

THE PATRIOT

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, Saturday December 30, 1856.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, of which the most eminent engineering mechanics in the kingdom are members, met in Glasgow on Wednesday the 17th Aug., being the first occasion on which they have assembled there. The place of meeting was in the Architects' Exhibition Halls, in Bath Street, which were beautifully fitted up for the occasion. The attendance was numerous. Mr. Joseph Whitworth, Manchester, [president of the association], occupied the chair. The secretary Mr. W. P. Marshall, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted.

The Chairman then rose, amid applause, and delivered the following opening address:—
Gentlemen.—This being the first time I have taken the chair since you did me the honor to elect me your president for the present year, I propose to address you shortly on a few topics more or less connected with our profession of mechanical engineering. But, first, let me express my gratification, and I am sure that my fellow-countrymen, in thus meeting our northern friends in this important city of the mechanical arts. Formerly it was said of the Scotch mechanic that, once south, he never crossed the Tweed a second time; but the science with which we are so immediately connected has so shortened time and distance that those circumstances are changed, for now he no longer has occasion to bid good-bye to his native land; and, thanks to railways, the penny post, and the electric telegraph, can keep up his family connections, and return occasionally to see those who are dear to him, and to enjoy the scenes of his early recollection.

The city of Glasgow is peculiarly interested in the mechanical arts, for the minerals for making iron are found in great abundance in this locality; indeed, it is to this neighbourhood, more than to any other, that the world is indebted for the cheapest and most abundant supply of iron. Here, too, that metal is converted into a great variety of machinery. There are large manufactories of the steam engine—fixed, marine, and locomotive. Cotton manufacturing and various other kinds of machinery are also made here in considerable quantities. With such links of connexion among us I trust that this our first meeting may be the forerunner of many others, and that we shall add many valuable members to our institution. With regard to the manufacture of malleable iron and steel, it was with great satisfaction that I read the account of Mr. Bessemer's process, so beautiful and simple as apparently to leave nothing further to be desired in that part of the process.

I need not tell you of what vast importance it must be to those who are more immediately connected with those branches of mechanics requiring nicety of workmanship to have iron and steel of a better quality. I may mention that, in making rifle barrels for the experiments which I have undertaken for the Government, one of the greatest difficulties I encounter in attaining the degree of accuracy that I require, arises from the defects in the iron. What we want is iron of great strength, free from seams, flaws, and hard places. Inferior iron (with the use of other defective and improper materials) is perhaps the main cause of one of the great errors committed in the construction of whatever in mechanism has to be kept in motion. I mean the increase of size of the parts of a machine or carriage, in order to get strength, thereby adding weight until they are considered to be strong enough. In our vehicles of draught and carriages this is strikingly the case. Now, this ought not to be. Lightness is the thing to aim at, and safety should be sought in the elasticity, form, and good quality of the material. It should be an axiom in mechanics that whatever has motion should be as light as circumstances will admit, and this applies equally, whatever the source of power may be—whether the motion is produced by human, horse, or steam power.

I would next call your special attention to the vast importance of attending to the two great elements in constructive mechanics—viz., a true plane and the power of measurement. The latter cannot be attained without the former, which is therefore of primary importance, and its accomplishment is so easy and so simple as to leave without excuse any establishment neglecting to secure it. It is necessary to make three planes in order

to obtain a perfect one, and cast-iron is the best material generally to use. Whatever the size of the plane required, the tripod form is absolutely essential for its support, and the strengthening ribs must be placed with reference to these supports. I cannot impress too strongly on the members of the institution, and upon all in any way connected with mechanism, the vast importance of possessing a true plane as a standard for reference. All excellence in workmanship depends upon it. I may mention that it was at the meeting of the British Association held in Glasgow in 1840 that I read a paper on the mode of producing a true plane, to which I would refer those desiring information on the subject.

Next in importance to a true plane is the power of measurement. I have brought with me, for your inspection at the close of the meeting, a small machine by which a difference in length of the 1,000,000th part of an inch is at once detected. The principle is that of employing the sense of touch, instead of sight. If any object be placed between two parallel true planes, adjusted so that the hand can just feel them in contact, you will find, on moving the planes only the 50,000th of an inch nearer together, that the object is distinctly lighter, requiring greater force to move it between them. This question of correct measurement is in immediate connexion with another, which will repay all the attention that can be given to it, and I think there is no subject that can be more profitably discussed among us—I mean that of proper gradations of size in all the various branches of the mechanical arts. I think no estimate can be formed of our national loss from the great multiplication of sizes. Take, for instance, the various sizes of steam-engines—stationary, marine, and locomotive.

In the case of marine engines, the number of sizes up to 100 horse power will probably not be short of 30, where 10 perhaps would be ample. If so, look at the sums suspended in patterns, designs, and in the number of tools for their manufacture. Nor is this all; for, if there were only 10 sizes instead of 30, there would be three times the number of each pattern, and, as you know, the very soul of manufacture is repetition. By attention to this, the shipowner would be benefited by getting a better engine at a less price. This question is also well worth the attention of our architects and builders. Suppose, for instance, that the principal windows and doors of our houses were made only of three or four different sizes; then we should have a manufactory start up for making doors, without reference to any particular house or builder. They would be kept in stock, and made with the best machinery and contrivances for that particular branch; consequently, we should have better doors and windows at the least possible cost.

The want of more correct measurement seems to pervade everything. Take, for instance, the case of the common brick, which ought to be three inches thick. Who is there that has made an addition to a building that has not felt inconvenience from the irregularity of size?—The new brick being perhaps too thick, and so not allowing sufficient mortar to be used; or too thin, and requiring too much mortar. Perhaps one of the most effectual means that could be adopted, in the first instance, to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things, would be for the Government to supply corporate bodies with proper standards of length—such as the inch, the foot, and the yard. If the corporate bodies themselves might then have their own standards of size founded on these, and made to suit the particular wants of the different trades in the locality. The only standard of length at present supplied by the Government, and kept by the corporate bodies, is the standard yard; but there is so little attention paid to accuracy that to the engineer and machinist it is not of the slightest use, and is only employed to adjust yard sticks for measuring woven goods.

Although I have said so much to you with reference to the desirableness of further improvement and greater perfection in the mechanical arts, congratulate you on the success which in a few years they have attained, and the high consideration in which they are held. Inventors are not now persecuted as formerly by those who fancied that their inventions and discoveries were prejudicial to the general interest, and calculated to deprive labour of its fair reward. Some of us are old enough to remember the hostility manifested to the working of the power-loam,

the self-acting mule, the machinery for shearing woollen cloth, the threshing machine, and many others. Now, the introduction of the reaping and mowing machine and other improved agricultural machinery is not opposed. Indeed, it must be obvious to reflecting minds that the increased luxuries and comforts, which all more or less enjoy, are derived from the numerous recent mechanical appliances, and the production of our manufactures.

That of our cotton has increased during the last few years in a wonderful degree. In 1824 a gentleman with whom I am acquainted sold on one occasion 100,000 pieces of 74-reed printing cloth, at 80s 6d per piece of 29 yards long; the same description of cloth he sold last week at 85s 9d. One of the most striking instances I know of the vast superiority of machinery over simple instruments used by the hand is in the manufacture of lace, where one man with a machine does the work of 8,000 makers on the cushion. In spinning fine numbers of yarn a workman on a self-acting mule will do the work of 3,000 hand spinners with the distaff and spindle, and there are other striking facts of a similar kind mentioned in my report on the New York Industrial Exhibition. Comparatively few persons, perhaps, are aware of the increase of the production during our lifetime.

