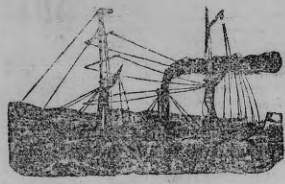


# BRITISH PACKET

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



Printed No. 62, calle Santa Clara, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. at No. 71 calle REPRESENTANTES, where Subscriptions are received, and advertisements and communications may be left.

Price \$40 per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and \$45 per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office; it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—Single number \$4.

Advertisements received and inserted till Friday at noon, with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion \$3; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, etc., Gratis.

No. 1,869.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday, November 15th, 1836.

Established in 1829

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### HOLLAND.

The Dutch Chambers have voted the funds necessary for fitting all their ships of war with screws. The fleet consists of two ships of the line of 84 guns, and three of 74, two frigates of 54, and two of 58, 57 smaller vessels and 56 gunboats.

#### HANOVER.

The Hanoverian chambers have addressed a memoir to the government, wherein they strongly deprecate the project of augmenting the duties on tobacco, as injurious to the interests of their country and Germany. They consequently request the government to use its influence with the Zollverein conference against any such measure, and further urgently recommend a reduction of the tariff on all raw produce.

#### SWEDEN.

The special commission appointed by the Council of State to examine into the custom-house regulations of Sweden and Norway with the view to amalgamate the two countries under one joint tariff, has published its report, and expresses itself very strongly against the proposed measure. The introduction of foreign articles for the use and consumption of the inhabitants on the line of frontier is very nearly free of duty, and the measure would, therefore, only have reference to large parcels of goods imported for general sale. But the Norwegian protest as decidedly against the commercial union of the two sister kingdoms, as they are ever ready to stand up for the independence of their country, and maintain the peculiarities of their own separate constitution. The Norwegian tariff is settled every three years by their Storting, whilst their fundamental laws only give the King a discretionary power to suspend it under certain circumstances, and then only for a limited period. The Swedish tariff, on the other hand, may be considered as a standing fact, for it remains always in operation until altered by the legislative body, and is, moreover, subject to a greater exercise of the royal prerogative. In a financial point of view the young industry of Sweden is in many instances guarded by a high protective duty which the liberal-minded Norwegians shrink from.

#### AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 4th inst., and published in the *Borzen Zeitung*, says—A conference which lasted several hours took place yesterday, between the ambassador at Naples, Prince Petrucci, and Count Buel, previously to which the latter had conversed at length with Baron de Bourqueney, Count Buel again pointed out to the ambassador of the two Sicilies the grave nature of existing circumstances, and assured him that, in the event of the representations of the western powers not being hearkened to, the latter would assuredly break off diplomatic relations with the cabinet of Naples, and reserve to themselves future measures. Count Buel added that Austria, having exhausted all means of persuasion would only assume a passive attitude to the ulterior steps of the western powers. He recalled the attention of Prince Petrucci once more to the danger to which the conduct of the Neapolitan Government exposed not only the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, but all Italy—a danger to which Austria could not remain indifferent. Prince Petrucci appeared penetrated with the truth of these observations, and promised to do all he could to modify the present position and he hinted that the Neapolitan cabinet had begun to hesitate in its policy; and that he hoped before long to transmit certain concessions which would respond to the principal demands of the western powers. Immediately after this interview, despatches were sent from the ministry of foreign affairs, and from the Neapolitan embassy to Naples.

#### ITALY.

The Municipal Council of Ravenna has taken another step in the dignified course of legal and pacific resistance to the misgovernment to the Papal States. An address has been signed by the municipal councillors in reply to the notification of Monsignor Amici, prelate and commissary for the Legations, and refusing to concur with him in the restrictive regulations on the sale of corn, which he had proposed to enforce. It should again be

observed that these municipal councils are nominated by the Government, whose acts they now disapprove.

The Municipal Council of Ravenna has followed the example of that of Bologna, and voted an address to the Pope, praying for a removal of the Austrian occupation. It is stated that many other, if not all the municipalities of the large towns are likely to adopt similar resolutions. The assembling of the other Municipal Councils is soon expected.

The American Commodore Breeze has left Gibraltar with the United States' Frigate Congress, for Spezia.

The news lately received from Vienna respecting Naples has been confirmed by a despatch from Baron Brenier, the French Minister at Naples. King Ferdinand has avowed his determination to mitigate the severity of his home-policy. Various acts of clemency are stated to have been signed by the King, on the 28th of July, and more are expected to follow.

The note of King Ferdinand in answer to the representatives of England and France, was so indiscreet and offensive, that it enabled Austria to take high ground and insist on a total change, or leave the King to the consequences.

#### NAPLES.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes—The accounts from Naples exhibit a state of things in that capital which would hardly leave us much room for surprise if any day's telegraph brought us news of a revolutionary movement. Discontent grows bolder, and has spread to the army, and the vigilance of the Police no longer prevents in the open streets conversations and criticisms hostile to the Government. The feeling in Paris among persons well informed and well able to appreciate the situation is that we shall quickly hear of an outbreak.

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#### EXTRAORDINARY NOTE FROM THE KING OF NAPLES.

