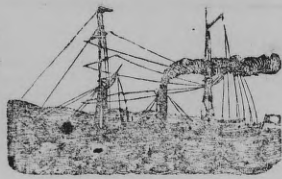


LA NACION



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1572.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday December 6, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Address of the American Members of Congress to the People of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—There are circumstances which call for the appeal we make to your most earnest attention. The times appear to us startling and critical. There are aspects in the pending contest, that are not to be disguised that are of the most important nature. We cannot, therefore, forbear freely to communicate some of our apprehensions before we separate here, and to call upon you at once to look full in the face any dangers which may seem to impend over the greatest popular government on earth.

Two of the political parties in the country have pitched a Presidential battle upon sectional issues, and of so fearful a character as to stir the deepest passions of the American people. Though in seeming conflict, it can be perceived that those parties have in such sort co-operated as to press upon the country one exciting issue after another, until by dint of continued exasperation they have nearly succeeded in arraying in hostile columns one-half of the States of the Union against the other. They appear mutually to have employed all the energies of party power to engender sectional distrust, prejudice and crimination, and now, for the first time in the history of the government, we find a truly formidable party, fully organized, and using every effort in their power to combine the non-slaveholding States of the Union, in a struggle for the executive power of the confederacy. In that organization are included men who are supposed to be conservative and national, but who are believed to be led by excitement or misconception, into movements which, in their cooler moments, they cannot but recoil from, as they would from pestilence and famine.

Its management has been essentially controlled by leaders who, under all circumstances, have steadily kept up an active, unceasing and implacable warfare upon the institutions of the slaveholding States. Should such a party unfortunately succeed, in the present distracted state of the public mind, in electing a sectional President, supported alone by the voters of the non-slaveholding States, we have too much reason to apprehend that there might instantly spring into existence a movement of resistance, the consequence of which no human wisdom can foresee, and no lover of his country or friend of popular government anywhere could fail, in all coming time, sadly to deplore.

We do not believe they can succeed, but we may be really "reading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation."

But the republican party is not alone responsible for those appalling issues, nor is its success the only danger to the stability of the government in its present form. The democratic party has eagerly and rashly seized upon these momentous issues, and wielded them as the thunder bolts of party warfare. They have thriven to madden the South, and to concentrate Southern votes upon their candidates, as the abolitionists have striven to madden the North, to concentrate Northern votes upon their candidates.

When their extreme measures are resisted they taunt nations men in the South as "sub-missionists," or worse than submissionists, as the abolitionists taunt national men in the North as "dough-faces," or worse than dough-faces.

They have apparently struggled to bring about the formation of geographical parties, such as the Father of his Country so emphatically warned us against, based upon questions immediately tending to split the Union asunder; and they have seemingly done this for the petty purpose of securing a temporary party triumph. The Union in form at least—we think, would survive the success of such a party for the present; but its triumph would probably keep the furnaces of sectional passion red hot, and ultimately, and it may be at no distant day, its rash errors would engender a storm of sectional conflict, beneath which the government would sink into ruins. We think they too will fail.

But we believe the time has come when the common safety requires that one rising sectional heat of those parties should be cooled. The time has come when national, conservative men, respecting the constitution, true to their whole country, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of disunion, should stand shoulder to shoulder,

and unite in placing at the head of the government a chief magistrate in whose capacity, honesty and patriotism all could confide. The national American party have now presented such a man—one who has been tried and found faithful to every trust—who, being suddenly called upon to take the helm of government, at a time when the heavens were lurid with the angry tempest of 1849-'50, so successfully rode out that storm, so faithfully and gallantly secured the safety of the noble Ship of State, as to win from an admiring people the most heroic plaudits. "Well done! thou good and faithful servant!"

We point you to another fearful cancer on the body politic—the humiliating struggle now going on between the democratic and republican parties for the foreign vote, and to the tremulous apprehensions expressed for the fate of the one or other of those parties, as the uncertain movements of the Germans which oscillate between them. We warn you that the fate of this great government may soon be equally dependent upon the unstable movements of those mighty masses, fresh from the monarchies of Europe. Large portions of our Union are already overflowing with a foreign population—a population such as has been itself utterly incapable of sustaining popular governments in the Old World. So immense is now the influx that we can scarcely be regarded as the same, or the descendants of the same people we were twenty years ago. Where, and in what is this to end? Millard Fillmore alone, of the candidates for the Presidency, has refused to court this gigantic and growing element of power. While he has no hostility to foreigners, he frankly warns his countrymen, that is safer for American born citizens to rule the destinies of America. Having witnessed their deplorable condition in their own fatherlands, he would share with them all the privileges and blessings of ours, save the single privilege of seizing the reins of government, and overturning the car of State, in which we are all passengers. We beseech you to see the dangers we have briefly glanced at, and to shun them before it is too late for ever.

