

eral, consul or vice consul of this nation, shall take part in the inventory, deposit, sealing up and disposal of the property of the deceased in common with the executor or curator of the Government may appoint, till the distribution of the property among the lawful heirs or creditors.

17th.—The navigation of the rivers Parana, Paraguay and Bermejo is completely free, and common for Argentine and Paraguayan merchant and war vessels, in conformity with the dispositions existing in both Republics.

18th.—Both the Contracting Parties shall mutually respect the fiscal regulations that may be established for the security of the fiscal interests on the coasts of their respective dominions, without interfering in any way with the course of navigation and legitimate commerce, either by the imposition of transit duties, by detention, search, embargo or other impediments, to the prejudice of commercial interest.

19th.—The ports and channels declared open for foreign commerce, or that may be declared open by the Paraguayan Government, are open for all vessels cargo and effects, that sail under the Argentine flag; and Paraguayan vessels shall enjoy equal privileges in the ports and channels of the Argentine Confederation, declared open, or that may hereafter be declared open for foreign commerce.

20th.—The High Contracting Parties recognize as Argentine and Paraguayan vessels, such as sail under the flag of either Republic, and that are registered, commanded and manned according to their respective laws.

21st.—In case either of the two Contracting Parties should be at war with a third Power, the two States accept the principle that the neutral flag covers the merchandise, except articles that are contraband of war, and officers and soldiers in the service of the enemy.

For the same reason, neutral property under the enemy's flag shall be reputed hostile. This principle is not applicable to nations that do not recognize and observe it.

22d.—Consular Agents shall be mutually admitted for the protection of their respective commerce; who shall enjoy in the place of their residence, the immunities accorded to those of the same class of the most favoured nation. Their papers and archives shall be inviolable.

23d.—The Consuls and the employees in the consulate, are exempt from all public service, imposts or contributions, excepting those they are bound to pay for their commerce, industry and property, and in other respects they are subject to the laws of their respective States.

24th.—The settlement of the boundaries between the Argentine Confederation and the Republic of Paraguay is postponed.

25th.—Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding article, the Island of Apitá in the Paraná, is declared to belong to the Argentine Confederation, and that of Ysireta to Paraguay.

26th.—The High Contracting Parties engage to establish and defray within their respective territories, one or more monthly posts to convey the public and official correspondence from the one State to the other, on the days and to the points that shall be specially determined.

27th.—The letters and correspondence that bear the frank stamp of the place where they proceed, shall pass free of postage through either of the States.

28th.—The letters and correspondence conveyed by the posts of either of the High Contracting Parties, in transit for foreign countries or for different points of either State, shall be forwarded to their destination by the same conveyances established for transmission of the correspondence of the post office establishment where they are received.

29th.—Should the letters and correspondence referred to in the preceding article, for a foreign country or for any point of either of the Contracting States, be intransmissible for its destination without being prepaid, it shall not on that account be delayed in its course. In such case the Administration despatching it shall anticipate the amount of postage charging the same to account of the Administration whence it proceeded, for which purpose they shall keep accounts, respectively, that shall be balanced every six months, and paid in the form both Governments may accord. The basis of this prepayment shall be the tariff in vigour at the Administration that intervened in the despatch of the correspondence. For this end the tariff shall be mutually communicated.

30th.—The official correspondence of the respective Governments, and that of their diplomatic Agents, consuls, plenipotentiaries or other public agents, intended for reviews, or other publications, intended for shall be free of postage through both States.

31st.—The present Treaty shall be completely ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the City of the Paraná, provisional Capital of the Argentine Confederation, within three months, or sooner should it be possible.

32d.—The declaration made in the 25th Article of this treaty is definitive; all the other stipulations, with exception of the provisions of the 24th Article, shall be valid for six years reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

In testimony whereof, we the Plenipotentiaries of the Argentine Confederation and of the Republic of Paraguay, have signed this treaty in duplicate, and sealed it with the seal of our respective arms.

Done in the City of Asuncion, Capital of the Republic of Paraguay, this 29th day of the month of July, 1856.

L. S. TOMAS GUIDO.
L. S. NICOLAS VASQUEZ.

Water works.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that the Government has concluded an arrangement with Mr. Bragge for the erection of water-works, to supply the Capital with that indispensable element of life, comfort and industry. The conditions have not transpired; they cannot fail to be an improvement on the present system; and what is all-important, we know from experience that Mr. Bragge will execute promptly and well what he has undertaken. We congratulate all parties concerned on this auspicious event, and shall feel much pleasure in giving details, as soon as we can procure them in a reliable shape.