The *Coloqne Gazette* publishes the following as a correct synopsis of the note of the King of Naples, in reply to the recent notes of England and France—

"King Ferdinand formally declines all inter-

ference of the Western Powers in the internal affairs of his kingdom. He rejects it as contrary to all the rules of international law, as an attack upon the independence and dignity of his crown. Relying upon the principles of eternal justice, which prescribe that thou shalt not do unto thy neighbor what thou wouldst not have done unto thee," he put the following questions to the London Cabinet, whose representations were made in much stronger language than those of France:—"Why would Lord Palmerston say if the Neapolitan Government was to presume to describe the management of the English Cabinet, and to propose a modification in its internal policy or the adoption of more liberal views towards Ireland, or to recommend more humane conduct towards its Indian subjects? What would he say—what would he reply to the representatives of that Power which interfered in such guise with the Government of Her Majesty? He would reply, as the Court of Naples now replies, that he does not recognize in any one the right or the power to dictate a line of conduct or to address reproaches. Or rather he would not do this, Lord Palmerston would not even give himself the trouble to reply at all; he would most probably send the meddling representative his passports. And has not the King of Naples, as well as Great Britain, the right to look after his own honour and that of his people? He may, as a proof of his good will, listen to communications made with a view to the consolidation of public order in Europe; but then such communications must be made with that moderation and deference which is due to a free and independent Sovereign; and he alone must be allowed to form his judgment upon the propriety of the proposed measures and of the moment for carrying them out. No one except the King can form a correct judgment upon what circumstances may require. It is said that the present state of things requires certain alterations and improvements. It is stated that the armed attacks of the revolution against the Government of the Two Sicilies have ceased. This is *prima facie* evidence that the system opposed to them, and which is the object of such violent attacks, is not so useless or so harmful as some persons wish it to be believed. But, it is added, the necessity for such a system no longer exists. The King is not of this opinion, and his will cannot be opposed unless the exercise of superior force can be asserted as a right. But what will then become of the principle of Royal Authority, and what value will be attached to the acts of a Government which have emanated under the pressure of a foreign Power? Under such circumstances any concession, however justifiable, would lose all effect. His Majesty, King Ferdinand, therefore, regards himself as perfectly justified in maintaining his prerogative, and of notifying his intention to decide himself alone upon what ought to be done, and the proper time for doing it. He ardently desires that that time may specify be at hand; but it cannot be denied that the violent and systematized attacks of the English press and the demands thundered forth in the English Parliament are of a nature to adjourn the time for the present. It is supposed that such means are calculated to calm the evil passions of a country still a prey to the revolutionary doctrines of 1847. It cannot surely have been already forgotten that the Central Committee of Italy only recently established the principle "that political assassination was not a crime, especially when its object was to get rid of a powerful enemy," and that this same committee put a price upon the head of the King of Naples, and promised a reward of 100,000 ducats "to the man who did Italy of this monster." Considering such recent facts, it is not only the right, but it is the duty of His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, to act with the greatest caution and not to relinquish carelessly a system of government which he thought fit to adopt, as much in the interest of his subjects as for his own safety. It has been asserted, and attempts have been made to establish this assertion, that the Constitution of 1848, under which the above execrable principles were openly promulgated, is the fundamental law of the Kingdom of Naples. But, it is overlooked that when that Constitution was proposed to the Sicilian Parliament they rejected it with contempt, and asked for the Constitution of 1812. The concessions then made by King Ferdinand II, had no other effect than to increase the demands of the revolutionary faction throughout the whole of Italy, and the risings which took place at Naples and at Palermo were the signal for risings in Sardinia, Rome, and Lombar-

dy. Is it desired to see a renewal of those dreadful crimes and catastrophes of which unhappy Italy was then the theatre? The Constitution of 1848 would be wonderfully adapted to bring forward a repetition of them. But, on mature reflection, that cannot be the idea of the Cabinets of London and Paris, whose object must be the maintenance of the peace of Europe, so dearly bought. Especially it cannot be the view of the French Cabinet. After having taken such energetic measures at home to put down revolution, France surely cannot seek to create it in Italy. This would be in direct opposition to that wise and clever policy which has been so successfully carried out. France and England should also remember that the war in the East was undertaken precisely to prevent a foreign Power from interfering in the affairs of Turkey. Any similar interference in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies would be a curious anomaly, not to give it a more precise qualification. King Ferdinand cannot, and will not, believe in anything of the sort. He places full confidence in the acknowledged principle so gloriously established by the Courts of Paris and London, according to which every independent State, although much weaker than the Power which wishes to force its counsels upon it, has the incontestable right to reject those counsels if they contain a menace or an attack upon its independence. The King is firmly resolved to adhere to what he has said. It however, an attempt should be made—which is scarcely possible—to go further (*passer outre*), his Majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, would appeal to the patriotism of his people, and, trusting to his brave and faithful army, would repel force by force.

SIR C. NAPIER AT ST. PETERSBURG.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 20th ult., says:—"Among the numerous foreigners seen here of late, there is one whose appearance has produced a certain sensation. I allude to the famous Sir Charles Napier, who has come last to breakfast at Cronstadt and dine at St. Petersburg, but in a much more peaceable way than he proposed to do some two years back. Decidedly it would be curious if we could but know what change has been produced in his opinions by the sight of the fortifications at Cronstadt. True it is that Sir Charles Napier is the object of general curiosity, but no person thinks of hearing him any ill will now that he comes as a friend. They say he intends presenting himself to the Emperor at His Majesty's return." A letter in *Le Nord*, from St. Petersburg, dated the 28th ult., says—"Sir Charles Napier intends leaving St. Petersburg shortly, but in the mean time he is the object of a curiosity which proves rather annoying to him sometimes. The other day the old sea-man went to Pavlovsk to hear Strauss's music and see the company, but he must soon have perceived that in proposing to himself to enjoy the rural scene in tranquillity he had reckoned without his host. No sooner had he arrived than he found himself surrounded with a crowd of gazers who never left him for one instant; if he began to walk, on walked the crowd; if he sat down in any nook of the garden where he fancied he could be alone, the nook became in a twinkling the most thronged part, and groups gathered thick and dense. Sir Charles tried frequently to escape by changing the locality, but he did not succeed. Duged from alley to alley by this curiosity so flattering to his vanity, but so annoying to him in his stroll, he fairly fled from the garden, and did not breathe freely again till he found himself a short time after in the train, which rapidly bore him away to St. Petersburg. Even celebrity has its drawbacks, and Sir Charles Napier has experimentally convinced himself of the fact."

#### THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

A very considerable portion of the opening address of the President of the British Association at Cluettenham the other day was occupied with the discoveries of Liebig, which have communicated to agriculture the character of a scientific pursuit. One of Liebig's positions is that "a larger expenditure of capital will not be required for bringing a given farm into a condition to dispense with ammoniacal manures than for procuring those materials which contain that ingredient ready for use." Dr. Daubeny, in support of his theory, quoted the experiments which have been carried on in Northamptonshire, which show that "the most luxuriant wheat crops can be obtained for a number of consecutive years without manure of any kind, simply by following out the Tullian system of deeply stirring up and pulverizing the soil." We do not, of course, assume

to speak with authority upon a point of this kind, which is more fitted for the consideration of men who are practically interested in agricultural undertakings, but all persons who look at the question as statesmen must feel deep interest in the result of controversies which involve no less a result than the production upon English soil of a sufficient supply of food for the nation. The time may come when we may regard with equal indifference a check in the importation of "breadstuffs" and grain from the East or the West—from Russia or the United States.

Chemistry, however, has helped us to other suggestions which may exercise the greatest influence on the industry of the empire. It is said that we may obtain an enormous supply of animal food from the antipodes, if the flesh of the cattle which is now cast aside as worthless in South America and Australia be boiled down and the extracted juice imported in a state of concentration. Every labourer's cottage in the country would then have its *puta-cao*, which, with the addition of a handful of vegetables, would leave little cause for lamentation over the gastronomic miseries of the English poor. Another curious discovery was strongly insisted on by Dr. Daubeny. The chemists have established the fact that one of the principal parts of which the globe is composed "contains a metal as light as glass, as ductile and malleable as copper, and as little liable to rust as silver; thus possessing properties so valuable that when means have been found of separating it mechanically from its ore it will be capable of superseding the metals in common use, and thus rendering metallurgy an employment not of certain districts only, but of every part of the earth to which science and civilisation have penetrated." As another instance of the recent discoveries in chemistry, although of a far less important kind, we find that a beautiful dye is producible from guano, which seems the destined sustenance of the cochineal insect. We cannot in the brief space which we can afford to devote to this subject do more than glance at a few among the many most interesting points which were touched on in the President's address. The few we have selected are of a directly practical character. We can say nothing of the necessities of the geologists and the fresh results which they have obtained in their peculiar domain. The microscope, too, in the intelligent hands of modern observers, has brought new worlds to light, and has revealed to us the secret of many a mystery in vegetable organisation the solution of which is of the utmost importance. In a word, Dr. Daubeny the other day passed in brief review the achievements of scientific men throughout Europe since the last meeting of the association, and these appear to have been of a very satisfactory kind. Nor is it solely with physical science, properly so called, that our philosophers have been engaged. Under their auspices explorations have been set on foot, and in great part carried out, which would have astonished the father of history, even in his more active days. There are explorations in South America in the Rocky Mountains, in the Pacific—in Eastern Africa to discover the long sought sources of the Nile—in North Australia for exploring the interior of the country—in Central America for the formation of a great navigable channel between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean; in short, wherever man's foot can reach explorers are busy, and probably ere this generation has passed away there will scarcely be a portion of the earth's surface fitted for the habit of man, or capable of administering to his necessities, which will not have been visited and reported upon by one or other of the intrepid pioneers of civilisation.

## BUENOS AYRES

### Commercial Legislation.

In reference to the decrees of the 7th June last, declaring Bahia Blanca and Patagones free ports for the term of five years, we find the following in a recent number of the Liverpool *Albion*.

#### "Buenos Ayres: important concessions to Emigrants and Shipowners.

"At the request of the Consul for Buenos Ayres, we give a place in our columns to the following highly liberal and important 'Decrees,' recently passed into law by the Buenos Ayres Government whereby, in consonance with the free and liberal commercial policy now happily beginning to radiate its beneficial influence to the most distant quarters of the world, the ports of Bahia Blanca and Patagonia have been made free to the flags of all nations. In the face of the adverse policy in this respect unfortunately pursued by infinitely older, and what, too, are generally held to be much more enlightened countries, we are constrained to admit, but we do so, nevertheless, with pleasure, that these laws are not only highly exemplary as a precedent to other powers, but reflect great credit on the present Government of Buenos Ayres. It is a pleasing and hopeful circumstance to see such a noted symptom of the appreciation of the principle and practice of free trade springing up in such a distant region of the globe. May it go on, prosper, and extend its benign influence, until the foolish fiscal obstructions which act like a nightmare on commerce, and the petty rivalries of trade emanating therefrom, may become like things that once were, when the force of reason and enlightenment has robbed them of a 'local habitation and a name.'"

[Translation.]

"Ministry of Finance, Buenos Ayres, 27th June, 1868.  
"Sir—The undersigned has the satisfaction of transmitting to you copies of a law which the Chambers have just sanctioned, declaring the ports of Bahia Blanca and Patagonia free, as much as regards vessels arriving there, as also as respects the consumption of these dis-

tricts; to which has been aggregated the law on the concession of lands in these quarters, which was sanctioned last year. In order that you may give these laws publicity through the medium of the public press, or by such other mode as you may deem adequate to further the idea which the Legislature had in view in dictating the same, the undersigned salutes, &c., &c., &c.

"NORBERTO DE LA NIESTRA.

"To Mr. John Rennie.

"Consul in Liverpool of the State of Buenos Ayres."

It is satisfactory to see the spirit and tendency of these measures duly appreciated; and in reproducing the merited encomiums of the *Albion*, we have only to rectify a slight historical inadvertence, that places them to the credit of a wrong account.