Thirty years ago, the cost of labour for tracing a surface of cast iron, by chipping with the hand, was 12s per square foot; the same work is now done by the planing machine at a cost of labour of less than 1s per square foot; and this, as you know, is one of the most important operations in mechanics. It is therefore well adapted to illustrate what our progress has been. At the same time that this increased production is taking place, the fixed capital of the country is, as a necessary consequence, augmented; for, in the case I have mentioned of chipping and filing, by the hand, when the cost of labour was 12s per foot, the capital required for tools for one workman was only a few shillings; but now, the labour being lowered to 1d per foot, a capital in planing machines for the workmen is required which often amounts to £500, and in some cases more. The large outlay of capital, invested in machinery to increase production, makes it impossible to curtail the hours of working machinery as much as could be desired. In some cases two sets of workpeople have been employed in relays, each working eight hours a day; and this system, perhaps, may in time be extended, although it is attended with certain inconveniences. If, however, the relay system could be so improved and organized as to allow more time for the better education of young operatives, none would more cordially rejoice than myself.

I believe that mechanics, though a mere material power in itself, may, if rightly used, become a moral lever, by which, like Archimedes of old, we may seek to raise the world. There is at the present time a very gratifying circumstance in connection with the extension of machinery—viz., the large remuneration which the operatives receive compared with those who perform hand labour without the help of machinery. I would here mention with reference to the amount of wages paid to the operative, that it does not solely depend on the master manufacturer of this country, but is governed in some measure by what is paid by the manufacturer of other countries who are in competition with our own. When in America, in 1853, I found that the American operatives received somewhat more wages than are paid in this country; but they worked much longer hours, although the climate during some part of the year is so unfavorable. These longer hours enable the American manufacturer to turn over his capital more frequently.

This question of increased production, with which we as mechanical engineers are so identified, is so directly dependent on the power of the people to consume that I hope I shall be excused in advertising to it. Our yearly exports now amount to about £100,000,000, having doubled in a short time, while our home productions have been greatly increased from the same cause—the increased ability of our people to consume. As a general principle, it would seem to be far better to levy a small impost on the entire worth of individuals, rather than to impose a tax on particular objects, which if produced would constitute wealth, but which if not made because of the threatened impost. The remaining duty on carriages seems to me to be one of this description.

Were there no tax, almost every one who keeps one carriage would keep more, while large numbers would have one who now have none. By their use locomotives would be increased three-fold; hence, much valuable time would be saved. Besides, what a number of the best description of artisans would be called into existence for their manufacture—a class, too, who are well able to turn their hand, in case of necessity, to other employment. If, therefore, it is desirable for a nation to possess wealth in carriages, it is a mistake for legislation to prevent it. Formerly, when the wealth of a nation was produced, as it were, by hand labour, a different state of things existed to that of the present day.

As I have shown, our means of production are now increased in some cases more than a hundred and in others more than a thousand fold, and this will go on in proportion as the masses of our people are able to consume larger quantities of everything that we are producing. The competition, too, of our manufacturers and merchants to become possessors of land is shown by the small rate of interest with which they are satisfied for the outlay of their capital on the soil.

The proprietors of land may rest assured that in the future development of mechanical improvements none will be more benefited than themselves. I do not hesitate to say that all harvest operations on land properly laid down will very shortly be performed in one fourth the time required with the hand labour now expended, by the further application of machinery worked by horse power. This is my conviction, based upon the experience I have had in the successful working of the machine I constructed for sweeping the streets, at the same time filling the cart, by horse power. By the combined aid of mechanical improvements and the science of chymistry, together with the greater skill of our modern agriculturists, the culture of the land throughout Great Britain must more and more approximate to that of a garden. We have seen the effect of the repeal of the duties on glass and bricks in the improved appearance and reduced cost of residences, and a still further benefit may be expected to result from the removal of the remaining duty of timber. While, therefore, we congratulate ourselves on the great results which the mechanical arts have achieved, we have every reason to be thankful that our legislators have removed so many impediments to our progress.

The glorious fruits of the legislative labors of that great and good man, Sir Robert Peel, may give us hope that the time is not far distant when all remaining obstacles of this kind will be swept away. When that period has arrived, and when the industry of this country has been systematized upon sound principles of economical science, and in each department carried nearer to those standards which in the case of mechanics I have endeavored to indicate, we shall have less reason than at present to doubt the stability of our manufacturing pre-eminence.

Mr. Fairbairn made a vote of thanks to the chairman for his lucid and appropriate address, which was carried by acclamation.

The first paper read by the secretary was a description of an improved steam riveting machine by Mr. R. Harvey, Glasgow.

The next paper was a description of improvements in apparatus for grinding grain, by Mr. A. White, Corporation Mills, Partick. The improvements consisted in an alteration in the construction of millstones for grinding wheat, by removing the leaving off a ring about a foot wide for the grinding surface. In the interior was placed a revolving disc for distributing the grain, turning at a greater velocity than the stones, and fitting with valves below to draw in the supply of air. Rollers were also applied for crushing the grain before it entered the stones. The improved construction had been at work for some time, and had been found to do double, and in some cases more than double the work done by ordinary stones, while the flour produced was of a superior quality.

The third paper was a description of a compressed air engine at Govan colliery, by Mr. Charles Randolph, of Glasgow.

Papers were also read on the following subjects:—
On an improved water meter, by Mr. T. Kennedy, of Kilmarnock.

Description of direct action marine engines for screw propulsion, by Mr. Edmund Hunt, of Glasgow.

Description of an iron construction of foundry, and an improved process of moulding pipes and hollow castware, by Mr. J. Downie, of Glasgow.

Description of a central buffing and drawing apparatus for railway carriages, by Mr. Edward D. Chataway, Edinburgh.

Description of an improved sugar evaporating apparatus, by Mr. Robert Harvey, of Glasgow.

On a surface condenser, by M. J. P. Joule, of Manchester.

The papers were discussed at some length and the thanks of the meeting awarded to the different authors.

The meeting then adjourned.
A conversation was held in the evening, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

The institution again met on Thursday, when some interesting papers were read and discussed; and on Friday the proceedings were brought to a close by a trip to the Frith of Clyde and Loch Lomond.

Labour wanted in Australia.

