

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, Saturday December 13, 1856.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Free Trade International Congress.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 22.—The congress of the association for international customs reform met at the Gothic Hall of the Hotel de Ville, and was most numerously attended; and the more so, as many members of the International Benevolent Association delayed their departure, in order to attend; and in so far as regards some, to give their full adhesion to the principles of practical utility and international benefit, which form the basis of this praiseworthy institution. Abrupt changes, of what may be termed a plunge from high protection to complete freedom, except in some essential raw articles, is not desired by the founders; but it is desired that modifications shall gradually take place, so as to place the commercial traffic system upon a line which British experience has shown to be eminently beneficial to producers, consumers, and eventually to the national treasury; to simplify the existing import tariff, a very chaos at present; and, above all, to get rid of that clogging system of differential duties, of which M. Nottbohm, and two or three others, claimed paternity, more to the credit of their tendencies than to that of their knowledge of the higher school of political economy. The proceedings were opened by an essential practical address by the president, and carried on with remarkable order and unanimity. The attendance of English deputies was numerous; and there were several Frenchmen of eminence, and some from the South.

The resolutions submitted by the Central Association to the chambers of commerce of the provincial manufacturing towns ran thus:—

1. The free admission of raw materials.
2. An ad valorem duty of 10 per cent, on manufactured articles. Certain industries, however, now protected by prohibitive duties, may for a time and under exceptional circumstances be protected by a higher duty, to be fixed hereafter.
3. The classification of articles liable to duty in broad classes, so that the tariff may be reduced to the simplest possible form.

The answers received from the more important commercial towns prove, that the Central Association has the entire sympathy of the Belgian people. Bruges applauded the efforts made by the association for the wise reform of the Belgian Custom-house, and hoped their labours would be crowned with success. Ypres and Dixmude passed resolutions in support of the propositions, and promised their aid to make them become law. Alost fully appreciated the object the association had in view in calling together an International Congress, in order to hasten the freedom of commerce throughout the world. The sympathies of Alost were for the movement, because no country had a weightier interest than Belgium in this liberty. Namur was in favour of reduced duties, but believed that they should be reduced gradually in order to protect the interests of men already embarked in commerce under the standard of rigid protection. Verviers declared that it had long pressed the government to abolish the import duties on alimentary substances, coal and iron. Antwerp has seized every occasion to urge upon the government the simplification of the tariff, and the free admittance of all raw materials, in order to enable the Belgian manufacturers to compete with foreigners. These answers are proof positive that the Central Association is backed by the country, and that M. Corvandermaeren is destined to become the Cobden of Belgium.

Sept. 23.—The sections met at 9 o'clock this morning, while the people of Brussels were donning the hollyclothes to celebrate the anniversary of their independence, while the bells were ringing, and active preparations going forward in the Grand Place for the public rejoicings. M. de Bröucquer read a most important proposal emanating from M. Corvandermaeren. This proposal, which was received with loud cheering, was to establish an International Free Trade League out of the elements for such an association now in Brussels. The applause that followed the reading of M. Corvandermaeren's proposition announced its vitality. Henceforth the free-traders of all nations will have a common centre to which they may send, and from which they may receive information.—A long letter from Mr. Cobden on the subject of free trade was read. Loud

applause followed the conclusion of this letter. Several delegates afterwards addressed the meeting.

An international homoeopathic doctors opened to-day, and will sit till the 27th, in the hall of the Philharmonic Society of Brussels, Rue de l'Évêque. It is understood that the widow of Hahnemann, the founder of the homoeopathic system, applied to be allowed to take part in the conference, but was refused on the ground that she had no professional diploma. This exclusion has provoked a rather animated discussion in certain circles here.

The Gold Drain.

The question everywhere asked is, where does the gold go? The amount held by the Bank of England is on the decrease, even in the face of the large arrivals from California and Australia. Considering the influence which the absence or the presence of gold has on the discounting power of the Bank of England this is an important question, inasmuch as it largely affects commercial transactions. Russia raises four millions of gold annually in the Oural mountains, California, since the gold discoveries in 1848, has produced 64 millions, and in the last four or five years nearly 42 millions have been obtained in Australia, and yet gold, by which we regulate our issues of paper money, is as much an object of anxiety and alarm to the merchant and the broker as it was before these enormous masses of auriferous wealth found their way into the world.