We urge you to unite with us in the support of the patriot statesman, who has always fearlessly outspoken his sentiments—who has fearfully made the constitution his guiding star—who has risen from an apprentice boy to the Presidency—who, when President, frowned upon disorganizers and radicals, North and South, and with the aid of conservative whigs and democrats, bravely restored peace to a distracted country—who has just said, "If there be those, either North or South, who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me."

From the moment Mr. Fillmore was first placed in nomination, every effort has been resorted to to induce the country to believe, first, that he would not accept the nomination; secondly, that he had no strength at the North, and could not carry a single Northern State, even his own; thirdly, that he had no strength at the South, and could not carry a single Southern State; fourthly, that he was so Southern in his feelings and views, that the North ought not to support him, and would not; and fifthly, that he was an Abolitionist, and could not, and ought not to be supported by the South.

In regard to the charges against Mr. Fillmore which related to his views and opinions of public policy, his friends have deemed it best to permit them to be refuted, as they have been most amply and triumphantly, by the record of his model administration; by his own bold, frank, and manly speeches, which the people have everywhere read with admiration and delight, and by his own pure, unadorned reputation and spotless character. Of these the people themselves had the means of forming an accurate judgment, and to that judgment both he and his friends have been at all times, and are now, ready to bow with respectful submission—they ask no appeal to any other tribunal.

But the arts and falsehoods which have been resorted to by the two sectional parties of the country, to weaken Mr. Fillmore, by inducing the belief that he was without strength elsewhere than in the place where the falsehood was told, the people have not been so well able to understand. They have heard these assertions generally with surprise and incredulity, though the frequency of their repetition, the confident tone in which they were asserted, the variety of forms in which they have been made to appear, and

above all, the perfect concurrence of republicans and democrats in these misrepresentations, and the readiness with which the one sustained the other's fabrication, have made some impression upon the public mind, or at least upon the minds of such as consult their fears, rather than rely upon the goodness of their cause.

Upon the eve of our adjournment these and similar assertions were again renewed, with a view, no doubt, of sowing the seeds of alienation and distrust between our friends in different sections of the Union, and these wicked and false statements are sent to the country by railroad by telegraph, and by missionaries and emissaries, with a zeal and apparent confidence worthy of a better cause, and that assertion is now added that Mr. Fillmore will be now withdrawn.

In addressing you now, we wish definitely to contradict these untrue reports, and correct, as far as we can, the false impression to which they have given rise, and thus to strip our enemies of their most favorite and nearly only remaining means of warfare.

None of these charges and insinuations are true. We speak to all sections of our common country in saying so. The friends of our candidates, both North and South, are standing firmly by their colors and by their men, and will do so until the contest is decided in November. They do so both from choice and from duty. They choose it, because their men stand on the only truly national platform, as broad as the entire Union, and exactly co-extensive with the constitution, recognizing the rights of the States on the one hand, and of the federal government on the other, and holding each sovereign within its proper sphere; and their duty requires that these geographical, these sectional parties—both republican and democratic—so-called, shall be driven from the field. Whoever aids either, aids one section of a common country against another.

We can say to our friends in all sections, that from henceforth until election in November, they should work in good heart and spirits; that sorries of lukewarmness and abandonment of our candidates, must be based upon something in the future different from the past to be true; that North and South the friends of our candidates are true as well tempered steel, and are working with more heart, zeal, and confidence as the canvass progresses. The hearts of true national men, North and South, beat in unison with each other, and their hands are being vigorously applied to a common labour, and for a common result; and there is not the least reason, in any section, for distrust of friends in any other. Let not the enemy reap any fruits from the insidious policy pursued by them.

We say to you that it appears to us, from this point of observation, that if all who in their hearts prefer Millard Fillmore for President shall vote for him, he will be triumphantly elected.

We do not pretend to direct, govern, or control the movement in favor of the American cause. That is a matter solely in the hands of the people at large. It is theirs—they originated it. We believe our candidates, however, are infinitely stronger amongst the people than among politicians, who happen at this time to be in power, or struggling to acquire it. Let their friends be of good cheer. Let them do their duty, and they will be astonished at their great strength at the polls. Let each man go to work, and confide in his friends' resources, and the victory is sure. No cunningly devised stories should induce them for a moment to think of taking sides between the candidates of those dangerous sectional organizations, which are now struggling to concentrate the North against the South, or the South against the North. They should, and will, both be overthrown. The country requires repose, and domestic safety. The friends of Fillmore and Donelson are the friends of the Union. They have the power to elect them, and thus strengthen the bonds of that friendship and confidence between the North and the South which, in other days, added such power and glory to the republic.

Let us now pledge ourselves each to the other, that every man will do his duty to our candidate and our cause, and you may rely upon it, the country will be saved from the dangers that encompass it, and restored to the quiet and confidence which blessed it at the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration.

