymer, 435 tons, at C. K. Sawyer master, is a chartered vessel, and will sail about the middle of December.
Consignees, Messrs. J. Eastman and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
American bark Wessauconon, 320 tons, at Marsh master, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
American brigantine Orella, 298 tons, at J. Blanchard master, a most splendid opportunity, and will be ready to receive cargo in the inner Roads in the course of fifteen days.
Consignee, F. Senillosa, Esq.

FOR HAMBURG.
Hamburg brigantine, Eresinise, 150 tons, at J. D. Moller master, a chartered vessel and has only room for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Renner del Sar e Imbert.

FOR HAMBURG.
Danish schooner Betty, 117 tons, at C. S. Hoyer master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol and Sons.

FOR VALPARAISO.
British brig, Astariq 337 tons, at 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, Ono, 253 tons at C. Gronneckbeck master.
Consignees, to Order.

American bark Mazeppa, 289 tons, at Garvey master, a chartered vessel and has some room for passengers.
Consignees, Lind Fchr 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 & Sagori.

FOR HAVRE.
French ship, Frederic at, 357 tons, per register, Vauard master, has two third of her cargo engaged and shipping. She only requires a few tons of light goods. She has most handsome accommodations for passengers.
Consignee, A. Dumoyr Esq.

FOR HAVRE.
French ship, Raebue at, 369 tons, per register, Delannay master, is ready to load and has disengaged room for dry hides and tules. She is a most desirable conveyance for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol and Sons.

FOR HAVRE.
French ship, Don Quichotte, 359 tons, Bouffal master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo. She has most handsome accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, 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.
Consignees, 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.
Consignees, Messrs. S. B. Hale and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Bremen bark, Herschell, at, 218 tons, Raschon master, is now loading in the inner roads and only requires a few bales.
Consignees, Messrs. Arango and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.
The well known French bark Coriolan, 218 tons, Paris master, has half of her cargo engaged and shipping. Has room for light freight and passengers.
Consignees, Blas Desnoy Esq.

FOR MARSEILLES.
French brig, Frederick Eugenio, 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.
Consignees, Messrs. Gaster and Andrin.

FOR MARSEILLES.
French bark, St. Louis, 239 tons, Curet master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.
Consignees, Messrs. Poncelet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
French brig, Betty, 163 tons, Bezar master, is a chartered vessel, and can only admit passengers and a few salted hides.
Consignees Messrs. Zumarón and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES & GENOA.
Sardinian brig, Gioja, 160 tons, Doderer master, is now receiving cargo and has disengaged room for a few tons of dry hides or bales.
Consignees, Messrs. Giulini Bernarelli and Co.

FOR GENOVA.
The well known Sardinian bark Marina, 200 tons, Chapp, master, has half her cargo engaged and shipping. Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignee, B. Delfino Esq.

FOR CETTE.
French bark Maria, 250 tons Rouvier master, having all her cargo engaged and shipping will sail in a few days. She has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignee, Teisserenc Vallat, Esq.

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

H. LEZICA & SAGORI.
Ship Brokers, No. 41 Calle Reconquista.

DOCTOR ERNEST ABERG.
Formerly physician to the Seraphim Hospital and surgeon to the military Infirmary, Stockholm, begs to offer his services to the British public in Buenos Aires, as physician, surgeon or accoucheur; he may be consulted at his residence calle Maypú No. 34, at any hour before 9 a. m., or between 2 and 3 in the afternoon.
Nov. 8. 3p.

LAND FOR SHEEP.
A superior piece of land capable of feeding from 3 to 4000 sheep, with new houses, quinta and every convenience for a first class establishment, about 12 leagues from Buenos Aires, will either be sold, let, or given on shares.
For particulars apply to Mr. Horton, barranquero, Plaza II de Setiembre, or to Mr. Parker, Boot store corner of Piedad and Reconquista.
Nov. 8. 3p.

SALTED BEEF & PORK.
For sale in deposit new prime Pork and packed Mess Beef in quantities as desired by.
A. LINES VAN BLARCON, N. 75, Calle Maypu.

FOR SALE.
The good American bark "Lucilla," of Boston, of 279 tons register, & capacity of 500 tons weight, built of the best materials, coppered, and copper-lined [having been coppered three months ago], and well found in every respect.
For further particulars apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., calle La Defensa, N. 69, or to Capt. Caulfield—on board.
The vessel is at present anchored in the Inner Roads.
Nov. 8. 4p.

CHACRA FOR SALE.
A superior Chacra for sale, situated south-east from the town of "Quilmes," and about half a league from the Gas Works, one mile from Chacabuco, known by the name of Chacra "San Ignacio." It fronts a principal Road and is advantageously situated for a Store—as eight good and comfortable Ranchos, a new handubay Corral, a monte of good Fruit trees, and numerous Poplars, Paradisees, Willows &c. and a large Pigeon House—a part of the ground is fenced with Wire—several agricultural implements on the place.
Further explanation may be had by calling at N. 111, calle Victoria.
Nov. 8. 2p.