Before 1851 the London mint coined gold at the rate of one of four millions a year. In the five years ending 1855 we have coined gold at the rate of nearly eight millions a year. In France the change is equally remarkable. In the four years ending 1856 the coinage of gold in that country was about two-thirds of a million annually. It is now more than ten millions annually. The calculation is that one half of the gold has been absorbed by the increasing commerce of the world, and that the remaining half has replaced a similar amount of silver in France and the United States. But what has become of the silver? In the years referred to, silver to the East has been exported from Southampton alone to the extent of more than twenty millions. The Mediterranean ports have also absorbed a considerable amount, while the demands of Holland, Belgium, and Austria have been very considerable. If the gold discoveries continue, as they seem likely to do, silver must necessarily rise in value in comparison with gold. The weight of the silver coins will be reduced. At present the exportation of silver coin from this country is not profitable. An ounce of silver is coined into five shillings and sixpence, while the actual value is 5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d. per ounce. With us, silver coins are legal tenders to the extent of 10s., and are mere tokens.

The result of all this shows that the system on which we base our currency is radically bad. As long as an artificial price is placed on gold by an act of Parliament—as long as it is prevented from rising or falling in the markets of the world like any other commodity, commercial transactions will continue to be deranged, and the returns of the Bank of England will be watched by the commercial world with the same anxiety as a merchant ponders over his private ledger. There is no safety for free and legitimate commerce, cramped as the energies of the country are by our abominable monetary laws. The present system answers the purposes of the great capitalists, who turn the misfortunes of the country to their own profit. With a representative paper money we should get rid of the evils which now enumber us, and this paper would maintain its credit, endorsed by the British Government, as long as the Government remained intact. We are the most conservative nation on the globe. Nearly two centuries have passed away since England saw her last revolution. Everything in this country is expansive and adapts itself to the wants of the times, except our monetary system. That alone is stationary and inexorable. Nothing prevents the enormous industrial and productive power of this great manufacturing and commercial country from having fair play to our monetary system, wedded as it is to a metallic basis. If this milestone round the neck of the nation were once removed, we should shoot ahead of all other countries with extraordinary rapidity, and the wonder would be that we had so long clung to the monster which strangled us. That merchants and manufacturers, with well stored warehouses, exhibiting every

imaginable description of goods, should be unable to secure credit, except at ruinous rates of interest, because a few millions of gold have been drawn from the coffers of the Bank of England to find investment in some other part of the world, only exhibits the working of the existing policy in a very subdued light. The time cannot be distant when this abomination must cease. During the next session of Parliament the subject will be taken up in connection with the new and the enlarged Bank Charter, and from the large and enlightened views which were expressed by members in the last session, when the present monetary system was debated, we anticipate the end of a state of things which is disgraceful to the intelligence of the age.

The Map of Europe.