*Suum cuique*; it is not to the present administration, but to Senator Calvo, that the gratitude of the commercial world is due, for the measures in question; and indeed for most of the important reforms that have latterly been introduced into our commercial code.

### Military Agricultural Colony.

On Sunday the steamer "General Pinto" arrived from Bahia Blanca, conveying a number of the military settlers, including 4 or 5 prisoners; but whether implicated in the murder of Colonel Olivieri or charged with minor crimes, is not explicitly stated. The following are the terms of the capitulation as given by the *Tribuna*:

"The Government Commission. Head Quarters, Establecimiento 'Sociedad de la Ley,' October 25th 1868.

#### "To the Military Agricultural Colony.

"The undersigned with a view to carry into effect the wishes of the Government, make the following intimation to the Legion.

"Art. 1st.—All the individuals of the aforementioned Legion that choose to remain, carrying out the wishes and the views of the Supreme Government, shall receive the benefits accorded in the original contract, with the modifications made by Sr. Barthele; that is to say, they shall best labour to work on their own account from Monday to Saturday, passing review or doing military exercise on Sundays, and presenting themselves as armed citizens on the signal of alarm.

"2d.—Such of the Legionaries as do not think proper to accept of the advantages narrated in the preceding article, shall be transported to the Capital of the State, with their families and chattels, at the expense of the Government; their persons to be respected and wholly exempted from military service.

"3d.—The Legionaries retain the right of representing to the Government any claims they may have for debts or personal grievances.

"4th.—Captain Don Jose Victor Alvarado will proceed with 20 men to receive possession of the fort; the artillery men of the Legion to remain in it.

"5th.—To-morrow on the entrance of the column into the Fort, the National flag shall be hoisted and a salute of 21 guns fired.

"God preserve you many years.

LEONARDO RIVAS.  
JUAN SOVELLE.  
JOSE MIRAVALE.

We may therefore announce the definitive dissolution of this important enterprise; which is deeply to be regretted, not so much on account of the heavy and fruitless expenditure it has occasioned, as its chilling influence on any future attempts that may be made to accomplish the same object by similar means.

We are not yet in a situation to explain or comment the causes that have led to this unfortunate result; and we deprecate premature discussion, as it cannot remedy consummated evils, and might complicate pending questions of serious import.

To the Government Commissioners, however, we cheerfully award a vote of thanks for the energy, tact and success wherewith they have executed the delicate and arduous commission confided to them.

### New Market.

Those who have not seen the transformation effected in the Plaza Nueva, by which it has been converted into the Mercado del Plata, are in duty bound to make it a visit; and as an inducement, we venture to say they will find themselves agreeably disappointed.

That formerly vacant space, alternately a miniature Zahara, with its suffocating sirocco of dirt and stench, or if we may invert the acceptance of the term, an oasis of mud and mire, intransmissible for the forlorn pedestrian,—has in the short space of six and a half months, been converted into a public market, that for extent, convenience and taste, would do credit to any European Capital.

This expedition, and with weather far from favourable, is unprecedented in any of our public enterprises of magnitude; showing once more that in such undertakings, no public superintendence, howev-

er devoted and conscientious, can compete with individual energy, intelligence and economy.

As an argument in behalf of the exploded heresy, that "ignorance is bliss," it has been alleged that the epicure may enjoy his dish the more from not having seen the culinary processes to which it was submitted. In this instance we think the most fastidious may safely inspect the Mercado del Plata, without the risk of seeing any thing to impair his appetite or prandial gratifications. On the contrary, the order and cleanliness observable in every department, afford a pleasing evidence of real progress in the amenities of social life.

Moreover, if the prices current of our evening contemporary may be relied on, the thrifty housewife has an additional and powerful motive for giving a preference to the New Market; for the prices are fully 20 per cent cheaper than in its venerable competitor. At all events it is well in such matters to encourage competition, as the best guarantee of the public interests.

We have asked for some data, and will return to the subject as one of permanent interest.

### Atrocious murder.

On Wednesday morning, in broad day light, a miscreant entered the house of a French Bazaar, in the vicinity of the Boca, and finding the mistress of the house unprotected, barbarously murdered her; inflicting at the same time a dangerous wound on a little girl only three years of age. We are not aware if the delinquent has been apprehended.

### Murders of Olivieri.

Besides the four 5 remitted hence in the "General Pinto," 12 have been captured in the vicinity of the Azul, and 2 in the district of Yeso. Some 12 others had taken the direction of Dolores, whose capture appears almost inevitable.

### Vote of thanks.

On quitting Bahia Blanca, a number of the most respectable inhabitants, addressed a letter of thanks to Messrs. Moratoro and Rivas, for the able and dignified manner in which they had executed their important commission.

### Consular exoneracion.

A decree of the 12th exonerates Mr. Dax from his office as Consul of the State in Havre.

### Baloon ascent.

The past attempts of Mr. Lartet have not been successful; to-morrow, weather permitting, he is to give a final proof of his prowess, under the immediate inspection of the Police; till after that we suspend our verdict.

### Fatal accident.

In mounting his horse at the Azul on the 7th instant, Major Darbuvo unfortunately lost his balance, and his sword happening to get unsheathed, penetrated his body in such a manner that the wound proved fatal in less than 48 hours.

### Important to Navigators.

D. Vicente Ojares has entered into a contract with the Government, to establish lights of the first class, such as are used in the British Channel, on the Ortiz and Chien Banks; all vessels entering this port from the high seas, the National coasting trade, including those of the Confederation excepted, to pay for said lights at the rate of 1/4 silver rial per ton, and vessels from Montevideo or within the Capes, one current paper dollar per ton. The term of the contract to be 15 years; and the lights to be established within 60 days from its date.