William W. Falk.—Hanphrey Marshall.—S. C. Haven.—K. F. Zollner.—Henry Wither Davis.—O. F. Moore.—Henry M. Fuller.—J. B. Ricard.—J. Sot

Harrison.—W. A. Lake.—J. Morris.—Harris.—John S. Carille.—H. W. Hoffman.—Thomas R. Whitney.—Jacob Broom.—W. R. Smith.—W. L. Underwood.—A. K. Marshall.—Thomas Rivers.—F. S. Edwards.—W. H. Sheel.—Samuel S. Swope.—E. B. Cullen.—Charles Ready.—George Enstis, Jr.—N. G. Foster.—James J. Lindley.—R. C. Pu year.—John P. Campbell.—L. M. Cox.
Washington, Aug. 18, 1856.

France.

The *Moniteur* publishes the return of the principal articles of merchandise imported into France during the last eight months, which shows a decrease in amount of 24,671,100 francs as compared with same time last year.

By orders of the Emperor an exhibition of the works of living artists will take place next year, from the 15th May to the 15th July.

The French government has received a despatch from the Governor of Senegal, dated August 13, which says that the most perfect tranquility prevailed on the river, and recommended shippers to send a sufficient supply of merchandise for the wants of the natives.

The Paris correspondent of the *Vimes* states that the circular despatch of Prince Gortschakoff was officially communicated to the French Government on the 28th Sept. There is a rumour at Paris that a letter from the Czar himself to the Emperor Napoleon was addressed some weeks ago, which touched, though in a more friendly manner, on the questions adverted to in the Gortschakoff circular. It dwelt on the impolicy of interfering with the internal affairs of independent States, and is said to have terminated with assurances of the greatest confidence in the prudence and moderation of the Emperor of the French.

M. de Kisselef, the new Russian ambassador, is expected soon in Paris, with a letter from the Czar to the Emperor.

Spain.

The *Madrid Gazette*, of the 21st, contains a decree accepting the resignation of Canero, and naming Salaverria, minister of finance, the actual director of that department.

Some of the Spanish papers state that Marshal Narvaez has permission to return to Spain, and is expected shortly at Madrid. This is probably true, but it is not yet announced from any official source, that the Duke de Valencia is at liberty to re-enter Spain.

The *Madrid Journals* of the 15th announce the discovery of a Carlist conspiracy for causing a rising in the mountains of Toledo, and the arrest of 13 persons concerned in it. The *Espania* had been seized. The *Epoica* calculates the amount of ecclesiastical property to be sold, in virtue of the law of desamortization, was 700,000,000 reals, and that 300,000,000 worn has been sold.

The Mortmain Law has been abrogated in so far as concerns the property of the clergy—that is to say, the ultramontane party has gained the victory in the struggle on this question.

Madrid, Wednesday, Sept. 24.—A decree is published suspending the sale of ecclesiastical estates.

A well-informed continental journal asserts, that the sequestration of the property of the ex-Queen Christina has been removed and that the decree will be immediately published.

All the exiled bishops have been recalled. The Patriarch of the Indist, the well known adherent of Don Carlos and absolutism, is in consequence expected at Madrid.

A Cadiz journal announces that the sequestration on the property of the Queen-Mother was to be shortly removed.

General Narvaez has received his passport and was to leave Paris for Madrid on the 24th October.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 26th September.

The *Noticias* announces that the Queen was to sign in the evening, a decree appointing M. Alejandro Mon Ambassador of Spain to the Court of Rome.

The *Gazette* publishes a letter of the Minister of Commerce, informing the Director General of public Works that the Queen had been pleased to sanction the transfer of the concession of the Madrid and Almanza

Railway, made by M. José de Salamanca, to Messrs. de Morny, Chateaux, Delaunay, Lathion, and Rotschild.

Grand military manoeuvres were to take place on the 28th at Carabanchel. Fourteen battalions of infantry, as many squadrons of cavalry, and thirty pieces of artillery were to be on the ground. The Queen was to ride before the lines, dressed in the uniform of a captain-general, and wearing the new shako adopted for the infantry.

The *Kapala* publishes the returns of the casualties experienced by the Spaniards in the recent engagement with the Kabyles of Beni-said, under the walls of Melilla, viz.—Officers, three killed and four wounded; one contused; soldiers and convicts, 16 killed, 59 wounded, and 6 contused—in all, 119 killed, 63 wounded, seven contused, and six horses wounded.

The *Gazette* publishes an official circular calling into active service 14,000 men of the provincial militia.

The commission appointed to draw up the project of law in the Council of State had completed its task. The project, unanimously adopted by the committee, will be shortly submitted to the approbation of the government. It fixes the number of Councilors of State at 33. The government will be authorized to dispose of one-sixth of that number, to employ them on diplomatic missions abroad, or avail itself of their services in the interior. The council is to be divided into as many sections as there are ministerial departments.