We have had brought under our notice a report issued by the committee of the Geelong Chamber of Commerce in June last, on the subject of assisted immigration. The report states that the amount of available labour in that part of Victoria had for several months been far too limited for the requirements of the colonists, and the operations of both settlers and farmers had in consequence been on a narrower scale than they ought, or under altered circumstances, they would have been. For this state of things, the committee say immigration offers the only remedy, and the immigrants ought to consist of such persons as, from their previous occupations in the mother country, are best qualified to undertake the duties of pastoral and agricultural life, and to aid in the formation of railroads. The extensive and fertile Western District, of which Geelong is the natural outlet, is estimated to contain an area of 20,000,000 acres, and it is essentially adapted for agricultural and pastoral purposes. While the wants of Melbourne are in a great measure supplied by the unassisted immigration constantly pouring in by large passenger ships consigned to the shipping and forwarding government limitations, Geelong is mainly dependent on the formation of railroads, which the Government has not as yet undertaken. The only instance in which any noticeable slackness of demand for the labour of such new arrivals was ever felt, and then for a very brief period only, arose from their not being fairly distributed throughout the colony, or from their entire unavailability for the employments in which they were needed. During the twelve months ending in June last the number of assisted government immigrants who arrived at Geelong direct from Great Britain amounted to 2,950. In the same period there arrived only 470 unassisted immigrants exclusive of those who had come from any other port in Victoria— altogether, forming a total of 2,550 souls. "From inquiries that have been instituted," says the report, "it has been clearly ascertained that at least five thousand adults are now annually required here; and that number could be absorbed by this town and district comfortably and profitably both to themselves and to us." The wages now currently given are as follows:—Single shopkeepers, £20 to £35 per annum; black drivers, ploughmen, and general farm servants, 30s to 45s per week; in each case, including rations, consisting of 12 lbs. meat, 10 lbs. flour, 3 lbs. tea, and 9 lbs. sugar each per week. A fair proportion of married couples is required. In many respects situations can be held by them with ease and comfort, which situations unmarried persons would be unable to accept. The average wages of married couples for home stations are £70 to £80 per annum; for shepherding one flock, £40 to £45 per annum; and with families, for shepherding two flocks, £60 to £70, with ample rations. The number of

female adults fit for domestic service who have been introduced in Government immigrant ships have proved quite inadequate; and the wages of those who are competent have ruled very high. For house maids £30 generally been given, and larger amounts for first class servants; and cooks are receiving from £30 to £40 per annum, according to their capabilities. The want of nursemaids has been especially felt; the wages paid to them have averaged from £20 to £25 a-year. The necessity for having constant accessions made to the number of female servants is stated in the report to result from the fact that steady respectable women are eagerly sought in marriage by those who, as carters, miners, or cultivators of the land, have secured ample means for their maintenance." The committee admit that some of the immigrants who have arrived have not achieved success. "The fault, however, rested with themselves, rather than with the colony; and in a majority of cases the failure on their part is attributable to a want of knowledge of those industrial pursuits so generally needed in a young and rising colony, or to an inability or unwillingness to work for a living. To the man possessed of capital it is easy to secure its profitable employment in any locality; but to those who have not wealth, but who are inclined to labour, ultimate success is certain, the colony offering in several respects advantages that can be equalled by no other land." The committee refer to the price at which land is sold at the government sales and which frequently does not exceed 20s per acre. In conclusion, the committee express their unanimous opinion that justice has not been done to the colony in the previous election of immigrants, and that in their future operations the commissioners must take a higher standard for the qualifications of those whom they send thither by means of the funds furnished from the colonial revenue. "Those who have been found useless in Great Britain," says the committee, "will prove equally worthless here."

Miscellaneous.

A Real Romance

There is a melancholy tale told in the memoir prefixed to the "Poems of the late A. J. Hollingsworth." He was the illegitimate son of a lady standing well with the world, by whom he was committed, at birth, to a nurse whose name he took. His mother never acknowledged him, never appears even to have seen him. When he was old enough to pass out of the hands of the woman whom he was taught to regard as his parent, he was confidentially entrusted to the clergyman who is now writer of his memoir. By him he was taught, and also inculcated with a taste for Anglo-Saxon. At the age of fifteen young Hollingsworth began to write verse. Before the age of twenty he began to feel the mystery of his position in the world, and to make fruitless impatient inquiries of his tutor as to the "uncle" who was said to be the paymaster on his account. At the age of twenty he became a lover, was accepted, and because the tutor could say nothing whatever of his family connections, was spurned as a bastard by the parents of his mistress. He then rebelled against society, and obtaining through the tutor money from the unknown mother, went abroad, and travelled during the rest of his life up and down the world, learning strange languages, studying strange ways, writing strange verse, and coming home every three or four years to get a fresh supply of money [through the tutor], to spend a few weeks in wandering near the abode of his lost mistress, and to set off again. In 1853 he set off in this manner for Niagara, taking a passage in the Isaac Wright among the common emigrants. But the Isaac Wright struck on a rock, and returned a wreck into the Mersey, cholera having broken out on board, and forty-seven passengers having been thrown overboard before the ship had regained Liverpool. Hollingsworth was one of those who did not return. He perished at the age of thirty-five.—*Examiner.*

A Village of Women.—The following appears in the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"The village of Mandans, which is about 60 English miles from Rutsched, in Wallachia, offers at the present moment a curious ethnographical singularity, having been inhabited by women only for the last 30 years. At one period this female population was 200. The ladies did not live like warriors, like the Amazons of old; but, avoiding all intercourse with men, drove away from their territory all who appeared with

matrimonial intentions. The anti-social sentiment is now supposed to be on the decline; at least no more recruits are made from the disappointed or love-crossed, and the members of the population are rapidly decreasing.

An Obstinate Old Lady.—"It is said," says the *Union*, "that Baron James de Rothschild is at present much in the same predicament as Frederick the Great of Prussia was, when he could not get a miller, whose tenement stood in the way of an improvement the King was making at Sans-Souci, to give up his property for love or money. The Baron, it seems, has set his heart upon a piece of land belonging to an old lady a neighbour of his at Boulogne-sur-Seine, and which is most inconveniently wedged in between his own domains. The land is hardly worth 50,000*l.*, and yet the Baron has successively offered from 100,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.*, for it without success. The old lady, not content with this, has brought an action against him to prevent his breaking up a road which he has bought from the commune, and which cuts his private park in two. She insists upon its being preserved as a necessary communication with her own property."

French Method of Making Henslay Eggs every Day in the Year.—Mons. de Sora has recently discovered the secret of making hens lay eggs every day in the year. He feeds them on horse flesh; and obtains his supply of twenty-five or thirty a-day among the used-up hacks of the city. His hennerie, a few miles from Paris, has furnished about forty thousand dozen of eggs a week, at the rate of six dozens for four francs, yielding the proprietor for every seven days the round sum of 5000 francs, or 200,000 francs a-year. M. de Sora employs about one hundred persons, mostly females; and his entire expenses are only about 75,000 francs a-year, leaving him the handsome balance of 185,000 francs profit. He never allows a hen to sit, and his chickens are hatched by steam. The eggs are arranged upon shelves and covered with blankets, and each morning a swarm of chickens are taken to the nursery.

A Border Ruffian's Confession.—At a Kansas meeting, in Hartford, on Tuesday last, Selden C. Williams, who had served in the campaign with Buford's gang in Kansas, among other things, told the following horrible tale:—"In one of the hellish forays upon which we were sent, we came upon a small party of free state men. They resisted our taking away their property, and Buford's men left two of them dead upon the grass! When we were in the Shawnee country we were invited to call at one of the mission churches by the chief of the tribe. As the doors opened before us, what a sight presented itself—three Massachusetts men hanging by the neck, for daring to say that they were for free soil; two had been shot, and one stabbed to the heart, and they were hung up to strike terror to the people from the East. Four days after, one of Buford's men came into the camp holding on the point of a bow-knife a *human heart!* 'Boys,' said he, 'see here, here is the heart of a damned abolitionist; he told me he was an abolitionist, and I up with my rifle and 'drapped' him. I cut his heart out, and it aint cold yet; now I'll cut it open and see how it looks inside; then I shall fry it, and see how the thing tastes."