### Exchange.—November 15th.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones.....	22
Patriot Doubloons.....	381 1/2
Spanish do.....	334
Bills on England per Doubloon.....	68 6d
Currency, per do.....	2 1/2
Do, Montevideo, per do.....	2 1/2
France, per Doubloon.....	frs. 86 1/2
United States do.....	2p. 10d. dist.
Rio Janeiro.....	1 p. 10d. prem.
Patriot Doubloons, highest during the week.....	335
Do lowest do.....	331 1/2

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

#### ARRIVALS.

- November 7th.
- Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo 6th inst. Passengers 20.
  - Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 6th inst. Passengers 91.
- November 8th.
- Agua da Prata, Brazilian brig, 202 tons, Rimo, from Parnaguá 24th October, to J. M. Sousa.
  - Humphrey Nelson, British barque, 454 tons, P. Nelson, from Rio Janeiro 27th October, to F. Arango and Co.
- November 9th.
- Virginie French barque, 281 tons, L. Cruger, from Bordeaux 11th August, Montevideo 8th inst., to P. C. Jourde.
  - General Pinto, National war steamer, from Bahia Blanca.

General Lopez, Paraguayan brig, 150 tons, M. Vicini, from Genoa 3rd August, Montevideo 7th inst., to Machain brothers.

November 10th.

Ranga, Spanish zonica, 127 tons, A. Colome, from Barcelona 21st August, Malaga 1st September, Montevideo 9th inst., to Martinez and Sons.

Vientos, Spanish polacre, F. Bertran, from Montevideo 8th inst., to E. Ochoa and Co., in ballast.

Lincoln, American barque, 305 tons, F. A. Merrill, from Boston 21th August, to S. B. Hale and Co.

Thorild, British barque, 330 tons, Leings, from Rio Janeiro 30th October, to Darbyshire Green and Co.

November 11th.

London, British barque, 239 tons, Sherwen, from Glasgow 28th August, to Rennie Tweedie and Co.

November 12th.

Moralidad, Spanish brig, 205 tons, F. Julia, from Barcelona 25th August, Malaga 9th September, to F. Buxareo.

Leon e French ship, 437 tons, Prevel, from Bordeaux 15th September, Montevideo 10th inst., to P. C. Jourde.

November 13th.

Constitucion, National steamer S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 12th inst.

Monai, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 12th inst.

Rio Bamba, National brig of war, from Bahia Blanca.

### SAILINGS.

November 6th.

Oasis, American barque, for Callao in ballast, dispatched by S. B. Hale and Co.

Constance, American barque, for Montevideo in ballast, dispatched by Breunholm.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Caridad, Spanish barque, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 4,075 quintals of red beef, 150 dry horse hides.

November 7th.

Mathilde, Danish brigantine for Brazil, dispatched by Rosenthal Goyen and Co., with 52 barrels tar, 49 boards, 10 lasts coal.

W. H. Newman, American barque, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Zimmermann and Co., with 259 oars, 400 barrels rosin, 14 rolls cordage.

November 8th.

Antilla, Spanish polacre, for Montevideo, in ballast, dispatched by German da Costa and Co.

Marlino 2°, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 3,219 quintals jerked beef, 70 dry ox and cow hides.

Enriqueta, Sardinian polacre, for Paysandú, in ballast, dispatched by B. Deifino.

Jason, Belgian barque for Brazil, in ballast dispatched by Martinez and Sons.

Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

November 9th.

Dolores, Spanish polacre, for Entre Rios, in ballast, dispatched by German da Costa.

November 10th.

Hamilton, American barque, for New York, dispatched by Zimmermann and Co., with 13,651 dry ox and cow hides, 1,282 salted do, 26 bales hair, 6,000 horns.

Bonito, American brigantine, for Brazil, in ballast, dispatched by S. B. Hale and Co.

Parana, Brazilian steamer for Parana.

November 11th.

Indus, British ship for Montevideo in ballast, dispatched by Darbyshire Green and Co.

Ceres, Danish brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Treussart and Co., with 6182 dry ox and cow hides, 350 do horse do, 73 bales sheep skins, 27 do wool, 50 do hair, 12,000 bones.

Centinel, Spanish brig, for Spain, dispatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 3,561 dry ox and cow hides.

Relanpago, National brigantine, for Montevideo.

November 12th.

May Queen, American barque, for New York, dispatched by Zimmermann and Co., with 9714 dry ox and cow hides, 13 bales and 60 seroons wool.

November 13th.

Duena di Genova, Sardinian barque for Fray Bentos, in ballast, dispatched by J. Caprice.

### Shipping List.

## H. A. GREEN.

### FOR LONDON.

British brig Margaret and Elizabeth, 319 tons, At Sanderson master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick dispatch.

Consignee, 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. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Brownells Grey and Co.

### FOR LONDON.

American bark Dublin, 375 tons, At F. 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. Rocouff, master, a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. E. Ochoa and Co.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Suffolk, 238 tons, At Allen master, has all her cargo engaged a shipping

Consignees Messrs James White and Co.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig Christina Carrell, 215 tons, At J. Bro-



kenshar master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Thomas Duguid and Co.

#### FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark, *Milzabeth*, 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 *Arcthusa*, 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 bark *Ipswich*, 235 tons, at. Langies master, is 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*, 295 tons, at. J. B. Bell master, a well known regular trader and will be ready to load in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. Renée Tweedie 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. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees, Vicente Claes and Sons.

#### FOR ANTWERP.

Hannoverian brig, *Stade*, 180 tons, at. Rieper master has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Has first rate accommodations for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. C. T. Gotting and Co.

#### FOR ANTWERP.

Danish brig, *Danewicko*, 200 tons, at. N. Mergensen master, has all her cargo engaged and will load the principle part in the inner roads.