The same paper publishes the Royal decree suspending the sale of the Choral property, which had been restored to the clergy in virtue of the law of the 3d April, 1845.

The *Nacion* states that at 6 o'clock, a.m., on the 10th, an armed band of 18 or 20 men, all mounted, presented itself at Cardiel, in the district of Talavera de la Reina, and forcibly entered the house of M. Vicente D. Iguaz, which they plundered. They also carried away from the village a number of carriages and four horses. The alcaldes of the neighbouring villages, having received notice of the presence of the bandits, sallied out in pursuit of them, but without being able to overtake them.

According to returns published by the *Noticias* the Spanish clergy consists of 43,722 members. There are 51 bishops and archbishops, 283 other dignitaries of the Church, 771 canons, 19,825 parish priests, 7000 monks or friars, 7025 nuns, &c.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 27th Sept. have been received. The sequestration on the property of Queen Maria Christina had been removed by a royal decree. The creation of a volubility department was again talked of. The *How Juregoria* says, that there is no truth in the report that the state of siege is to be raised on the 10th of Oct. throughout the kingdom. The drawing of recruits for the provincial militia was every where effected in the greatest order. A letter from Madrid mentions that satisfactory replies from Berlin and Vienna had been received at the Foreign Office; to the despatches sent by the government to announce the political change that had occurred in Spain. Count Buol and Baron de Mantuffel are said to have expressed satisfaction at the conciliatory, moderate, and firm policy pursued by the Spanish government.

Switzerland.

The Swiss Council of State has determined that the Jews in Switzerland shall enjoy the same rights as Christians.

The *Gazette de Lausanne* states, that the number of prisoners at Neuchâtel is now reduced to about 150. It is probable that soon after their examination, which is about to take place in the early part of next week, the greater number will be released. The examining magistrate will afterwards proceed to La Chaux-de-Fonds and the Locle, to interrogate the prisoners detained there.

Letters from Berlin state, that the French Government has entered into communication with the Federal Executive of Switzerland and on the affairs of Neuchâtel. The *Borshalle* of Hamburg says,—"France has made representations at Berne in a manner which has caused much satisfaction here. The note of her Government remarks, that the Federal Government does not stand with regard to Neuchâtel in a legal situation recognised by the European Powers, and that it must take its measures in consequence. In addition to this, we learn that France will certainly do all she can to relieve the

condition of the prisoners, and to obtain permission to leave the country for those who may be willing to do so.

The Grand Council of Neuchâtel has voted by a majority of 48 to 31 the expulsion of the compromised clergy, and the dismissal of officials who have secretly or openly aided the late insurrection.

The National Council of Switzerland on the 27th, passed a vote unanimously, that the republicans of Neuchâtel had deserved well of their country, and that the Federal Government ought to persist in the conduct which it has hitherto followed. The council of the States passed a similar vote, also without a dissentient voice.

Italy.

The *Venue Gazette* has the following from Rome:—

A meeting of cardinals and prelates was convened by the Pope a few days ago, to discuss matters relating to the Roman Catholic Church in the East, the Sultan having lately proposed some measures to the Holy See in favor of his Roman Catholic subjects.

Some parties in Piedmont have opened a subscription for the purchase of 10,000 muskets, to be given to the first Italian prince which will rise in arms against the common enemy; but the Government has forbidden the subscription.

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 20th, announces that the inhabitants of Ca rana [Mone] have sent 535*l.* as their subscription for the 100 guns of Alessandria. The letter which accompanies this sum offers likewise the voluntary enrollment of a number of artillerymen, sufficient to serve at least one gun.

At the exhibition of pictures at Milan, in Italy, a picture representing the return of Pope Pius IX from Gaeta, was found burned to ashes, supposed by some political fanatic.

The vat in Italy is generally satisfactory. Indian corn a good crop, and rice most abundant, but the silk crop is very unfavorable.

The Sardinian government has addressed a circular to all the superiors of the convents, suppressed by the law of May 29, 1855, summoning them to deliver up to the authorities all the title deeds, contracts, and registers, still in their possession, it having been discovered that the clause of the above law relating to such documents has been in many cases eluded.

The Governments of Parma and Modena have notified to the Vienna Cabinet their intention to separate themselves from the Austrian Customs League, which will expire in a few weeks, and which has placed the Italian duchies, commercially and politically, completely at the mercy of Austria.

The papal Government is taking active measures to suppress all such expressions of opinion as lately emanated from the municipal councils of Bologna and Ravenna. Monsignor Bernabè, the friend and under secretary of Cardinal Anonelli, who was lately sent to Bologna to aid Monsignor Amici, the delegate there, with his advice has now started on a tour through the Romagna and the Marches, charged with the mission of counselling the delegates to prevent or postpone, by any means in their power, the meetings of the municipal councils, and on no account to recognise officially such addresses as the councils of Bologna and Ravenna presented.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany is said to have taken alarm at the serious manner in which the Western Powers have taken up the case of the King of Naples. Some time ago his Highness expressed his fears, that the King of Naples would be the ruin of his class, and now both he and the Grand Duchess are exercising all their influence to bring this infant terrible of the despotic family to listen to reason.