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, DECEMBER 19, 1856.

Argentine Nationality.

In our last we recorded our opinion as to the general character and tendency of the course recommended by the Minister of War; its opportunity, its difficulties and its dangers remain to be considered.

Had this extreme measure been resorted to on the 11th of September, or during the protracted conflicts of the subsequent siege, the plea of a stern necessity might with some show of reason have been urged in its behalf, as an attenuating circumstance. On both of these occasions, however, there was a patriotism and prevision that resisted the temptation, though repeatedly urged by parties of standing and influence, as the best and only practical solution of which the case admitted.

Again, in the discussion and sanction of the Constitution of the State, some provision might have been made for the alternative now proposed, which no one could then help foreseeing as a possible or probable contingency. So far from this, every precaution

was studiously adopted to guard against its occurrence; and in the Constitution itself there are express and explicit declarations, that should have been expunged or modified, before mooting the radical and anti-constitutional alteration now proposed; without any pressing necessity, without any previous preparation, without any plausible pretext, and in the teeth of the constitutional provisions and declarations to the contrary, to which we have just alluded.

Besides, a diplomatic tempest has been collecting for months past at the Paraná; which the Government, so far as we know, has taken no steps to conjure or dissipate.

The late treaty between the Confederation and the Empire of Brazil is matter of public notoriety; and one of its stipulations deserves special attention at the present moment.

It is something more than a treaty of friendship and navigation, it is a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive; in which the empire engages to protect the integrity of the Confederation, and in case of need, to occupy the Island of Martin Garcia.

Suppose the act of separation announced, the President of the Confederation would be perfectly justified, in invoking the assistance and cooperation of his ally; and as the stipulation was evidently made with a direct reference to this very case, the likelihood is that the aid demanded would not be withheld; and that they would take charge, provisionally, of the Island of Martin Garcia, the Gibraltar of the Plate, with infinite complaceancy.

Nor is this all. Among the diplomatic Representatives at the Paraná, there is we believe, a perfect uniformity of views on all the points now at issue.

The act of separation, therefore, would not only be throwing down the gauntlet to General Urquiza, but to President Urquiza allied, *ad hoc*, with Brazil, and backed by England, France, the United States and Sardinia; not to speak of Caliacura and their formidable allies.

Are we prepared to accept, to provoke a collision in these circumstances? The Minister of War should be better prepared than any one else to answer this question; and if not prepared to answer in the affirmative, it is madness thus recklessly to throw down the apple of discord.

Is the definitive separation decided upon in the counsels of the Government?—In that case we have nothing more to say; al though we cannot help looking forward with dismay to the struggle that must ensue, and the probable issue to which it may lead.

But granting it an open question, and we cannot fancy it legislated without a special reference to the Legislature, we would respectfully suggest that something might still be done by means of an ability conducted negotiation, in which the foreign Agents might be employed with advantage, as mediators.

We need hardly enumerate the benefits that would result from this arrangement. It would effectually counteract the exaggerated pretensions that might be advanced on the one side and on the other, by the parties directly interested.

It would subject the questions at issue to the salutary ordeal of public opinion, in the widest acceptance of the terms; the shortest and most efficacious way of rectifying the misstatements and misrepresentations that have unfortunately been resorted to on both sides.

It would neutralize the adverse or hostile tendency, that said foreign Agents can scarcely avoid feeling, if left neutral spectators in their present position, at the side of our opponent. This object is well worthy any sacrifice that can be made for its attainment. We have perfect confidence in their impartiality as umpires; we dread their direct influence as prejudiced spectators.

On the strength of these considerations, and in view of the important objects to be obtained, not to speak of the formidable dangers to be avoided, we insist pertinaciously on this view of the case. To avoid a civil war and a new dismemberment of territory, no efforts or sacrifices should be spared. We tread the brink of a precipice, with an unfathomable abyss at its foot; unfathomable as all history and experience show.

We have seen the fatal effects of subdvision in Italy, in Germany in Columbia that was, in Mexico,—we now both see and feel them in the Argentine Republic.

On the other hand, we have seen the effects of the opposite policy as clearly and

satisfactorily illustrated, in the case of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and which is more to our present purpose, is that of the United States; whose name we paucely and whose example we invoke at the same time that we propose adopting a course the very opposite of that which has led to such glorious results in their case.

From the date of their independence to the present day, they have made every sort of sacrifice, and perhaps some of principle, to maintain the integrity of the Union.

Washington foresaw the danger in its full dimensions; and his paternal counsels have often than once disarmed the demon of discord, and rallied the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers around the sacred tree of liberty, when their passions would peep have suggested the suicidal policy of separation and dismemberment. Hence the secret of their expansive power, and the felicity with which they annex or absorb contiguous territories; a social phenomenon that never could have existed, had New York for example declared against Charleston, and the partisans of Webster or Clay refused to recognise the four years' delegated authority of their respective successful candidates, that had no right whatever to be classed in the category of the illustrious names.

The Southern Frontier.

General Escalada has asked and obtained leave of absence on account of declining health.

Those lately acquainted with court intrigues, perfectly understand the import of such pretexts.

The truth is General Escalada was too popular, and we may say too successful in the district of the Azul; and if he had been allowed to continue there till the 24th of May would have stood a better chance than most others, for the highest post in the State.

Accordingly Padre Cobos was first employed to wound his susceptibilities; and then the requested leave of absence was graciously acceded to.

After all it is probable that the public of Buenos Ayres will not forget the relevant merits and the important services of the gallant veteran.

The command in-chief at the Azul is confided to Colonel Pedro Jose Diaz, of whose qualifications and military capacity no one doubts; but will his name inspire the same confidence and respect in an around the Azul as that of General Escalada?

Diplomatic Movements.

On Wednesday Mr. Christie arrived, from the Paraná, in the Brazilian steamer of war *Ypiranga*; and it is said that the French Minister may also be expected very shortly.

The object of this visit is matter of anxious speculation. In the *Reforma Pacifica* of yesterday we find the following:—

"We are told that the British Minister comes in commission from General Urquiza, to assure the Government, that if his [Urquiza's] presence was an obstacle for the reconstruction of the nationality, that he would delegate his authority in Señor Carril for the remainder of his term of office; and in case that condition were rejected, that he would make a visit to Buenos Ayres during the ensuing summer.

"It appears that the details of that proposal have already been discussed by epistolary correspondence between the two Cabinets, (Messrs. Carril and Velez), according to our informant."

Every day therefore is now pregnant with the fate of empires; and if the reported offer of a voluntary abdication is certain, it will place the advocates of a total separation in a rather awkward predicament.

Audacious Robbery.

On Tuesday at 2 p.m., an Italian was attacked by a fellow-countryman in front of the Merced Church, and robbed of his watch. The miscreant attempted to escape with his booty, but was promptly pursued and captured. It is high time some effectual check were put to these daring exploits.

EXCHANGE—December 20.

Spanish Dollars and Patagones	.....	22
Patriot Doubloons	.....	331
Spanish do.	.....	335
British England per Doubloon	.....	70
Currency per dol.	.....	2 1/2
do. Montevideo	.....	2 1/2
France per Doubloon	.....	89
United States do	.....	3 1/2
Janerio	.....	1 1/2
Patriot Doubloons, highest during the week	.....	327
do. lowest do.	.....	303

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER 12TH.