Amende Honorab e

As the British Packet was the first to denounce the flagrant injustice of which Senor Calvo was the victim; we feel much complacency in revocating from the National of Thursday last the following article:—

GIVE EVERY MAN HIS OWN.

[Communicated.]

"The community has seen that the European press begins to defend Buenos Ayres against the calumnies of Urquiza's Government, and that the important letter of Senor Sarmiento has been inserted in the leading journals. We also know that all the Consuls of the State were striving to give the greatest possible publicity to the different circulars of the Minister of Government, which will suffice to make Europe render due justice to our country.

"In this important triumph the name of Mr. Nicolas Calvo, who contributed so essentially to the result does not appear. From the time Senor Velaz took charge of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Mr. Calvo recommended and demonstrated the importance of putting in movement the Consuls of the State. The Minister adopted the idea without any reservation, and faithfully carried it into effect.

"Mr. Calvo is author of the laws that made Bahia Blanca a free port. The Government ordered his speeches on the point to be published in the Official Journal and even made a special edition of them, with the laws respecting the free ports of Bahia Blanca and Patagonas, which was remitted to the Consuls. The Minister of Government allowed him to draw up the Circular relative to these laws, in which the expediency of these measures was demonstrated.

"It is proper the public should know the services of each individual."

The Murderers of Fiorini.

Mrs. Fiorini and her two principal accomplices have been sentenced to capital punishment. In consequence petitions were signed imploring a commutation of the punishment as regards the murderers.

We respect the sentiments in which the measure originates, but in view of the enormity of her crime, and the necessity of a solemn example, we must say she has slender claims to human sympathy or generosity.

At the same time if the principal is to be saved, in deference to her sex, we cannot see why the accomplices should be sacrificed.

We accept the act of clemency; but let it be attended, consistent and complete, otherwise we are in danger of losing sight of the general principles that should regulate the administration of human justice.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Southampton mails.

The general news on this occasion have very little interest.

No political movement has taken place, but there appears to be a vague apprehension of new complications, arising out of the situation of affairs in Italy.

The harvest, though much later than usual, has been secured in tolerable condition, and is supposed to amount to a fair average.

Meanwhile business was threatened by a general monetary crisis, the best explanation of which we append, as its effects must eventually reach us, though we trust in a modified shape. We quote from the Bankers' Magazine:—

Review of the Money Market for September.

There has been a sudden and unfavourable alteration in the appearance of financial and mercantile affairs during the past month. Although the reports respecting the result of the harvest are not quite so favourable as anticipated, little doubt is entertained that adequate supplies will be secured for consumption; and therefore, if low prices do not rule, it is not likely that we shall see a high range of quotations. Other considerations, however, than those associated with the yield of the crops have thus temporarily interfered with the easiness of the money market. The demand for trading purposes has not been extensive, and full provision could be made for any inquiry which may spring up before the close of the year. But it is not even in this direction that the slightest apprehension is created. The principal causes are identified with the absorption of silver for remittance to India and the East, and the rumours circulated with regard to new political embarrassments. These latter will probably not be found to be of much importance, but a drain of specie through any channel is usually followed with discouraging results.

In the present instance the effect is perceived through the advance in the rates of discount by the continental state banks, who have in all cases gone to 5 and 6, while in some 8 and 9 per cent is the maximum point attained. The bank of France having followed in the same course, the directors of the Bank of England, it is thought, will have to pursue a similar policy, and under the circumstances, a general feeling of uneasiness is occasioned. The India and China mail of the 4th will take out the largest amount of specie ever forwarded by one steamer to that destination, the total being expected to reach £1,250,000. At the latest moment there is a great demand for money at the current rate of 4 1/2 per cent, and the usual allowance for deposits is made.

The range in English securities has been nearly two per cent, and the fall is equal to about one and a half per cent. A variety of causes have operated to bring about this result, but the principal uneasiness has been occasioned through the gradual advance in the rates of discount by the continental banks, who are attempting to arrest the drain of silver. Political affairs have likewise exerted some influence, and it is thought in some quarters that fresh European conflicts may take place. Although the demand for money has been well supported, the value of Exchange Bills has not experienced any sensible depression.

Foreign stocks have fluctuated from one to four per cent, and the market remains heavy. The operations have been more extensive than usual, the speculators having sold for a fall; in this they have proved successful, as the decline in the principal cases shows. Turkish, Dutch, and Russian have experienced the chief alteration, but other descensions have likewise been unfavourably influenced by the nature of the transactions carried out; at the latest moment quotations generally exhibit heaviness.