Consignees, Messrs. Lehman brothers and Co.

#### FOR ANTWERP.

Prussian bark *Friedrick*, 309 tons, at. H. W. Sawerbrin master, is now loading and has disengaged room for a few tons of light freight.

Consignees, Messrs. Dunge Bornfeld and Co.

#### FOR ANTWERP.

Prussian bark, *Carl Friedrick*, 270 tons, at. Bartels master, now loading and has disengaged room for a few tons of light freight.

Consignees Messrs. Treussin 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 *Wessacumton*, 320 tons, at. Marsh master, has disengaged room for a few tons of light freight.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann Frazier and Co.

#### FOR ANTWERP.

American brigantine *Orelia*, 395 tons, at. J. Blanchard master, a most splendid opportunity, and will be ready to receive cargo in the Inner Roads in the course of a few days.

Consignee, F. Scilla, Esq.

#### FOR HAMBURG.

Hamburg brigantine, *Ernestine*, 150 tons, at. J. D. Boller master, a chartered vessel and has only room for passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Roemer del Sar & 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 NEW YORK.

American brigantine *Leonard Barry*, 146 tons, at. Barry master, will be ready to load in a few days and has disengaged room for bales and dry hides.

Consignees, E. H. Palmer Esq.

#### FOR VALPARAISO.

British bark, *Hamphrey Nelson*, 454 tons, at. Philip Nelson master, is a chartered vessel and has only room for passengers.

Consignee, Messrs. P. Arango & Co.

#### FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the Channel for orders  
Danish brig, *Otto*, 253 tons at C. Gronnebeck master.

Consignees, to Order.

American bark *Mizeppa*, 289 tons, at. Garvey master, a chartered vessel and has some room for passengers.

Consignees, Lind Pehr 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.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT, A CHARTERED SHIP.

The new at. for 10 years British barque *Hamphrey Nelson*, 454 tons, having full poop accommodations, can take passengers for the above part. For passage only, apply to Philip Nelson, Commander, or to H. A. Green, Ship Broker.

SHIPPING LIST  
OF  
H. Lezica & Sagory.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship, *Frederic*, 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.

Consignee, 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.

Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol and Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship, *Don Quichotte*, 359 tons, Boufloc 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 HAVRE.

French ship, *Albert*, at. 330 tons, Delamaro master, is ready to receive cargo, and has only room for a few bales or dry hides. Has handsome accommodations for passengers.

Consignee, A. Dunoyer Esq.

#### 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, Raschen 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*, 215 tons, Poutus master, has half of her cargo engaged and shipping. Has room for light freight and passengers.

Consignee, Blas Desnoy 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.

Consignees, Messrs. Gautier and Andrin.

#### FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark, *St. Louis*, 239 tons, Curet master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Ponce and Co.

#### FOR MARSEILLES.

French brig *Betty*, 163 tons, Bozard master, is a chartered vessel, and can only admit passengers and a few salted hides.

Consignees Messrs. Zumarán and Co.

#### FOR MARSEILLE.

French bark *France*, at. 336 tons, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Can accommodate a few passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Ponce and Co.

#### FOR MARSEILLES & GENOA.

Sardinian brig, *Gloja*, 160 tons, Dodero master, is now receiving cargo and has disengaged room for a few tons of dry hides or bales.

Consignees, Messrs. Guillet Bentarelli and Co.

#### FOR GENOVA.

The well known Sardinian bark *Marina*, 200 tons, Chiappi 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 *Apollo*, 200 tons, Padellani master, is now receiving cargo and only requires a few bales or dry hides, if offered immediately.

Consignees, S. Capelle Esq.

#### FOR GENOA.

Sardinian bark, *Roma*, 232 tons, Pozzo master, has the greatest part of her cargo on board, and only requires 1600 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.

#### FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The spacious and commodious dwelling house No. 147 calle Cuyo, containing 14 apartments, exclusive of kitchen and other appurtenances; of which apartments 11 are papered and finished in first rate style, and 3 of them with boarded floors. In the event of a sale convenient arrangements may be made as regards the terms of payment.

For further particulars, apply to the owner on the premises.

P. S. In the same establishment, an assortment of English bedsteads and other articles of furniture, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, with a view to winding up the present business. Nov 15 4p.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

An Irishman and his wife are desirous of obtaining a situation as steward and cook in town or country. They would not object to Quinta or Chica work. A note addressed A. B. and left at this Office, will be attended to.

#### TO LET.

Furnished apartments, Calle Reconquista No. 138. Nov 15-3p.

#### NOTICE.

The Partnership of James Black and Son, of this City was dissolved on the 30th day of September last, by mutual consent; the term of the original agreement having expired on that day, and notice is further given that Mr. James Black will liquidate the business of the late firm, continuing the same in his own name. Buenos Aires, November 14th 1856.

JAMES BLACK—WILLIAM BLACK.

Witnesses—FREDERICK HARGREAVES—WILLIAM WILSON. Nov. 15-3p.

## 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 Maypá 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 share.

For particulars apply to Mr. Horton, bar, raquero, Plaza 11 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 repacked Mess Beef in quantities as desired by.

A. LINES VAN BARLON, N.º 75, Calle Maypá.

#### 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 coppered-in (having been coppered three months ago,) and well lund in every respect.

For further particulars apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., calle La Defensa, N.º 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 Casa Teja, on the road to Chascomus, 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 handbuck Corral, a monte of good Fruit trees and numerous Poplars, Paradises, 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.º 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 Incaidores) taking passengers as far as the golpones partido de Ranchos; 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—Fare 1.00.