The *Genoa Corriere Mercantile* announces that Lord John Russell was shortly expected at Turin.

The Board of Health of Genoa has, by a notification of the 21st, subjected all arrivals from Portugal to 15 days' quarantine.

The Pope has received from the Emperor of the Burmas, rich presents brought to him by a missionary. These presents consist of a chalice of solid gold, a cross enriched with precious stones, and valuable rings, accompanied by a letter, in which the Catholics inhabiting the Burman empire, convey to the chief of the Church, the expression of their affectionate attachment.

The cardinals and prelates belonging to the Congregation of Extraordinary Catholic Affairs, had lately met at Rome to consider various questions connected with the religious affairs in the East. The Sultan, it appears, had made propositions to the Holy See, through the medium of Monsignor Hassoun, Latin archbishop of Constantinople, to the effect of establishing diplomatic relations with Rome, which would be extremely advantageous to the Catholics of the Ottoman empire.

The authorities of Milan are said to be casting about in every direction, in search of noblemen to meet the Emperor and present an address to him. Their great anxiety is to persuade some independent members of the aristocracy to undertake this office, as they do not wish to pay his Majesty the bad compliment of engaging any of the few nobles who have habitually shown themselves more Austrian than Italian in their feelings; the great object of Baron Burger and his colleagues being to make it appear that a great change had taken place in the sentiments of the Lombardy since the Emperor last visited them, in 1851. There is a rumor also of the Imperial visit being postponed until December, in order that the nobility may not have the excuse of making their *villaggiature*, to absent themselves from Milan when his Majesty arrives.

The *Armonia* continues to find evidence satisfactory to its own editor, of the health and prosperity of Cicerocchio, although all the Austrian journals have been most prudently silent on the subject. The last accounts received by the *Armonia* are from one Giacomo Proconciati, of Teramo, in the kingdom of Naples, who has been some time serving as groom to Baron Tesco, an Austrian Minister at Constantinople, and whom Cicerocchio several times last year in that city. Cicerocchio, the *Armonia* says, wanted to charge Proconciati with commissions for the kingdom of Naples, which the latter refused to accept, from which it may be inferred that the said commissions did not include money, or anything convertible into money, for Proconciati enjoys an unenviable reputation for acquaintance with the police, both of his native town and of Turin. The witness brought forward by the *Armonia* is, in fact, of extremely doubtful character, and what makes his testimony the more suspected at the present is, that he never mentioned while at Constantinople, to persons whom he met there daily, and with whom he was constantly in the habit of conversing on the events of 1848 and 1849, the fact of the Cicerocchio being in the same town. No doubt the Austrian Government, as well as the *Armonia* sincerely wishes now a long life to Cicerocchio, but as yet the *Armonia* is the only defender in the press that Austria has found sufficiently chivalrous to adventure to protect upon it, no person shall be allowed to place said smaller pipes except with the previous consent of the Company.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, DECEMBER 5, 1856.

We need not direct attention to the following official documents, for the number must be small indeed that can fail to appreciate the supreme importance of the subject to which they relate.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 26, 1856.

Most Excellent Sir,

Messrs. William Bragge & Co. respectfully submit to Your Excellency, that they have carefully reflected on the importance of carrying into effect the design of affording this city a constant supply of clarified water, and having taken into consideration the difficulties of so colossal an enterprise, and the amount of money that they have definitively settled the bases of the undertaking, which they take the liberty of submitting to the enlightened consideration of Your Excellency.

A simple perusal will suffice to convince the Supreme Government, that no other association can make offers more advantageous for the public, especially if it be borne in mind, that we engage to supply clarified water at every hour of the day and night, without limitation of quantity for domestic purposes, and at the price the inhabitants may spontaneously agree to pay us; that we solicit no other privilege than the protection of the public authority during the progress of the works; nor do we ask remuneration of any kind for the water we supply to all the public offices and charitable institutions, binding ourselves moreover to supply what may be requisite for the irrigation of the streets and for quenching fires. Advantages of such magnitude place our proposals beyond the reach of competition, and sufficiently recommends them to the high consideration of a Government that so zealously labors for the welfare of the community, whose destinies it so worthily presides.

We therefore trust that H. E. the Governor will graciously patronize the enterprise, sanctioning the realization of so grand a design, and thus augment the list of positive benefits that his enlightened administration bequeathes to posterity.

We frankly confess, that possessing all the means necessary for commencing and carrying out this important undertaking, we shall feel specially gratified in its receiving the sanction of the present Government of the State, and that its realization should redound to the comfort, and improve the sanitary conditions of whatever regard as our adopted country, and in whose behalf we will cheerfully exert our best endeavors.