In railway shares the movement has been also against the support of present quotations. The market has, however, not been altogether depressed, there having been an occasional recovery from the decline; but the tendency on the whole has been in an adverse direction. English, as well as foreign, have suffered from these operations, and Indian have participated in the average reaction.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been subjected to some fluctuation, and the market is in a weakly condition. All descriptions have suffered more or less, but those of the new establishments have experienced the greatest decline. Sales have no doubt been forced by small holders, who do not desire to continue responsible any longer than they are compelled by law to support it. In the course of a few weeks, it is believed that business in these securities will assume a more settled appearance.

Interesting Diplomatic Intelligence.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

Paris, Sept. 4, 1856.

All the details in regard to the Maritime Law, and the causes which shaped the sentiments of Mr. Marcy's circular, have not yet been made public. After being made acquainted with certain occurrences which preceded the signing of the "Declaration of Paris," the reader will perhaps be astonished at the address of language which pervades Mr. Marcy's circular.

More than two years ago, as is stated in the circular, propositions were made by the Government of the United States to the maritime nations, for the adoption of the principles contained in the second and third paragraphs of the "declaration of Paris." The French Government acknowledged the justice of these principles and the propriety of their adoption. The English Government also acknowledged their justice, and so far as heard from the other maritime nations occurred. But there was a question of national amour propre which prevented England and France at least from signing the American propositions. They felt unwilling that the United States should occupy the position of taking the lead in so great a question as that of regulating the maritime law of the world. So they procrastinated, and urged the war as a reason for their hesitation. But France seemed more willing to bring the affair to a close than England, and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had gone so far in his communication with the American Government as to give the latter the assurance—if not in so many words, at least in the general tenor of his communication—that his adhesion to the American pro-

positions was secured. Up to the period of the commencement of the Peace Congress at Paris all the communications and conversations of M. Walewski with the American Minister at Paris looked to this result. The American Government had no complaint but that of hesitation.

But all at once the Foreign Minister ceased to talk on this subject. If it was introduced, he evaded it. There was evidently something wrong, and our Minister was not long in penetrating the difficulty. A plan was proposed [by whom it is not known] by which the honor of introducing a new maritime law should be taken out of the hands of the American Government and given to the great nations of Europe convened in the Peace Congress of Paris. This was the origin of the Maritime Declaration of the Congress of Paris. If the United States had not been on the point of securing the honor of this piece of diplomacy the "Maritime Declaration" would never have figured as an appendage to the celebrated Peace Treaty of the 30th March. But for the interference of the United States in this question, it would never have been thought of by the Peace Congress; or if it had been thought of and proposed, it would have been treated as a subject not within the province of that body to discuss.

Neither would it do to adopt the measure as proposed by the United States. So two other measures were added: one useless, because unmeaning [that relating to blockades], and the other abolishing a measure which takes from the United States, in case of its adoption, a great portion of her strength in time of war. These two measures, easy enough for France and England to adopt, gave to the "Paris declaration" a form of originality which permits the Congress to claim the initiative in the affair, to the exclusion of the United States.

The French members of the Congress, I am told, made a proposition that the United States should be allowed to participate in that part of the proceedings which related to the consideration of this law; but it was urged that, as the sitting of the Congress was limited to a month, it would be impossible for the American Minister to confer with his Government in time to participate by authority in its action, and that it was not likely he was authorized beforehand for such an emergency. The American Government, therefore, was treated as if she had never uttered a wish on the subject of maritime law; in other words, she was placed on a footing with all the other nations of the world non-signers of the Treaty of Paris: Here is our law, will you sign it?

I think that the reader will agree with me that the language of Mr. Marcy in reply to this question is, in view of the circumstances, too mild in tone.

The Count Walewski, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given notice that he will reply to Mr. Marcy's note. His reply will first be submitted to the other Powers signers of the Maritime Declaration of Paris. I am told that M. Drouyn de L'Hays, the ablest diplomat of France, supports the views embraced in Mr. Marcy's note.