Menni, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Mont video 11th inst., with 100 bundles wire, 6 casks soda, 1 do beer, 30 boxes sardines, 71 do and 53 packages merchandise. Passengers 50.

DECEMBER 13TH.

Constitution, National steamer, E. Fidanza, from Montevideo 12th inst., with 13 casks and 6 boxes merchandise, 69 do fruits, 574 do 30 half pipes and 1 quarter do wine, 25 baskets champagne, 200 barrels and 100 half do sugar. Passengers 215.

Relampagos, National brigantine, J. Barboro, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Occampo & Esperon, with 661 barrels flour, 14 do boards, 70 quarter casks wine, 13 casks soda ash.

DECEMBER 14TH.

Comie o, Brazilian bark, 546 tons, M. dos Santos Ornelas, from Rio Janeiro 23d Montevideo 11th inst., to Order, with 3,296 barrels and 198 half do flour, 26 casks sugar, 76 bags coffee.

Clintonia Wright, American bark, 221 tons, J. H. White, from Baltimore 30d Oct., Montevideo 11th inst., to F. Arango & Co., with 2,158 barrels flour, 15 bales and 5 boxes merchandise.

Austin, American bark, 305 tons, G. Wille, from Portland 30th August, to S. B. Hale & Co., with 229,575 feet lumber, 1 carriage.

DECEMBER 15TH.

Glenwood, American bark, 448 tons, E. P. Glover, from New York 11th Oct., to J. Eastman & Co., with 3 bales wax, 17 do, 242 boxes, 99 casks and 3 seroons drugs, 20 barrels alcohol, 163 packages tea, 150 kegs nails, 103 tons and 6 boxes biscuit, 40 boxes blacking, 60 do starch, 20 do tacks, 20 do salt, 20 carboys acid, 150 barrels flour, 45 do sugar, 25 boxes turpentine, 2 do and 2 packages printing materials, 7 do naval stores, 19 do cloaks, 1 do books, 56 do hardware, 5 do printers, 69 do castings, 658 do turned wood, 2 machinery, 2 do castings, 20 bales ticks, 4 boxes mahogany, 43 grind stones, 300 barrels Roman cement, 75 do tar, 100 do brooms, 9,576 pieces lumber, 42 packages merchandise.

Triumph, British bark, 228 tons, J. Allan, from Liverpool 21st Sept., to Best Brothers, with 544 tons coal.

Tonelero, Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo.

M. Reed, Spanish polacre; 214 tons, N. Maria, from Barcelona 8th Sept., Malaga 4th Oct., Montevideo 12th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 140 pipes and 20 half do red wine, 650 quarter do Malaga do, 1,000 jars oil, 200 do aquordiente, 60 boxes raisins, 102 do figs, 2 do books, 6 do cards, 6 do leather, 10 bales brown wrapping paper.

DECEMBER 17TH.

Ypiranga, Brazilian war steamer, for Paraná.

DECEMBER 18TH.

Uragua, Spanish brig, 260 tons, J. Maristany, from Barcelona 19th Oct., Montevideo 15th inst., to Order, with 294 pipes, 40 half do and 39 quarter do wine, 50 do and 1000 jars oil, 100 boxes soap, 26 do paper, 7 do cards, 12 do silks, 8 do books, 2 do and 4 bales merchandise, 15 bales brown wrapping paper, 3000 bricks, 500 jars aguardiente.

Pampero, British steamer, D. Souter, from Rosario and San Nicolas, with 25 barrels and 50 seroons figs, 6 do straw hats, 33 do, 1 half barrel and 68 boxes dry peaches, 370 marcos and 9 oz. silver, 238 Doubloons.—Passengers 30.

Menni, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 17th inst., with 222 bags wheat, 100 barrels sugar, 3 do ink, 2 do, 2 tins, 2 bales and 11 boxes merchandise, 531 do wine. Passengers 45.

Sailings.

DECEMBER 19TH.

Betty, French brig, for Marseilles, despatched by Zuanan & Co., with 5,446 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do, 12 pipes tallow, 155 bales sheep skins, 2 do slunk calf do, 150 dry horse hides, 23 boxes preserves, 10,350 hoi.

Bella Maria, Sardinian polacre for Genoa, despatched by B Viale & Co., with 2789 dry ox and cow hides, 477 do horse do, 1497 calf do, 380 qq. iron, 50 do glass.

Ernestine, Hamburg brigantine, for Hamburg, despatched by Renner del Sar, with 20 boxes and 52 barrels merchandise, 5 bales tobacco, 1502 dry ox and cow hides, 400 salted do, 1 bale goat skins, 83 do sheep do, 14 do slunk calf do, 1183 rolls tobacco, 5 tons bones, 30 packages merchandise, 107 barrels and 25 boxes tallow, 61 do grease, 50 dry horse hides, 3 bales hair.

Pampero, British steamer, for San Nicolas and Rosario.

DECEMBER 13TH.

Menni, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Leonie, French ship for India, in ballast despatched by P. C. Jourde & Co.

DECEMBER 15TH.

Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.

Sardigna, Sardinian steam packet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro with the mail for Genoa.

DECEMBER 16TH.

H. E. Sussana, Dutch bark, for Antwerp.

despatched by Casares & Sons, with 13,254 dry ox and cow hides, 3934 salted do, 100 barrels tallow, 20 boxes mares oil, 19,800 horns, 7 bales hair, 139 do wool, 105 do sheep skins, 1 do calf do.

DECEMBER 17TH.
Ipiranga, Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo.

DECEMBER 18TH.
Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

SEMPROBING LIST
Henry A. Green.

FOR LONDON.
British brig *Danlees*, 213 tons, at James Reeves master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will sail in a few days. Can accommodate passengers very comfortably.
Consignees Messrs. Brownells Grey & Co.

FOR LONDON.
American bark *Dubin*, 375 tons, A. I. F. Hunter master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will sail in a few days.
Consignees Messrs. F. de Arango & Co.

FOR LONDON.
British bark *230*, 230 tons, at Sherwood master, will be ready to load in the course of a few days and has disengaged room.
Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

FOR LONDON.
British schooner *Agnes*, 184 tons, at W. W. Nicholls master, has only disengaged room for a few tons duglids and bales.
Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig *Elizabeth*, 294 tons, at John Sack master, has all her cargo engaged.
Consignees Messrs. J. Wilkate & Sons.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *Aelhusa*, 339 tons, at John Kirkpatrick master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *Ipswich*, 235 tons, at Langley master, a well known regular trader, has only disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig *Gawlett*, 206 tons, at J. Bell master, a well known regular trader, now loading and can still take a few pipes and salted hides.
Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *Jurata*, 255 tons, at John Wilson master, now loading and has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.
Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *Isabella*, 231 tons, at Thos. Ashbridge master, a well known regular trader, having already a portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
Consignee James Carthy Esq.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig *Cynthia*, 205 tons, at H. Kemp master, has two thirds cargo engaged and still take a few tons salted hides.
Consignees Messrs. Gifford Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark *Ether*, 280 tons, at John O'Brien master, a most superior vessel and will be ready to sail in a few days.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Prussian bark *Friedrich*, 330 tons, at H. W. Sauerbier master, has all her cargo shipped and will sail on the 25th inst.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Prussian bark *Carl Friedrich*, 279 tons, at Bartels master, has all her cargo shipped and will sail on the 25th inst.
Consignees Messrs. Troussin & Co.