Considering that peace has just been made, and that sweet words and gingerbread phrases, and "a sugar and spice and all that's nice," are just now the current coin of conventionalism and compliment between the high and mighty potentates of Europe, we are startled at the immense amount of the jarring elements of discord which may be discovered, if we journey thoughtfully and observingly over its map. If we begin with Russia, she is apparently occupied in crowning her Emperor, but, inwardly, is doubtless dreaming of and intriguing for revenge. Even in the midst of all the oriental and barbaric show and pageantry of the display at Moscow, her most anxious wish seems to be to sow the seeds of discord between the representatives of France and England. Prussia is but the satellite of the Czar. Her monarch, more prone, it may be, to clapping than campaigning, must yet obey his northern master. But discontent is rife in Prussia as well as all the other lesser States of misgoverned and oppressed Germany. The sabre, the bayonet, and the stick are at present in the ascendant. But intellect is kicking against blind despotism in all directions, and, whenever an explosion breaks out in any quarter, a sympathetic spark will kindle a mighty conflagration in "Fatherland." Spain is in another phase of her revolution *en permanence*. But we do not take her into the account. She is more African than European still, in spite of her boasted expulsion of the Moors. The tranquillity of France hangs upon a single life, and Napoleon the Third is said and supposed to not be in the best of health. Besides, he has many enemies who would think no more of taking his life than of sweeping a beetle or a wasp from their path. He has been our ally against Russia, and we forget, having nothing to forgive, all else in that one act of friendship. But the French have not forgotten, and they never forgive, the blood shed on the steps by which he mounted to the throne. At this moment that throne may be missed, the train laid, and the match ready to apply. Nothing beyond the present is ever certain in France. And is Poland satisfied? And is Hungary pacified and willing to be the oppressed vassal of, instead of the sister kingdom with Austria, a province instead of a kingdom? And come we to Italy. And is not her own Vesuvius to the type and representative of her disturbed state at this very time? And what will its next eruption produce? A man puff of smoke, a passing shower of ashes and cinders, or a flood of burning lava which shall destroy and overwhelm all before it, as of old it swept over Herculaneum and Pompeii, and they were not? Who can tell? The experiments upon human patience must almost have reached their limits in Naples. The cry against Austria, the assert of assassination of unarmed travellers, is loud and fierce, from one extremity of the Peninsula to the other. The French soldiers keep the peace in unhappy Rome. The Croats are swarming on the confines of Piedmont, whose free institutions give offence and excite alarm among the blind statesmen of Vienna. The wolves are only restrained from attacking their prey by the wholesome fear of the sheep-dogs. War would be declared to-morrow by Austria against the King of Sardinia, if he had not the sympathies of France and England with him. If it were known that he were to receive no active assistance from either of those countries he would be attacked at once. But in any circumstances the game of irritation and counter-irritation cannot be played much longer without producing its results. In the meanwhile, the Austrians are trying what may turn out a very dangerous policy for themselves, if they persevere in it; for, of course, we now conclude

that what are called the Mazzini conspiracies for all sorts of things impossible and impracticable, are got up and done to order by their agents and emissaries. They explode so opportunely, and are so contrived to bring the democratic party into contempt, that they are only framed in one quarter and for one purpose.

Such is the state of pacified Europe at this very moment, but for how long? We may have bonfires and fireworks enough, and more than enough yet, without waiting for the Fifth of November to see them. At all events it cannot be very long before retribution and despotism meet face to face to settle their account—and it is not a small one.

The "Entente Cordia e" with France.

NAPLES, SPAIN, AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The following is from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, dated 10th September.—The entente cordia e between France and England could never be of long duration if a rent were to be made in it as often as a difference of views arose between the two governments on any question of foreign policy. An alliance like that entered into by the defence of Turkey, and the feeling of cordiality and mutual reliance that grew out of it, ought not to be seriously affected by questions in reality of small importance, and which might be settled by the exercise of a little good will and forbearance on both sides. It is only by a system of mutual concession and conciliation that friendships between nations, as between man and man, can long endure, whereas they are quickly and surely broken off by an unbending spirit, by an indulgence in the susceptibilities of an exaggerated amour propre, and, still more, by investing with an undue and imaginary importance, subjects that in reality have little or none. In the case of two countries like England and France, close neighbours standing in the van of civilization, even coolness between which suffices to excite the uneasiness, at only of their respective populations but all of Europe, it is assuredly the bounden duty of their Governments and their press to treat with the utmost delicacy any cause, and in a cordial and liberal spirit, or slight differences that may arise or impend. There are three questions now on the tapis with respect to which it has been predicted in certain quarters—quarters in which, perhaps, nothing would give more pleasure than a sight of a variance between the two nations—that discordance and consequent ill-feeling are likely to arise, and those questions are Naples, Spain, and the Danubian Principalities. But the public cannot be too much upon its guard against the perfidious prophecies and insinuations of selfish factions, which care not what they endanger so long as their own views and interests are forwarded, and their slender chances of success improved. It is their cue, and that of their organ in the press, to magnify dangers and stir up animosity. In reality, we have good grounds for believing that on no one of the above questions is any serious difference likely to arise between the French and English governments. With reference to articles respecting Naples that have recently appeared in English newspapers, certain French journals have done their best to make it appear, that England is disposed to go much further than France, and to take more decided and hostile measures, in order to bring the King of the Two Sicilies to a sense of his duty to humanity and to the safety of Europe. It has been plainly hinted that the policy of the two governments in regard to Naples would soon cease to be identical, or rather that France would depart from taking steps which England would be disposed to risk. Insinuations of this kind must be received with great distrust. There are strong reasons for believing that England and France are, and will remain perfectly united in their action towards the Neapolitan Government, and good grounds to hope the difficulty will be satisfactorily settled without recourse to extreme measures. The union of the Danubian Principalities, advocated by the French Government and with a rather uncalculated vehemence by its representative at Brussels, is not, it is now pretty certain, looked upon favourably by England. But out of this no serious difficulty will arise. To insure the welfare and prosperity of Moldo-Wallachia, and at the same time to do nothing that shall weaken Turkey, form the common object of England and France in that part of the world. Both