As you already know, this note of the American Secretary, although anticipated to a certain extent in its positions, has fallen among the diplomats of Europe like a firebrand. The discussions of the journals are only the reflection of this excitement in the diplomatic ranks. In all the attacks of which it has been the object, but two proofs have been brought forward which weigh heavily against it. These are, first, a document of Benjamin Franklin, written while Minister in France, in which it is declared that justifying its inhuman and uncivilized, that in the total of its results it is useless, and may even become worse than useless by the idle and pernicious habits which it engenders in those who are engaged in it. And second, the Annual Message of President Polk to Congress in 1846, where, in speaking of the war then going on with Mexico, he flatly condemns the system of giving letters of marque. In that year the Mexican Government sent to Cuba and Porto Rico blank commissions for corsairs and blank certificates of naturalization to Gen. Salas, President Polk immediately invoked the treaty of the 20th of October, 1795, by the terms of which, if either citizens of the United States or subjects of Spain should receive letters of marque to act as privateers, they should be punished as pirates. It is therefore urged against Mr. Marcy's note, that the theory which he now urges against the Congress of Paris tends to justify retroactively the conduct of the Mexican Government.

The report that the American Government had advanced the salary of its Minister at Paris to an equality with that of London, has been the source of satisfaction to the French Government. In Europe the salary of a Minister is almost a political question for the salary being supposed always to exceed the necessary expenses, they estimate the compliment which a foreign nation wishes to pay by the respective amounts they pay their diplomatic agents (titles being equal). The price of living in Paris and London is about the same, the amount of business to perform at each legation is equal or nearly so, and when the bill of last year passed, giving the Minister at London a preference in salary over the Minister at Paris, the French Government did not exactly understand it.

In like manner the French Government has raised the salary of its Minister at Washington from eighty to a hundred and ten thousand francs. But this still falls short of the pay of the British Minister, when there is one, which I understand to be thirty thousand dollars. But France urges that she transacts very little of her official business with the American Government at Washington, and that in consequence her augmentation took place some time ago, at the instigation of the American Minister here, and it is now probable, since the passage of the act equalizing the pay of the American Minister at London and Paris, that the pay of the French Minister at Washington will be brought up to that of the English Minister at the same point. The American Government could not expect, looking at this question as a point of etiquette, that the French Government would be justified in paying M. Sartiges at Washington the same salary as it pays M. de Persigny at London, since the latter is an Ambassador, and must sustain his rank as such.

The American Minister at Paris has been astonished lately to see in circulation in the journals of the United States and France a report that he was about to resign his post. Mr. Mason has expressed no such intention, and regrets that a report which puts him in a false position before the Government to which he is accredited, should have been put in circulation.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., Mr. Thomas Shirecliffe Parkinson, aged 46 years. A native of Yorkshire, and for 24 years a resident in this city. Very highly respected by every one who knew him. n22-2p

EXPORTS—November 29th.

Ball of cow hides, and calf skins, duty 2 dol. each, ex.	
Dry Matadero, narrow without bills, 28 & 30 lbs.	59 & 60m
Do. Matadero, narrow ex and cow, 28 & 30 lbs.	71 & 72
Do. Matadero, narrow without bills, 25 lbs.	54 & 55
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs.	54 & 60
Do. North America, 21 & 23 lbs.	53 & 70
Hides of all states, from cartons, 168 & 171 lb.	168 & 171
Do. of low weights, say average 17 lbs.	65 & 70 1/2
Hides calf skins, say average 7 lbs. scarce.	69 & 70
Ox hides, salted, 60 & 65 lbs per 100 lbs. scarce.	4 58 1/2
Cow hides salted, 55 lbs. per 100 lbs. scarce.	4 47
Duty 1 dollar each.	
Horse do. each, dry.	35 & 48
Do. do. salted of 92 & 95 lbs.	185 & 191 1/2
Duty per cent. of value.	
Nonata, dry, each, pesada of 45 lbs.	60rs.
Duty 3 dol. per doz.	
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 80 lbs. common.	100 & 120cp.
Do. 45 lbs. washed.	80 & 100
Natria, per lb.	4 4 1/2
Wool, duty 28 per arroba.	
Ordinary, duty per 25 lbs.	35 & 40
Do. white, do.	55 & 60
Ordinary, washed	80 & 95
Do. washed, do.	120 & 140
Fine dirty	120 & 110
Do. washed	140 & 150
Free.	
Cordova, haled	35 & 35
Entreros, washed haled	4 & 28 1/2
Horse hair, duty 2 dol. per arroba	
Do short, arroba, do.	90 & 95
Do mixed do.	112 & 140
Do long do.	120 & 120
Cow hair, clean	100
Animal oil or tallow melted, or raw	
1 dol.	
Tallow, with grease, arroba, or 11 1/2 lbs. silver.	35 & 24
Tallow pure arroba	35 & 24
Do. white, arroba, say haled.	8 & 150
Horns, duty 4 1/2 Ox mixed.	1450 & 1800
Inferior do.	700 & 800
Do. Cow.	150 & 600
Ostrich, feathers, duty 4 1/2	114 & 12
Long black, lbs. loose.	7 & 10
Long black, woren.	7 & 10
Do. white, loose.	7 & 9
Do. white loose.	5 & 14
Jerked beef, duty 85 per q. d. sil.	5 & 6 c.
Bones, thin and narrow 4 1/2	130 & 170
Mares grease, sp 8	270 & 280
Goat skins, per dozen.	825 & 34