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

FOR ANTWERP.
American bark *Westacum*, 320 tons, at C. Marsh master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in the course of ten days.
Consignees Messrs. Zim. Frazier & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
American brigantine *Orella*, 298 tons, at J. Biancard master, a most splendid opportunity, now loading and has all her cargo engaged.
Consignee, F. Senillean Esq.

FOR ANTWERP.
American bark *Brantec*, 300 tons, at Pinkham master, a most superior opportunity now loading, and has all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
American bark *Lion*, 348 tons, F. Moore master, a most superior opportunity and being a chartered vessel will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Sardinian brig *Concordia*, 230 tons, at E. Bock master, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. A. Blanck & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
British brig *Florence Nightingale*, 248 tons, at Winslow master, will be ready to load in a few days and has only room for a few bales.
Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
American brigantine *Leonard Berry*, 140 tons, A. I. Berry master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.
Consignees, E. H. Palmer Esq.

FOR NEW YORK.
American ship *Parana*, 559 tons, at Langson master, a regular trader, now loading and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.
Consignee A. Lins van Blarcom Esq.

For Passengers only.
VESSELS CALLING IN THE CHANNEL FOR ORDERS

American bark *Mazepa*, 289 tons, A. I. Carvey master.
Consignees Messrs. Lind Fehr & Co.

British brig *Villa Nova*, 182 tons, at A. Steven master.
Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

Norwegian brig *Catharine*, 184 tons, at C. Marstrand master.
Consignees Messrs. Francis Arango & Co.

British brig *John Scott*, 255 tons, at N. Williamson Master.
Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co.

British schooner *Ranney*, 150 tons, at E. Jenkins master.
Consignees Messrs. Parlano Graham & Co.

FOR CEYLON.
Passengers only.
The remarkable fast sailing clipper ship *Swordfish*, 345 tons, W. Robertson master, will sail for the above destination in the course of 15 days and has most superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective consignees, or to
Henry A. Green,
SHIP-BROKER,
No. 51, Calle Recoquista.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
H. Lexica & Sagoy

FOR HAVRE.
French ship *Rocine*, A. I. 409 tons, per register, Delanuy master, is ready to load and has disengaged room for dry hides and bales. She is a most desirable conveyance for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.
French ship *Don Quichotte*, 399 tons, Boutol master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo. She has most handsome accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.
French ship *Albert*, A. I. 330 tons, Delanuy master, is ready to receive cargo and has only room for a few bales or dry hides. Has handsome accommodations for passengers.
Consignee, A. Dunoyer, Esq.

FOR HAVRE.
The new French ship *Pata*, 444 tons, at Tallibar master, will follow the Albert in the line of packets.
Can admit sail and dry hides on freight, has handsome accommodations for passengers.
Consignee F. Teisserene-Vallat & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
French bark *Lily*, 318 tons, A. I. Detroyat master, is a chartered vessel. Has room for passengers and is a good opportunity.
Consignees Messrs. Lopez & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
American bark *Molina*, 317 tons, A. I. Gilkey master, will receive all her cargo in the Inner Roads, and will be ready in a few days.
Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Bremer bark *Herschell*, A. I. 278 tons, Flanagan master, is now loading in the Inner Roads and only requires a few bales.
Consignees Messrs. Arango & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Sardinian brig *Amirabile Colombo*, A. I. 362 tons, F. Duranie master, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and will have very quick despatch.
Has hands me accommodations for passengers and is an every opportunity of a most desirable opportunity.
Consignees Messrs. Guillot Bertarelli & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
American bark *Limala*, 305 tons, at Mirville master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Sardinian brig *Hibra*, 139 tons, Pezello master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignee J. Caprile Esq.

FOR ANTWERP.
Sardinian brig-schooner *Antonia*, 140 tons, at Guglielmi master, is receiving her cargo in the Inner Roads and will sail in a few days. Can accommodate a few passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Guillot B-raricelli & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
French brig *Betty*, 168 tons, Bezarid master, is a chartered vessel, and can only admit passengers and a few salted hides.
Consignees Messrs. Zumarán & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
French bark *France*, A. I. 336 tons, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Can accommodate a few passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Poncelet & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.
Sardinian brig *Gi Amici*, 140 tons, Boer master, a well known trader, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and can admit yet salted and dry hides on freight.
Consignees J. Navou Esq.

FOR GENOA.
Sardinian brig *Apollò*, 200 tons, Pagliano master, is now receiving cargo and only requires a few bales or dry hides, if offered immediately.
Consignee, S. Caprile Esq.

FOR GENOA.
Sardinian brig *Bella Dolida*, 146 tons, Roni master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail on the 25th December. Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. E. Rams & Co.

FOR GENOA.
Sardinian brig *Maria Teresa*, 170 tons, Fixi master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Rams & Co.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.
Passengers only.
Spanish brig *Delicia*, Maten master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days. Has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Zumarán & Co.

FOR PERNAMBUCCO.
Passengers only.
Spanish brig *Bella Dolores*, Duvalil master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days.
Consignee F. Buxaró Esq.

For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to
H. Lexica & Sagoy,
SHIP-BROKERS,
No. 41, Calle Recoquista.

ADVERTISEMENTS
For Singapore.
Passengers only.
The new fast sailing Bremen bark *Montevideo*, for the above destination in the course of 15 days and has most superior accommodations for passengers.
For further particulars apply to
FELS & Co.
d20 2p Calle Recoquista, 92

For Sale.
The three Quintas formerly de Castillo, Cernadas and Benavente, which are now laid together and contain fifteen cuadras, the whole under the most productive taboques de Alfalfa.
Situada una cuadra from the Huaco los Saucos and five cuadras from the New Market in Calle Sala.
To the street on the North side it has 750 varas and to the street on the South side [which is the main road from the Paso de Burgos] 600 varas and distant on that side from the Corrales del Alto two and a half cuadras.
There are three good houses with a cottage at the entrance.
The Quinta is the highest ground in the suburbs On the north side it has a fine view of the City, and on the South side a splendid view of Barracas, Quilmas and surrounding country. To treat apply to
d20 3p JONATHAN DOWNS.

Notice.
The second General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the English Episcopal Church Establishment will be held at the British Consulate General, on Tuesday 30th instant, at noon, with the object of presenting the accounts for the present year.
Buenos Ayres, 20th December 1856.
FRANK PARISH
Acting Consul General.

Notice.
The second General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church Establishment will be held at the British Consulate General on Wednesday 31st inst., at noon, with the object of presenting the accounts for the present year.
Buenos Ayres, 20th December 1856.
FRANK PARISH
Acting Consul General.

Rags.
We are requested by the Committee of the British Hospital to state that they will feel obliged to any one who will send old Linen or Rags for the use of that institution.
Mrs. Whitaker has kindly consented to receive them at her House Calle 25, opposite the English Church, or they may be sent to the Hospital direct, at the convenience of the donors.

Seeds and Plants.
For sale at No. 15, calle Tucuman, principally natives of the country and packed so as to go safe for a voyage of two or three months. Also a variety of bulbs and tubers which pack in little bulk.
d20 c.o

Wanted.
Two servants for the general work of a house. Apply at Mr. Ludian's.