The following are the bases of the Contract:—

1st.—The Buenos Ayres Water Company engages to provide this City at every hour of the day and night, with an unlimited supply of water for all domestic purposes, elevated by steam and transmitted by subterranean pipes from some deep and rapid part of the river to the interior of the houses, for the price that may be agreed upon with the inhabitants.

2d.—The great steam engine to be employed for this purpose shall be placed at some distance from the City, in a northerly direction; whence large pipes shall extend through the public streets, and from them smaller ones to the interior of the houses, with the previous consent and approbation of the owners.

3d.—The buildings for the machinery and filters shall be commenced within the term of one year from the date of the authorization, and the placing of the larger pipes within the term of two years from the same date, or sooner should it be possible.

4th.—Within three years from the date of the sanction of the contract by the Government, all the blocks from Calle Barque on the North to Calle Santo Domingo on the South, and from Paseo Julio to Calle Corriente on the East and West, shall be supplied with pure and clarified water.

5th.—All the blocks situated beyond the district above mentioned, shall also be supplied with the same quality of water, and within the same term, by means of large conduits with keys, that shall be placed in suitable localities in each square, to supply

the water-carts whilst the pipes are being laid in the other paved streets of the city.

6th.—Within ten years, reckoned from the date of the contract with the Government, the whole city shall be supplied with water by means of pipes, as far as the paved streets extend.

7th.—To carry into effect so colossal an undertaking as the present, we merely ask from the Government a simple authorization for its execution, with the condition that during its progress, no similar work shall be allowed to be undertaken in the streets of the city, without the previous consent and approbation of the Company.

8th.—In conformity with the representation submitted to the Honourable Legislative Chambers, the Company engages to supply gratis all the public offices of the Government and the public charitable institutions, with the water necessary for their use; and the expenses of the pipes, keys and workmanship to be defrayed by the establishments favored, and also to supply the water requisite for the irrigation of the streets, and for quenching fires, the expense of the fountains to be defrayed by the Government.

9th.—In consequence of the Company's supplying water, without limitation of quantity for all domestic uses, and to avoid the damage that might result from the placing in consequence of an understanding with us upon it, no person shall be allowed to place said smaller pipes except with the previous consent of the Company.

10th.—The Company shall lodge a bond of the amount of \$300,000 currency, to the satisfaction of the Government, for the faithful fulfilment of the stipulations of the present contract.

In virtue of which, we apply to Y. E., requesting you will deign to accept the aforementioned bases, and order them to be extended as a public document, for their due validity and observance.

Most Excellent Sir,

WILLIAM BRAGGE & CO.

Buenos Ayres, November 27th 1856.

The Government having examined the different proposals and presentations made by Mr. Charles E. Pellegrini, Messrs. Blumentin & Laroche, Messrs. John Baratta and Edward Taylor, and Messrs. William Davis & Co., for the purpose of supplying the City of Buenos Ayres with potable water; and as it appears from them that Messrs. Baratta, Davis and Taylor, withdrew their proposals, in consequence of an understanding with Messrs. Bragge & Co.; and after having also heard the different candidates in verbal conferences,—in exercise of the powers accorded to it by the resolutions of the Honourable Chambers, according to the communication of the 31st October of the current year, prefers and accepts the proposals of Messrs. Bragge & Co., contained in the presentation of the 26th inst., and concedes to them the authorization solicited according to the obligations they have therein imposed upon themselves, which shall henceforth be considered as stipulated between the Government and said Company; and for their greater validity and security, the said Messrs. Bragge & Co., shall recognise before the Government, N. Y. the signature placed at the end of said presentation of the 26th inst., and shall also at the time of its Notification express their conformity with the tenor of the present decree. Let said presentation be recorded among the public documents, with the insertion of this decree, and the formalities ordered, having first presented the bond mentioned in the 10th Article of the preceding presentation, said— that said signature is genuine, and such as is generally used, ratifying the contents of said presentation; and manifesting at the same their conformity with the foregoing Decree; and is testimony thereof signed in my presence.

Rubric of H. E. the Governor.

V. LEZ SAREFIELD.

On the same date Messrs. William Bragge & Co., compared in the Office, and having been shown the signature placed at the end of the preceding presentation, said— that said signature is genuine, and such as is generally used, ratifying the contents of said presentation; and manifesting at the same their conformity with the foregoing Decree; and is testimony thereof signed in my presence.

WILLIAM BRAGGE & CO.

BARATTA, LAROCHÉ.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 27th 1856.