Governments have declared their intention of giving due weight to the wishes of the people as expressed by the Divans *ad hoc*, and neither of the two has pledged itself to any particular course in such a manner, that it may not freely change its opinion, should the report of the commissioners, and political considerations that have no solid advantage to be hoped by either Government from the predominance of its counsils at Madrid, and the political influence has been thought worth contending for. Since the time of Sir H. Bulwer, however, England has wisely abstained from interfering in the political quarrels of the Spaniards, and up to very recently, the Emperor Napoleon has followed a similar prudent course, so far, at least, as we have any evidence of the propriety of so doing. This question, like that of Naples, does not, I am persuaded, involve the slightest danger to the *entente cordia e*.

The question of Spain remains, and this is undoubtedly the most delicate and difficult of the three. Traditions of bygone struggles between French and English interests in that country predispose the public mind to expect a revival of such contests. Even when their differences were in great measure imaginary—when no solid advantage was to be hoped by either Government from the predominance of its counsils at Madrid, and the political influence has been thought worth contending for. Since the time of Sir H. Bulwer, however, England has wisely abstained from interfering in the political quarrels of the Spaniards, and up to very recently, the Emperor Napoleon has followed a similar prudent course, so far, at least, as we have any evidence of the propriety of so doing. This question, like that of Naples, does not, I am persuaded, involve the slightest danger to the *entente cordia e*.

It is believed here that the Emperor is very desirous that France and England should act together in Spain. With the constitutional sympathies of England and the present tendencies of the Spanish Government, which is believed to derive its inspirations from France, this will be difficult. The only probable way to bring it about will be by mutual concessions. Spain must not be condemned to absolutism, but the experience of the last 30 years, especially of the last two, goes a great way to show that she is not yet ripe for that full measure of constitutional freedom, which her friends have coveted for her, which she herself has aspired to, but which she has never been able to preserve. At present her horizon is one of doubt and darkness. A few weeks will probably clear it a little. At any rate, we shall see to what she really tends. Her present ruler, Mr. O'Donnell is to be considered such as has no long lease of his high position. Every day brings us intelligence confirming the belief of his tottering condition. Who is to succeed him is the question that every one asks, but which no one seems at present prepared to answer.

THE FRIEND OF ALL.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY. Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorabjee Chetty, of Alahabad, 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.

Accept my Salutations, and believe me yours all health (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 10th 1844.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir.—Among my various travels, I have suffered 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 present since to my imagination.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir.—I have been a resident here for the last seven years and during the whole of that time, (till within the last five months) suffered unceasingly with asthma, attended with continual spitting of blood which completely shook my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night.

[Signed] OCTAVIUS MARTIN.

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

COPY of a letter from Charles Smith Esq. of Bouares, 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, (till within the last five months) suffered unceasingly with asthma, attended with continual spitting of blood which completely shook my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night.

[Signed] CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

COPY of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson (Widow of Lieut. Thompson,) of Dinapore, 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.

[Signed] JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague, Indigestion, Asthma, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Liver complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Lumbago, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Colic, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, Retention of Urine, Consumption (wets Sorethol, or King's E. Sore Throat) [vi]

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head ache, Inflammation, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Rheumatism, 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.