Colon Theatre.
As the erection of this vast and costly establishment now approaches its termination, and the undertakers having long ago taken steps to provide it with distinguished performers; the Shareholders in conformity with the Company to which they have leased the Theatre, consider that the moment has arrived for issuing securities, thereby insuring the accommodation of Colon Theatre at the disposal of its patrons and benefactors.
Accordingly on Monday the 22d inst, the sale will commence of season tickets, box pit, and gallery, for 120 representations, at the rate of ten dollars each; payable in the manner and with the conditions that will be explained to parties interested in the Office of the Directory, in said Theatre. The sale of season tickets will positively close on the 31st inst: it being understood, that in extra representations, the holders of season tickets shall have a preference to their respective localities, and in gratuitous representations, for beneficent institutions or other like objects, they shall have a right to them.
In making this announcement, the Colon Company has no hesitation in publicly stating, that having spared no sacrifices in providing this City with a monument that honors it, it has resolved by this means to accept the cooperation of the persons who have repeatedly requested to take a part, so as to secure situations specially fitted for their convenience and adapted to their tastes.
The hours of despatch will be from 12 noon, to 3 p.m.
d20-2p THE COMPANY.

Estancia for Sale.
An important establishment, situated in the Canada Larga, district of Navarro, 24 leagues distant from Buenos Ayres, three from the town of Navarro, four from Lobos, and seven from the Guardia de Lujan, consisting of 24 square leagues of superior land.
It has a commodious azotea house; seven pastures all new and in good condition, with corrals and every convenience for conducting a large establishment.
The present stock consists of from 12 to 15,000 superior m-stiza sheep; about 150 head of black cattle, and a like number of tame horses and mares.
Can be delivered immediately, with the title deeds perfectly clear.
For further particulars apply to the Proprietor at the establishment; or in this City at the Boot-Store of Mr. Parker, calle Recoquista, corner of Piedad.

2,000 Sheep.
For sale on the same property a flock of about 2,000 superior Sheep.—
Apply as above.
December 13, 1856.
3p.

Notice.
Dr. Arthur Leison, late of Montevideo, and formerly resident physician to the Government Lunatic Asylum Dublin, begs to offer his services to the public of Buenos Ayres. He may be consulted at his residence Calle Recoquista No. 70, [in the altos] between 8 and 9 in the morning, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon. d13-4p.

For Sale.
The Quinta of Mr. Benjamin Henderson, situated in the street Santiago del Estero, between San Juan and Cochabamba. Huaco de los Saucos. Apply on the premises. d13-4p

Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
NOW IMPORTED
By the "John Scott," from London, a small quantity of this celebrated Ale, universally admitted to be the purest and best of English Ales, appropriately described by the Sanatory Commissioner of the Lancet as Wine of Malt, and which has elicited the approbation of the renowned German Professor Liebig, thus alluded in a letter to Mr. Henry Allsopp—
"The specimens of your Pale Ale sent to me afforded me another opportunity of confirming its valuable qualities. I am myself an admirer of this beverage and my own experience enables me to recommend it in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent English physicians as a very agreeable and efficient tonic and as a general beverage both for the invalids and the robust,
GUSTAV LIEBIG.
Glessen, May 6, 1852.
Apply at 32, Calle de la Piedad. d6-1p

Tea, Wines and Spirits.
The subscriber has just received a variety of Tea, which has been selected with the greatest care in England, and which he has recommended to families with every confidence as of superior quality, according to the class, including Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchoeng, Congou, Caper, Orange Pekoe and Pouchong.
He has likewise an excellent assortment of Port and Sherry Wines, Brandy and Gin, also a small quantity of superior Scotch Whiskey, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be found fresh and good, and at the most moderate prices.
No. 10, calle Merced, and Mayo, 43.
d6-c.o JOHN BLUES.

NOTICE.
Divine Service will be held in the AMERICAN CHURCH on next Sabbath, 30 inst, and hereafter at usual hours. By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM McKEEN,
Secretary.
n, 29-2p

Important Notice.
THE BANK AND MINT.
To avoid the frauds that have repeatedly been committed by patching up notes with fractions taken from others, the Directory has accorded that from and after this date, the Treasury will not receive any notes of the new stamp that are wanting in either of the characteristics that the establishment has given them, that is in the numbers and signatures they bear.
November 19th, 1853.
c.o ZAMUDIO,—Secretary.

THE Cosmopolitan Sanatorium.
26—CALLE TUCUMAN—26.
Physicians and Proprietors. Private Residences.
Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 do Mayo, 58
" Furst, " Repest, 193
" Ventura Busch, " Suyacha, 22

Regulations.
1st.—That the Establishment shall be visited at least once a day by each Physician.
2d.—That the three Physicians shall meet, at least once a week to consult upon all matters of importance.
3d.—That each patient on admission shall state under whose care he wishes to be placed.
4th.—That any patient expressly desiring to have the opinion of any other Physician, than the one under whose care he has placed himself, shall pay to each the usual consultation fee.
5th.—That each patient shall pay for 15 days' attendance in advance, or give a satisfactory guarantee.
6th.—That operations and leeches are not considered as included in the regular charges; and likewise that extraordinary cases will require a special agreement.

Terms.
Common Wards \$20 per day
Middle do 30 "
Private Rooms 50 "
m3-c.o.

North American Sessary.
The Principal of the above Institution, having been engaged in the tuition of youth for more than 20 years in various countries, and having a familiar acquaintance with the system so successfully pursued in the United States, from which country he has just arrived; has taken charge of this establishment, which has been reorganized and will be conducted with all the ability and energy, which long experience and success will enable him to diffuse into all its departments.

In addition to the usual branches of a thorough English education, the course of study will include Latin, French, Spanish, German, Mathematics, Book keeping, Music and Drawing.
In the young ladies department, special attention will be given to the polite and ornamental branches.
The Principal flatters himself that from long experience in teaching English to Spanish children, he will be particularly adapted to the Spanish youth of this City, who are desirous of learning that language.

Excellent and ample accommodations are made for the reception of boarding pupils, who will be under the constant supervision of the Principal.
A programme &c., can be obtained on application to the Principal, at No. 175 Calle Corrientes.
aug 2-c.o. HENRY R. NICHOLSON.

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

Book keeper.
A young man practically acquainted with book keeping, by double entry, is desirous of employing his abilities in keeping a set of books for a commercial house. Address at this Office, A. P. H.

Ice! Ice! Ice!
The Boston Ice House, having built a large and spacious Ice House on the Paseo de Julio, between the streets of Parque and Tucuman; having now in store 2000 tons Ice, with a cargo to arrive of the purest water ice ever brought to this market, are now ready to deliver the same at their depot, or to subscribers daily at their residences, free of expense, at the low price of \$30 per arroba, or in less quantities at \$1 1/2 per lb.—Families and Hotels can procure refrigerators at low prices, by giving notice at the office of the company No. 65, calle Recoquista, all desiring the luxury of ice, will be supplied daily at their residences from the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Just landed from the bark "Alma Comba" a fresh supply of Patent Refrigerators, also two warehouses already framed, can be put up in one week, and ready for occupation. Dimensions of building's 47 by 36 long, and 20 feet high. Also 30,000 feet assorted pine lumber which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders received at the Office of the Company No. 65, Recoquista will be punctually attended to.
BRENDEN & YATERAN.

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. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew not what to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are forbidden by our holy religion,) but 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 world.

Accept my Salutes, 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 Maulmain, May 10th 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 ever been present since to my imagination. 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 turn of life, and for young women with obstructions in their health.