For particulars enquire of Mr. Heath at same Office. Nov. 8th 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 cord, or in less quantities at \$14 per lb. Families and Hotels can procure refrigerators at low prices, by giving notice at the Ice House, Hick's Hotel, or with Mr. Deacon, Club Estrangero; where all orders will be received and punctually attended to.

Confectors, 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 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.

#### 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 Macmillan'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 Maypá Street, between Tucuman and Tumbao, 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 Chana, with 17 1/2 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, 34 squares from the Church, for \$9,000.

For further particulars, apply at Maypá Street No. 269. N1st-3p.

#### PIANOS

From the most celebrated London manufacturers. Apply at 140 and 142 Calle Piedad. oc. 11-e-o

## 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 & Tuchwitz.

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.

#### REMOVAL.

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

#### 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 Defensa.

John Eastman y Ca.

oct—11—20p.

#### TO LET.

Desirable accommodations for a small family at a moderate rate, in the interior part of the house, No. 75 calle Maypá. There is a good water, on the premises. The rooms would be suitable for a counting room, being in a central situation. Oct. 18-e-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.

#### FOR SALE.

Superior English Breakfast tea, Souchong, in small boxes of 20 lbs. As also superior Sherry wine, in octave and quarter casks. Apply to Calle Defensa No. 69.

#### 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.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC & ELECTROTYPE ESTABLISHMENT.

71—Calle Representantes—71.

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

Lessons given in both of the above arts.

Paper on sale, suitable for monumental and landscape reproductions.

Buenos Aires, October 31, 1856.

CHARLES FELTSCHER.

oct-4-o.

#### NOTICE.

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

TO BE SOLD. A first rate pair of wrought iron gates, of English make and handsome design, for an opening of nine feet, suitable for a quinta or a street entrance, with 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 axles, suitable for moving timber, some doors and windows and a variety of other useful articles, including scaffolding timber. Apply to Clement H. Wilmot, Agent to the Contractors, at Calle 25 de Mayo No. 65, or at the Gas Works.

#### 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 acquints 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 Stato 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. aug 30 e-o.

**MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEAIN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THE 13<sup>TH</sup> INST. BRITISH.**

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Consignees
Aug. 8	Zg.	Margaret Elizabeth	219	Saunderson
Aug. 22	Bg.	Suffolk	338	Allen
Aug. 26	Dg.	Astare	327	Tessly
Sep. 6	Sp.	Sword Fish	345	Robertson
Sep. 9	Bg.	Christiana Carnall	218	Brokens
Sep. 22	Rk.	Elizabeth	294	Jack
Sep. 30	Bk.	Cristalina	266	Softley
Oct. 2	Bg.	Dantless	233	Reeves
Oct. 9	Bk.	Avehusa	339	Kinkpatrick
Oct. 17	Sch.	Eagle	233	Hunter
Oct. 17	Bg.	Don Juan	153	Mollar
Oct. 18	Bk.	Ipswich	157	Williams
Oct. 22	Bg.	Gauntlet	235	Langlois
Oct. 23	Bk.	Eona	206	Bell
Oct. 31	Bk.	Avehusa	476	Turner
Nov. 5	Bk.	Humphrey Nelson	249	Quanco
Nov. 8	Bk.	Iburiel	454	Nelson
Nov. 10	Bk.	London	330	Laing
Nov. 11	Bk.	London	239	Sherven

**AMERICAN.**

Sep. 13	Bk.	Wessacimoon	320	March
Sep. 30	Bk.	Lucilla	279	Canfield
Oct. 7	Bk.	Island Queen	460	Ruggica
Oct. 7	Bgn.	Mary Wilkins	265	Nickerson
Oct. 8	Sp.	B. Aymar	435	Sawyer
Oct. 9	Bk.	Mazoppa	289	Garvey
Oct. 9	Bk.	James Cook	300	Walton
Oct. 13	Bk.	Direcos	214	Kirwan
Oct. 14	Bk.	Malina	317	Gilky
Oct. 19	Bk.	Malina	378	Hunley
Oct. 20	Bk.	Bukin	146	Berry
Oct. 21	Bgn.	Leonard Berry	305	Meriell
Nov. 10	Bk.	Lincoln	320	March

**FRENCH.**

Aug. 22	Bk.	Mario	250	Rouvier
Aug. 27	Bk.	Coriolan	190	Pertus
Aug. 28	Sp.	Frederick	357	Venard
Sep. 7	Bg.	Frederick Eugenie	167	Loubet
Sep. 13	Sp.	Racine	469	Duhart
Sep. 18	Bk.	Les Amis de St. J. de Luz	239	Curet
Sep. 23	Pol.	St. Louise	308	Detrayat
Oct. 8	Sp.	Lilly	153	Besord
Oct. 15	Bg.	Betty	329	Bouffil
Oct. 17	Sp.	Don Quichote	599	Dorailien
Oct. 23	Sp.	Lormont	330	Delanare
Nov. 2	Sp.	Albert	234	Orizant
Nov. 9	Bk.	Virginie	437	Prevel
Nov. 12	Sp.	Leonie	130	Diez