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 Lauchini, 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 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 not object to Quinta or Chacra work. A note addressed A. B. and left at this Office, will be attended to.

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.

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

For further particulars apply to Mr. Horton, barraquero, 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 repacked 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 279 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 manufacturers. Apply at 140 and 142 Calle Piedad. co.11—o.o.

Removal. Edward Ashworth & Co, from 114 calle Piedad, to 142 in the same street.

Chacra for sale. A superior Chacra for sale, situated south-east from the town of Quilmes, and about half a league from the Casa Teja, on the road to Chascomus, known by the name of Chacra "San Ignacio." It fronts a principal road and is advantageously situated for a store—has eight good and comfortable ranchos, a new handiary Corral, a monte of good fruit-trees, and numerous poplars, Paraisos, Willows &c. and a large Pigeon-House, a part of the ground is fenced with wire, several agricultural implements on the place.

Further explanation may be had by calling at 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 Iniciadores] taking passengers as far as the galpones partido de Rancho; said carriages will return on the 1st and 15th of every month, letters can be left at the above Office, and on the arrival of same will be delivered according to their direction.—Pare 8. 100.

Superior Charet Wine For family use. A few cases and cases of very superior Leoville, 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.

HEXY R. NICHOLSON, Minister. n.22—3p.

REPEATING PISTOLS &c. &c. BRAY 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 arrival of a new stock of revolvers, rifles, sporting guns and pistols of various classes.

Eley Brothers' best metal-lined water proof cases, assorted for sporting guns and revolvers &c., and shooting equipments of the first quality. They now beg to state that the articles have arrived, and solicit inspection of their superior quality and moderate prices.

P.S.—Orders from the Country attended to with care and promptitude. 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. Thacheray's Newcomes. Sam Slick, Americans Home, &c., &c. N.1—4p

The Northern Insurance Company. ESTABLISHED 1856. FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD. CAPITAL £1,250,000 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 BARSKAN & Co. Nos. 5 and 7, Calle Defensa. O.11—20p.

Desirable accommodations for a small family at a moderate rent, in the interior part of the house, No. 75 calle Maypú.—There is a large water, on the premises. The rooms would be suitable for a counting-room, being in a central situation. O.18—o.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 refinements 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—o.o. CHARLES FELTSCHER.

For Hamburg. Has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and shipping and will positively leave on the 20th of December, the well known fast sailing Bremen bark Leasing, 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 LINCH ROSS & STROTZ, 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, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for British and American vessels like Sverdrup, Christina Carrall, Elizabeth, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for American vessels like Sept. 13 Bk. Wessmeston, Oct. 1 Bk. Tacina, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for French vessels like Sept. 13 Bk. Tacina, Oct. 8 Sp. Lily, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Danish vessels like Oct. 17 Bk. Betty, Nov. 29 Bk. Cocorulia, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Dutch vessels like Oct. 9 Bk. Anna Lena, Oct. 10 Bk. Alida Henriette, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Hanoverian vessels like Oct. 6 Bk. Diligentia, Dec. 7 Sp. Kroning Ernest Aug, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Swedish vessels like Nov. 16 Bk. New York, Nov. 18 Bk. Catharina, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Prussian vessels like Oct. 1 Bk. Carl Friedrich, Oct. 1 Bk. Friedrich, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Bremen vessels like Oct. 8 Bk. Lessing, Oct. 19 Bk. Amazonas, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Portuguese vessels like Aug. 28 Pol. Sofia, Aug. 28 Sp. Union, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Spanish vessels like Aug. 16 Bk. Apello, Sept. 22 Bk. Delfino, etc.

Table with columns: ARRIVED VESSEL, NAME, TONS, MASTER, FROM, CONSIGNEE, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Brazilian vessels like Aug. 16 Bk. Apello, Sept. 22 Bk. Delfino, etc.

For Valparaiso direct. A chartered ship. The new A.1. for 10 years British bark Humphrey Nelson, 454 tons, having full poop accommodations, can take passengers for the above port. For passage only, apply to Philip Nelson, Commander, or to H. A. Green, Ship Broker.

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