Most Excellent Sir,

William Davies respectfully submits to Your Excellency;—that having promoted the important enterprise of permanent and clarified water for this City, as appears from the petitions he has presented to the Honourable Legislative Chambers and to the Superior Government, he has determined to associate himself with the Civil Engineer Mr. William Bragge for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

A sentiment of love to this country in which I have long resided and have a family, and a wish to contribute to its welfare rather than to obtain personal advantage, suggested to me the useful idea, now about to be carried into effect, thanks to the decided protection of the enlightened administration of Y. E. dispenses to every-undertaking that involves some moral or material improvement for this great commu-

On the eve of obtaining permission for the commencement of this enterprise it appears to me that I could not give Y. E. a more solid guarantee for its perfect execution, and the fulfilment of the obligations I am about to contract, than by associating in it such a person as Mr. Bragge, who comes recommended not only by his vast scientific attainments, and the satisfactory experience the countries have had of them, in the superintendence of the important works, the gas and the railroad; but also by the well established and merited reputation he enjoys in Europe, and the important connections he perceives in some of its principalities. M. Bragge, therefore, is the best guarantee that the hydraulic and other works required for the realization of our enterprise, will be substantially executed and with all possible despatch; and consequently the country ought to be satisfied, the same as I congratulate myself in having found the co-operation of so active and intelligent an undertaker.

I therefore request Y. E. will be pleased to consider the signature of William Davies, under which I had solicited the aforementioned authorization, as substituted by that of William Bragge & Co., a favour I expect from the justice of Y. E.

Most Excellent Sir,

WILLIAM DAVIES.

Confederate Provinces.

Our dates from the Paraná, are to the 27th November, and from the Rosario to the 29th.

The following are the items of greatest interest to neutrals:

“DIPLOMACY.—The Sardinian Government has confirmed its policy to that of England and France, disallowing in Buenos Ayres any official right to maintain external relations; and Sr. Fort Cerutti has received orders to reside at the Paraná.”

DIRECT COMMERCE.—We copy, says the *Nacional Argentino*, the following from the *Confederacion*:—

“This evening or to-morrow the American bark *Salem*, proceeding from Boston, will enter our port with a general cargo. The vessels *Warren* and *White* had also sailed subsequently to the *Salem*, from the same port with destination to the Rosario, conveying the articles required for the enterprise of Sr. Gardilla.

“News lately received from Liverpool, announce that the vessels were loading with general cargoes for the Rosario one of which belongs to the house of Mr. Bunge of Buenos Ayres.

“Nuts to crack for those who doubt as to the effects of the differential duties! Nuts to crack for those who regarded their sanction as a crime! Nuts to crack for the poor in spirit, whose faith vacillates!”

“Better still, we acquaint our readers that on board the *Salem* comes a North-American gentleman, Mr. Bracket, owner of the cargo, who purposes establishing a powerful house in the Rosario, to keep up a permanent and considerable trade between this City and the United States.”

Armed Immigrants.

The Brigantine *San Antonio* sailed from Plymouth on the 27th September, with destination to the Rosario, conveying 400 Maltese riflemen, of those who had made the campaign of the Crimea. The passage of these colonists is paid by the English Government, and the contract was made with Mr. Buchental.

Another vessel was to leave the same port with an equal number of passengers of the same class.

It is probable that the Government of the Confederation will not fail to bear in mind, that these remittances of people are perfectly adapted for the military colonization of the frontier.

Gordillo Enterprise.

We are informed that Mr. Lafone has taken an interest to the extent of one-third, in the enterprise of Señor Gardillo, for the establishment of transports and posts. We are given to understand that the number of transports will amount to 300, for it enters as a condition into the articles of association, that the line shall extend to Tucuman; Mr. Lafone engaging at all times to supply full cargo the outer trips and half cargo for the return ones.

The Foreigners pay the Piper.

In a spirited editorial of the *Reforma* of the 4th inst. we find the following

starting inductions, from the brilliant pen of Señor Calvo:—

“The annual importation of Buenos Ayres amounts to about Three Hundred Millions; the principal part of which is sold in our paper currency, and nearly all on credit.

With the prospect of peace our paper varies little, but on the least indication of war, the mere announcement of civil agitations, or the use of those party stratagems with which all are familiar, the public mind becomes excited and the commercial community alarmed, and our sensitive paper money oscillates and varies like the waves of ocean under a conflicting storm.

“In each of these oscillations there is a positive loss of money, and of these losses three fourths fall upon the foreign commercial body, who have to collect their outstanding, and convert them into gold for remittance.

“A variation of three dollars in the ounce of gold is a loss of one million to the commercial body, if we take 211,000,000, our actual circulation, as the basis of our calculation; but if we bear in mind that within the State there may be 600,000,000 due to the foreign merchants, we arrive at the conclusion that, each variation of three dollars is equivalent to 6,000,000 of loss to the creditors, because the debtor pays in money of less value by one per cent than that in which he purchased

“Were the symptoms alarming, and gold should rise twenty or thirty dollars per oz., the loss would be 10 per cent, equivalent to 60,000,000 dollars as difference of exchange, which falls evidently on the local commerce.”

These facts merit the attention of commercial men, who have a direct and positive interest, in promoting the cause of order and peace.