All the produce of the Argentine Provinces free of duty on their Exportation.

All the above prices as silver are based on \$17 per oz. excepting Salt, Horse Hides and Jerked Beef, which are \$16 to the pound.

(a) All prices of tallow nominal.
(b) Without casks.

EXCHANGE—November 29.

Spanish Dollars and Patcones	224
Parrot Doubloons	336
Spanish Dollars	341
Bills on England per Dollar	2 1/2
Currency per dol.	2 1/2
do. do.	par
France, per Doubloon	fr. 84
United States	dut
do. do.	1 1/2
Patrot Doubloons, highest during the week	310
do. lowest	334

THE FRIEND OF ALL.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MINACIOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY. Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorabjee Chetty, of Allahabad, dated 17th of October 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir:—For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, disordered state of the liver, together with melancholy and drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most clever native physicians, but strange to state, my ruddy only increased. Being a strict Musliman, I knew what to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are forbidden by our holy religion.)

(Signed) BABOO SORABJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavius Martin of the London Mission, dated Maulmain, May 19th 1844.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir:—Among my various travels, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills in many cases where medical skill has been defied, particularly a most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has never been present since. I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the facts. A poor woman, at this place, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint she was tapped eight times, within six months. I visited her myself, and gave her a box of your pills, and after taking them, she seemed better; she continued them, and persevered for about nine weeks, when she was perfectly cured; and has since through the blessings of providence enjoyed the best of health. They are a truly invaluable remedy for females at the term of life, and for young women with obstructions in their health.

Yours truly, OCTAVIUS MARTIN.

WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM! ANTERIA CURED—AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!

Copy of a letter from Charles Smith Esq., of Havana, dated March 12th 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir:—I have been a resident here for the last seven years and during the whole of that time, (all within the last five months) suffered unceasingly with asthma, attended with continual spitting of blood which completely took my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but unfortunately my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this terrible condition I commenced using your Pills, after continuing them for 3 weeks the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now relish the most simple food.

I remain Sir, your obliged Servant, (Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut. Thompson,) of Singapore, dated the 18th of July, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir:—For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion, the least thing deterring me from attending to my ordinary avocations although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago when my health seemed totally to have fled, a friend kindly advised me to try your Pills, which after some persuasion I commenced to use; I must confess they quickly produced a change for the better, and by continuing them, every symptom of my disorder disappeared and I am now perfectly cured; my health being better than it has been for the last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to mention, that my daughter aged sixteen who suffered considerably for two years, has just been restored to health by your invaluable Pills. I am, Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine), and your obedient Servant. (Signed) JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Bleue Indigestion
Anemia Lumbago
Painful Complaints Liver complaints
Blotches on the Skin Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Consumption (wels Scrophula, or King's Evil)
Debility Stomachic Throat

Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Female Irregularities
Tumors
Ulcers
Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness, from what ever. &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug-Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

Notice:—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.

Hotel de Roma. The attention of the Foreign Residents in Buenos Ayres is respectfully invited by the Proprietor Salvador Lantuejoli, 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 in particular recommended. Well furnished and airy rooms to be let.

For sale or to let. The spacious and commodious dwelling house No. 147 calle Cuyo, containing 14 apartments, exclusive of kitchen and other appertences; of which apartments 11 are prepared and finished in first rate style, and 8 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. N.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 no object to Quinta or Chaera work. A note addressed A. B. and left at this Office, will be attended to.

To let. Furnished apartments, Calle Reconquista No. 138. N.15—3p.

Notice. The Co-partnership of James Black & 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 Ayres, November 14 1856. JAMES BLACK.—WILLIAM BLACK. WITNESSES: FREDERICK HARGREAVES.—WILLIAM WILSON. N.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 Ayres, 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. N.8—3p.