**SPANISH.**

July 18	Bg.	Ferrolano	202	Aisina
July 20	Pol.	Luisa	238	Coli
Aug. 24	Bg.	Felipe	230	Gali
Aug. 26	Bg.	San José	224	Garriga
Aug. 28	Pol.	Soñia	216	Garrido
Aug. 28	Sp.	Union	399	Roaull
Aug. 30	Bk.	Hermosa Valenciana	154	Mora y Roset
Sep. 4	Bgn.	Pepe	165	Coites
Sep. 5	Bg.	Serafin	143	Duran
Sep. 6	Pol.	Merceditas	230	Roses
Sep. 6	Pol.	Tomas	492	Maistrynt
Sep. 6	Bk.	Rosa y Carmen	160	Zulueta
Sep. 7	Bk.	Muniques	245	Mirabell
Sep. 19	Bg.	Leguato	290	Madeño
Sep. 25	Bk.	Maria	170	Millet
Sep. 30	Bg.	Salvador	212	Isasi
Sep. 30	Bk.	Dos Amigos	256	Cofino
Sep. 30	Bk.	Villanova	138	Manco
Oct. 7	Bk.	Angelita	236	Maristany
Oct. 7	Pol.	Flora	136	Azene
Oct. 14	Bg.	Empressa	292	Garcia
Oct. 14	Bg.	Felix	211	Millet
Oct. 17	Zum.	Emeraldia	226	Estaté
Oct. 18	Bg.	Nuevo Pepito.	225	Mortorell
Oct. 22	Bg.	Cisneros	250	Perez
Oct. 31	Bk.	Genara	292	Casi
Nov. 3	Sp.	Isabel	127	Colome
Nov. 10	Zum.	Rengo	297	Bertran
Nov. 10	Pol.	Vicenta	128	Julia
Nov. 12	Bg.	Moralidad	232	Pozzo

**SARDINIAN.**

July 21	Bg.	Roma	210	Pagiano
Aug. 10	Bg.	Apollo	286	Protesta
Aug. 26	Pol.	Abdul Mejid	258	Zino
Aug. 26	Pol.	Marina	256	Compedonico
Sep. 13	Pol.	Corro II	256	Ferrato
Sep. 22	Bg.	Delfino	306	Pozzo
Sep. 30	Bg.	Yi	140	Baner
Oct. 13	Bg.	Zilia	216	Vasallo
Oct. 17	Pol.	Gli Amici	111	Musso
Nov. 3	Bg.	Giuseppe	256	Gomez
Nov. 3	Pol.	Bella Maria	131	Dizio

**BRAZILIAN.**

Sep. 4	Bg.	Navegante	127	Diaz
Sep. 24	Sch.	Zeloza	160	Cello
Sep. 27	Sch.	Venus	156	Bastos
Oct. 12	Bg.	Bon Fin	191	Pinto
Oct. 13	Bg.	Duque da 3.	202	Rino
Nov. 3	Bg.	Hercules	242	Grownbeck
Nov. 8	Bg.	Agua da Praia	260	Mogens

**DANISH.**

Sep. 24	Bk.	Otto	150	Rieper
Sep. 30	Bg.	Darnewick	167	Beechmann
Oct. 17	Bgn.	Betty	198	Ruiji

**HANNOVERIAN.**

Sep. 6	Bg.	Stade	363	Yanveen
Sep. 27	Bgn.	Sidonie	229	Lourens
Oct. 6	Bg.	Diligentia	320	Bruynseks

**DUTCH.**

Aug. 24	Bk.	H. E. Susanne	363	Yanveen
Oct. 9	Bg.	Anna Lena	229	Lourens
Oct. 18	Bk.	Pantalon	320	Bruynseks

**BUENOS AYREAN.**

Sep. 30	Bgn.	M tino	165	M tino
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**HAMBURG.**

Oct. 2	Bgn.	Ernestine	128	Mollar
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**SWEDISH.**

Oct. 15	Bk.	Condor	479	Terstron
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**NORWEGIAN.**

Oct. 15	Sp.	Peri	600	Sunne
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**PRUSSIAN.**

Sep. 30	Bk.	Carl Freddrich	270	Bartels
Sep. 30	Bk.	Friedrich	300	Sauerber.

**BREMEN.**

Aug. 27	Bk.	Herschell	303	Raschen
Oct. 7	Bk.	Lessing	356	Fredricks

**BELGIAN.**

Oct. 22	Bg.	Boussale	135	Riwite
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**PORTUGUESE.**

Oct. 18	Bk.	Amazonas	303	Dos Santos
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**HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway: Sir—At the age of 13, 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 cold, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distressing, 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 decided 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 39 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 scorbatic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in seven or eight days, 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.

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 healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and to my surprise it was cured, 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
- Bad Breasts
- Burns
- Blisters
- Rite of Moschetoes and Rheumatism
- Sand Flies
- Cold-bay
- Chiefo foot
- Chilblains
- Chapped hands
- Corns (soft)
- Cancers
- Contracted and stiff joints
- Eclampsias
- Fistulas
- Gout
- Glandular Swellings
- Lumbago
- Wounds
- Yaws
- Sore Nipples
- Sore throats
- Skin diseases
- Scurvy
- Sore-heads
- Tumours
- Wounds

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

**NOTICE.**

A reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information at the British Consulate in this City, as may lead to the apprehension of five desertors, who left the British brig Isabella lying at Santa Candida, on the night of the 25th ultimo, taking with them said vessels new jolly boat, [culiker built about 18 feet long] four oars and all her sails and rigging, as well as one of the ship's studding sails. The mens names and description are as follow.

Williams—About 45 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches, fair, with gray in his hair—a Welchman.

Monson—Is about 5 feet 2 inches, fair and spotted complexion, with rather sandy whiskers.

Green—Is about 5 feet 2 1/2 inches fair, and about 24 years of age.

Svenson—Is tall and stout, large features, and black hair, about 24 years—a native of Scotland.

Wolf—Same height and build, abot 38 years old—a Swede.

FRANK PARISH.  
Buenos Ayres, 10th September 1856.

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Jy 12-12p No. 15 calle May 96.

**NOTICE.**

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

FRANK PARISH, Acting Consul Genl.

British Consulate General Buenos Ayres 26 Sept. 1856.]

**HOTEL DE ROMA.**

The attention of the Foreign Residents in Buenos Aires is respectfully invited by the Proprietor Salvador Leuchiani, 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 Hotel de Paris.

The choice stock of wines is particularly recommended. Well furnished and airy rooms be let.