NOTICE.
On the 6th and 24th of each month for the future a carriage will start from the corner of the Plaza Victoria [office of the Intendados] taking passengers as far as the golpones partido de Rancho; said carriages will return on the 1st and 15th of every month, letters can be left at the above Office, and on the arrival of same will be delivered according to their direction—Para F. 100.
For particulars enquire of Mr. Heath at same Office.
Nov. 5th 12p.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
The Boston Ice Company, having built a large and spacious Ice House on the Paseo de Julio, between the streets of Parque and Tucuman; having now in store 200 tons Ice, with a cargo to arrive of the purest water ice ever brought to this market, are now ready to deliver the same at their depot, or to subscribers daily at their residences, free of expense, at the low price of \$30 per arroba, or in less quantities at \$14 per lb. Families and Hotels can procure refrigerators at low prices, by giving notice at the Ice House, Dick's Hotel, or with Mr. Deacon, Club Estranger; where all orders will be received and punctually attended to.
Confessioners, Butchers, or other parties wishing Ice by the ton, will be treated with, on the most reasonable terms.

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 calibres.
Eley Brother's best metal-lined water proof cases, 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.
Nst. 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:
Vois. 3 and 4 of Macaulay's, England.
Brougham Contributions to the Edinburgh Review.
Sir E. Belcher's, the Last of the Arctic Voyages.
Thackeray's, Newcomers.
Sam Slick, Americans Home, etc. etc. etc.
N st. 4p.

LANDS AND TENEMENTS.
For sale, a house in Maypú 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 55 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, 8 1/2 squares from the Church, for \$9,000.
For further particulars, apply at Maypú Street No. 269.
Nst. 3p.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.
I hereby advise 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 & Tachwitz.
Any account against or in favor of said "Hotel de l'Europe," prior to 15th 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 *meistras* 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. 39, Calle 25 de Mayo, or at the Scotch Church, Calle Piedras.
Oct. 18-4p

TO LET.
Desirable accommodations for a small family at a moderate rent, in the interior part of the house, No. 75 calle Maypú. There is algaibe 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 Marced, 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. 80 Calle Santa Clara.
oct 11-3p

THE NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1836.
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 Defonsa.
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, Stierens, Bordeaux, in cases and casks; Sherry 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 quantity of the above,
sep20-5p

TO LET.
One third of a league of superior land for sheep, with permanent running water on it, situated near the Higueritas 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.

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 locks, 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 axes, 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. 63, or at the Gas Works.

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THE 6TH INST. BRITISH.