Land for sheep. A superior piece of land capable of feeding from 3 to 4000 sheep, with new houses, quita and every convenience for a fine class establishment, about 12 leagues from Buenos Ayres, will either be sold, let, or given on shares.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Horton, barracorder, Plaza 11 de Setiembre, or to Mr. Parker, Boot store corner of Piedad and Reconquista. N.8—3p.

Salted Beef and Pork. For sale in deposit new prime Pork and re-packed Mess Beef in quantities as desired by. A. LINES VAN BLARCOM. No. 75, Calle Maypú.

For sale. The good American bark Lucilla, of Boston, of 270 tons register, & capacity of 500 tons weight, built of the best materials, coppered and copperfastened (having been coppered three months ago,) and well found in every respect.

For further particulars apply to Zimmerman Frazier & Co., calle de la Defensa, No. 69, or to Capt. Caulfield—on board.

The vessel is at present anchored in the Inner Roads. N.8—4p.

Pianos. From the most celebrated London manufactory. Apply at 140 and 142 Calle Piedad. oc.11—c.o.

Remove. Edward Ashworth & Co., from 144 calle Piedad, to 142 in the same street.

Chaera for sale.

A superior Chaera 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 Chaera "San Ignacio." It fronts a principal road and is advantageously situated for a store—has eight good and comfortable ranchos, a new handsome Corral, a moule of good fruit-trees, and numerous pigeons, Partridges, Willows &c. and a large Pig-stable, a part of the ground is fenced with wire, several agricultural implements on the place.

Further explanation may be had by calling at No 114, calle Victoria. N.8—3p.

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 Indiciadores) taking passengers as far as the galpones 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.—Pare \$ 100.

For particulars enquire of Mr. Heath at same Office. N.8—12p.

Superior Claret Wine. For family use. A few casks and cases of very superior Levite, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at CROKER HALL & Co. n.22—3p Calle Reconquista, No. 7.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the American Church and congregation, that until the return of the Rev. G. D. Carrow, all the services of said church will be conducted in the North American Seminary, calle Corrientes No. 175, at the usual times.

HENRY R. NICHOLSON, Minister. n.23—3p.

REPEATING PISTOLS &c. &c. LINAY AND 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, a sporting guns and pistols of various classes.

Eley Brothers' 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. N.1—4p.

British Library. The Committee beg to acquaint the subscribers that they have received per packet of October, upwards of 100 volumes of new and interesting works amongst which are the following:—

Vols. 3 and 4 of Macaulay's, England. Brougham Contributions to the Edinburgh Review.

Sir E. Belcher's, the Last of the Arctic Voyages. Sam Slick, American Home, &c., &c. N.1—4p.

The Northern Insurance Company. ESTABLISHED 1856. FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE ON HOME AND ABROAD. CAPITAL £1,259,760 Sterling.

Head Offices. London 1, Moorgate Street—Edinburgh 20 St. Andrew Square—Aberdeen 1, King Street, Glasgow 19, St. Vincent Place.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents in this City, and will be happy to furnish prospectuses of the company, as well as every particular respecting insurance.

JOHN EASTMAN & Co. Nos. 5 and 7, Calle Defensa. O.11—20p.

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 a saline water, on the premises. The rooms would be suitable for a counting room, being in a central situation. O.18—c.o.

Photographic and 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 rectifications required to adapt them to this climate.

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

Buenos Ayres, October 3d. 1856. O.4—c.o. CHARLES FELSCHER.

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA

IN THE HORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

NOVEMBER 27th.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes British ships like Harris, W. Robertson, Christiana Carrall, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes American ships like Wessonscon, Lantilla, Benjamin Aymar, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes French ships like Coridan, Racine, Les arnes de St. Jean, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Danish ships like Otto, Dannevirke, Betty.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Dutch ships like Van Veen, Lourens, Veld.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Hanoverian ships like Stale, Diligantia.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Hamburg ships like Ernstine, Canoo.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Swedish ships like New York, Wretinan.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Norwegian ships like A. C. Sams, Marstrand.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Prussian ships like Carl Friedrich, Friedr.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Bremen ships like Herschel, Lessing.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Portuguese ships like Amazons.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Spanish ships like Ferrolano, Venturita, Felipe.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Brazilian ships like Navegante, Diaz.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, DATE, TONS, MASTER, FLAG, CONSULS, DESTINATION. Includes Sardinian ships like Apollo, Marina, Delino.

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