Old Associations.

A few days back we chanced to step into the furniture Store, No. 241*l.* Calle Defensa, and were not a little surprised and gratified to find a large assortment of elegant and substantial articles, all English to the very core.

In consequence of the free importations of foreign manufactures, we had fancied that Continental tastes and French fashions were decidedly in the ascendant; but, certes, in the establishment of Mr. Craigdallie we found a notable exception.

For the moment we felt as if breathing an English atmosphere, with the delightful thrill of old and cherished associations.

Those who relish this mental luxury will find their trouble amply indemnified in making a visit to the store in question; though at the risk of being tempted to carry with them some memento of by-gone days.

Montevideo.

The elections came off on Sunday last, and the Government list triumphed by a large majority. As was to be expected, the excitement around the electoral tables, was considerable, but no notable violence took place; and the party of Gen. Oribe must be convinced that further efforts in the meantime are hopeless, and worse than useless.

A special Agent has been sent to the Paraná for the purpose, it is said, of reclaiming an exemption in favour of the Oriental State, from the operation of the differential duties; a favour not likely to be conceded.

After this excitement is to be hoped our neighbours will enjoy a season of quiet and order.

The Frontier.

The news from the Azul are so far satisfactory; as to the other points we are more in the dark, and some fears are entertained that other incursions may be attempted.

The Murderers of Fiorini.

Nothing definitive has been decided in this case; but after the sort of indefinite respite that has been granted, it is hardly conceivable that the original sentence should now be carried into effect.

The late Colonel Oltieri.

The cause of the parties implicated in that foul crime appears consigned to oblivion; and if clemency be extended to the murderers of Fiorini we consider the motives in favor of these unfortunates ten times more just and powerful.

THE FRIEND OF ALL.



Dropsy Stone and Gravel Secondary Symptoms The Blatoureux Tumorous Ulcers Female Irregularities Menstrual Affections FEVERS of all kinds Veneral Affections Fits Worms of all kinds Gout Weakness, from what Head ache Inflammation 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 who furnish and retail in pots and boxes at the Drug-Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS 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 malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew not what to do, (as the preparations of European are forbidden by our holy religion, and after wavering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have renewed vigour in every sense of the word.

Accept my Salaams, and believe me yours till death (Signed) BABOO SORABJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavius Martin of the London Mission, dated Mauritius, 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 denied, particularly a most remarkable instance occurred [answering this description] five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination. I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the fact. A poor woman, of an 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 be object to Quitsa or Chacra 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. WIDNESSES: FREDERICK HARGREAVES—WILLIAM WILSON. N.15—8p.

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 Maypi 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, quins and every convenience for a first class establishment, about 12 leagues from Buenos Ayres, will either be sold, let, or given on shares.

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

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.

Removal. Edward Ashworth & Co., from 144 calle Piedra, to 143 in the same street.

Pinnos. From the most celebrated London manufacturers. Apply at Nos. 140 and 142 Calle Piedra. oc.11—c.o.

Removal. Paper on sale, suitable for monumental and landscape reproductions. Buenos Ayres, October 3d. 1856. O.4—c.o. CHARLES FELTSCHER.

Chacra for sale. A superior Chacra for sale, situated about half a league from the town of "Quilmes," on the road to Chascomus, known by the name of Chacra "San Ignacio." It fronts a principal road and is a wonderfully situated for a store—has eight good and comfortable ranchos, a new handbay Court, a monte of good fruit-trees, and numerous papayas, Passifloras, Willows, &c., and a large Pig-sty House, a part of the ground is fenced with wire, several agricultural implements on the place. Further explanation may be had by calling at No. 111, calle Victoria. N.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 Initiadores) 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.—Fare \$ 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 Claret, 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.22—5p.

REPEATING PI-STO S & Co. GUNNERS. 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, &c. of various kinds and pistols of various classes.

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:— Vol's: 3 and 4 of Macaulay's, England. Broughton Contributions to the Edinburgh Review.

The Northern Insurance Company. ESTABLISHED 1856. FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD. CAPITAL £1,259,780 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 Maypi.—There is slight 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 FELTSCHER.

For Hamburg. Has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and shipping and will positively leave on the 30th of December, the well known fast sailing Bremen bark Lexing, Captain H. Friedrichs. This superior vessel presents an excellent opportunity for goods and passengers. For particulars apply to Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons, Consignees, or to LINDER ROSS & STOLZ, Ship Brokers, n.22—4 c. 16, Calle Reconquista.

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA IN THE HORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes entries for British, American, and French vessels.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Danish and Dutch vessels.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Hanoverian and Swedish vessels.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Norwegian and Prussian vessels.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Bremen and Portuguese vessels.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Spanish vessels.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Brazilian vessels.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEES, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Sardinian vessels.

Two rooms comfortably furnished—n.22 Calle de Tucuman No. 13. n.22