Date of Arrival	Class	Names	Tons	Consignees
Aug. 8	Jag.	Margaret Elizabeth	219	Samuel Hesse
Aug. 22	Bg.	Suffolk	338	J. White & Co.
Aug. 26	Bg.	Astare	327	Carlisle & Co.
Sep. 6	Sp.	Sword Fish	345	Gettling & Co.
Sep. 9	Bg.	Christiana Carnall	216	Duguid & Co.
Sep. 22	Rk.	Elizabeth	294	Villate & Sons
Sep. 20	Sp.	Indus	419	Derbyshire & Co.
Sep. 30	Bk.	Cristaline	266	Barber & Co.
Oct. 2	Bg.	Dauntless	233	Reeves
Oct. 3	Bk.	Avethusa	239	Croker Hall & Co.
Oct. 9	Bk.	Kirkconnell	233	Hunter
Oct. 17	Sch.	Eagle	153	Millar
Oct. 17	Bg.	Don Juan	157	Williams
Oct. 18	Bk.	Isawich	235	Langlois
Oct. 22	Bg.	Gauntlet	206	Bell
Oct. 31	Bk.	Eona	476	Turner
Nov. 5	Bk.	Avethusa	249	Quance
Aug. 30	Bk.	Hamilton	272	Webster
Sep. 15	Bk.	Wessacumcon	320	Marsh
Oct. 24	Bk.	May Queen	325	Towne
Oct. 30	Bk.	Lucilla	276	Canfield
Sep. 2	Bgn.	Benito	460	Upton
Oct. 7	Bk.	Island Queen	260	Ruggles
Oct. 8	Bgn.	Mary Wilkins	465	Nickersou
Oct. 8	Sp.	B. Aymer	435	Sawyer
Oct. 9	Bk.	Mazepa	289	Garvey
Oct. 13	Bk.	James Cook	300	Walton
Oct. 14	Bgn.	Direacor	214	Kirwan
Oct. 19	Bk.	Malina	317	Gilky
Oct. 20	Bk.	Dublin	378	Huntley
Oct. 21	Bgn.	Leonard Berry	14	Berry
Aug. 22	Bk.	Marie	250	Rouvier
Aug. 27	Bk.	Coriolan	210	Pertus
Aug. 28	Sp.	Frederick	357	Venard
Sep. 7	Bg.	Frederick Eugenie	167	Loubet
Sep. 13	Sp.	Racine	469	Delaunay
Sep. 18	Bk.	Les Amis de St. J. de Luz	239	Duhart
Sep. 23	Pol.	St. Louise	239	Curet
Oct. 8	Sp.	Lilly	308	Delatray
Oct. 15	Bg.	Betty	183	Bosard
Oct. 17	Sp.	Don Quichotte	559	Boutfil
Oct. 23	Sp.	Lormont	300	Dorailien
Nov. 2	Sp.	Albert	330	Delamaro
July 18	Bg.	Ferrolano	130	Diaz
July 20	Pol.	Luisa	202	Alisna
Aug. 24	Bg.	Felipe	238	Coll
Aug. 26	Bg.	San José	230	Gali
Aug. 28	Pol.	Sofia	224	Garriga
Aug. 28	Bg.	Catalina	214	Guisandri
Aug. 28	Sp.	Union	216	Garrido
Aug. 30	Bk.	Hermosa Valenciana	390	Rocafull
Sep. 4	Bgn.	Pope	154	Mora y Roset
Sep. 5	Bg.	Serafin	165	Gottes
Sep. 6	Pol.	Merceditas	145	Duran
Sep. 6	Pol.	Tomas	209	Roses
Sep. 6	Bk.	Rosa y Carmen	492	Maristany
Sep. 7	Bg.	Mundaques	169	Zulusta
Sep. 19	Bg.	Lepanto	245	Mirambell
Sep. 25	Bk.	Maria	260	Maducio
Sep. 30	Bg.	Salvador	179	Millet
Sep. 30	Bk.	Dos Amigos	213	Issi
Sep. 30	Bk.	Villanava	256	Codino
Oct. 7	Bk.	Angelita	235	Mancio
Oct. 7	Pol.	Flora	136	Maristany
Oct. 14	Bg.	Empresa	136	Azcue
Oct. 14	Bg.	Felix	202	Garcia
Oct. 17	Bg.	Zum. Esmeralda	121	Millet
Oct. 18	Bg.	Nuevo Pepito	229	Estapé
Oct. 22	Bg.	Ciateros	225	Mortoneil
Oct. 31	Bk.	Genara	255	Perez
Nov. 3	Sp.	Isabel	282	Cusi
July 21	Ig.	Roma	222	Pozzo
Aug. 16	Ig.	Apollo	210	Pagliano
Aug. 22	Ig.	Duca di Genova	205	Figari
Aug. 24	Pol.	Abdul Mejid	286	Protesta
Aug. 25	Pol.	Marina	255	Zio
Sep. 13	Pol.	Corribo II	159	Chiazza
Sep. 15	Pol.	Herriqueta	158	Campononico
Sep. 22	Bg.	Delfino	259	Ferraro
Sep. 30	Bg.	Yi	300	Pozzo
Oct. 13	Bg.	Zilia	140	Bamer
Oct. 17	Pol.	Gli Amici	216	Vassallo
Nov. 3	Bg.	Giuseppe	111	Musso
Nov. 3	Pol.	Bella Maria	256	Gomez
Sep. 4	Ig.	Navegante	289	Muliez
Sep. 4	Ig.	Mariño 2.º	131	Finko
Sep. 24	Sch.	Zelozza	127	Diaz
Sep. 27	Sch.	Venus	160	Coelho
Oct. 12	Bg.	Bon Fin	156	Bastos
Oct. 13	Bg.	Duque da 3.º	191	Pinto
Nov. 3	Bg.	Hercules	200	Holt
Aug. 15	Bg.	Oros	242	Grownbeck
Sep. 30	Bg.	Damewick	200	Mogens
Oct. 17	Bgn.	Betty	150	Rieper
Sep. 6	Bg.	Stade	157	Beechmann
Sep. 27	Bgn.	Sidonie	195	Ruifj
Oct. 6	Bg.	Diligentia	363	Vanveen
Aug. 24	Bk.	H. E. Susanne	229	Lourens
Oct. 9	Bg.	Anna Lena	320	Brunyseels
Oct. 18	Bk.	Pantalon	165	M tino
Sep. 30	Bgn.		128	Mellar
Oct. 2	Bk.	Condor	479	Termoston
Oct. 15	Sp.	Perú	600	Sunne
Sep. 30	Bk.	Carl Freddrich	270	Bartels
Sep. 30	Bk.	Friedrich	300	Saubier.
Aug. 27	Bk.	Herschell	306	Raschen
Oct. 7	Bk.	Lessing	356	Fredreicks
Oct. 13	Bk.	Jason	369	Smid
Oct. 22	Bg.	Boussole	125	Riwrite
Oct. 18	Bk.	Amazonas	203	Dos Santos

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF EAD 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 Ointments; 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 Ruschcliffe, 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 Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

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(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

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