Yours truly,
(Signed) OCTAVIUS MARTIN.

WRECKFUL CASE!—DEATH BORDED OF ITS
VICTIM A STINA CURED—AFFEY
GIVEN UP BY ALL!!

Copy of a letter from Charles Smith Esq. of
Buenos, 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 blocked 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 pitiable condition I commenced using your Pills, after continuing them for 5 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 Dinapore,
dated the 18th of July, 1834.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Sir.—For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continually 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 failed, 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 had 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 Servt.
(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 Lumbrago
- Bowel Complaints Pills
- Colic Rheumatism
- Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
- Consumption [wels Sorofula, or King's E. Debility Sore Throat]

Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Female Irregularities
Fevers of all kinds
Gripes
Head ache
Inflammation

Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symptoms
Tic Douloureux
Tumours
Ulcers
Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness, from whatever. &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.

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 Lauchiani, to his newly opened establishment, situated in Calle San Martin No. 104.

The proprietor trusts by assiduous attention to comfort, and superiority in the culinary department to merit a renewal of the patronage extended to him when connected with the Hotel de Paris.

The choice stock of wines in particularly 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 appendances; of which apartments 11 are prepared and finished in first rate style, and 3 of them with boarded floors. In the event of a sale convenient arrangements may be made as regards the terms of payment.

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

P.S.—In the same establishment, an assortment of English bedsteads and other articles of furniture, which will be disposed of at 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 Chacara 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—8p.

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.

WIDOWS: 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 Maypé 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, 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, barquero, 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 BLANCKOM.
No. 75, Calle Maypé.

For sale.
The good American bark *Lucilla*, of Boston, of 279 tons register, & capacity of 600 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.

Pinnos.
From the most celebrated London manufactures. Apply at No. 140 and 142 Calle Piedad. oc.11—c.o.

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

Chacara for sale.

A superior Chacara for sale, situated south east from the town of "Quilmes," and about half a league from the Casa Teja, on the road to Chacomus, known by the name of Chacara "San Ignacio." It fronts a principal road and is advantageously situated for a store.—has eight good and comfortable ranches, a new laundry Corral, a monte of good fruit-trees, and numerous poplars, Paragases, Willows &c. and a large Fenced 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 Viejo (Office of the Insinadores) taking passengers as far as the galpones partidos de Rancho; said carriages will return on the 1st and 10th 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.

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 Leoitte, 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—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, sporting guns and pistols of various classes.

Eley Brother's best metal-lined water proof caps, assorted for sporting guns and revolvers &c., and shooting equipments of the first quality.

They now beg to state that the articles have arrived, and solicit inspection of their superior quality and moderate prices.
P.S.—Orders from the Country attended to with care and promptitude. 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 among 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 £1,250,760 STEELING.

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

The undersigned has been appointed Agent 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 rate, in the interior part of the house, No. 75 calle Maypé.—There is alga water, on the premises. The rooms would be suitable for a counting room, being in a central situation. O.18—c.o.

Photographic and Electrope 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 FELTSCHE.

Per Hamburg.

Has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and shipping will positively leave on the 20th of December, the well known fast sailing Bremen bark *Lesing*, Captain H. Friedrichs. This superior vessel presents an excellent opportunity for goods and art passengers.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons, Consignees, or to
LIMON ROSSET & STOLZ,
Ship Brokers,
n.22—4 c. 16, Calle Reconquista.

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

For Valparaiso direct.

A chartered ship.
The new A.L. for 10 years British bark *Hamphrey 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.

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

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA

IN THE HORT OF BUENOS AYRES

DECEMBER 1856					
ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.
British.					
Sept. 22 Bk.	Elizabeth	294	John Jacks	Troom	J. Villate & Sons Liverpool
Oct. 2 Bk.	Dauntless	233	J. Reeves	Liverpool	Brownells Gray & Co. London
Oct. 3 Bk.	Arculus	339	J. Kirkpatrick	London	Croker Hall & Co. Liverpool
Oct. 9 Bk.	Hedge	151	D. Miller	Liverpool	O. P. Gidding & Co. England
Oct. 18 Bk.	Ipsewich	235	Langley	Liverpool	Thompson & Co. Liverpool
Oct. 22 Bk.	Gauntlet	206	J. Bell	Liverpool	R. T. White & Co. Liverpool
Oct. 31 Bk.	Kenna	476	Turner	Hamburg	Leinin bros. East Indies
Nov. 6 Bk.	Avethina	225	Quinnes	Liverpool	Darbyshire & Co. Liverpool
Nov. 10 Bk.	Uthman	320	Lating	Liverpool	Best bros. Liverpool
Nov. 11 Bk.	London	239	Shurven	Glasgow	Hendrie & Co. Liverpool
Nov. 13 Bk.	Jrendon	225	Wilson	Glasgow,	T. Duguid Liverpool
Nov. 22 Bk.	Cynthia	196	Koop	Liverpool	To Order Liverpool
Nov. 24 Bk.	Isaballa	221	Ashbridge	Liverpool	Perrett & Co. Liverpool
Nov. 26 Bk.	Villa Nuova	182	Stevan	Glasgow	Hennic & Co. England
Nov. 12 Bk.	John Scott	225	N. Williamson	London	G. Bell & Co. Liverpool
Nov. 19 Bk.	Stamboul	363	J. Farrow	Liverpool	J. H. Thompson Liverpool
Nov. 29 Bk.	Esther	280	J. Osborne	Liverpool	N. Green & Co. East Indies
Nov. 30 Bk.	Florence Nightingale	248	J. C. Windsor	Liverpool	Getting & Co. Liverpool
Nov. 12 Bk.	Borderer	278	J. W. Heatly	New York	W. B. Hart & Co. Liverpool
Dec. 9 Bk.	Favorite	217	Bedley	Liverpool	Lobman Meyes & Co. Liverpool
Dec. 10 Bk.	Ranneya	122	E. Jenkins	Liverpool	Parlane Graham & Co. Liverpool
Dec. 14 Bk.	Triumph	169	G. W. Nickolls	Glasgow	T. Duguid & Co. Liverpool
Dec. 19 Bk.	Arthur Pardee	300	J. Davis	Paraguay	J. Best Brothers Liverpool
Dec. 19 Bk.	Arthurd Pardee	300	J. Davis	Paraguay	F. de Arango & Co. Liverpool
American.					
Sept. 13 Bk.	Wascaesoun	320	C. Marsh	Baltimore	Zim, Frazier & Co. Antwerp
Oct. 1 Bk.	Lucania	279	W. Casfield	Poston	Zim, Frazier & Co. Antwerp
Oct. 8 Bk.	Benjamin Aymer	455	C. K. Sawyer	New York	R. J. Coffin Antwerp
Oct. 9 Bk.	Mazeppa	289	C. P. Carver	New York	Levy & Co. Antwerp
Oct. 10 Bk.	Orelia	298	J. B. Blanchard	Jacksonville	Polipe Senillose Antwerp
Oct. 12 Bk.	Malina	317	W. Gilley	Portland	S. H. Hale & Co. Antwerp
Oct. 20 Bk.	Dubois	378	F. W. Heatly	New York	F. de Arango & Co. London
Oct. 21 Bk.	Leonard Berry	149	W. Berry	Fernandina	E. H. Polansky London
Nov. 10 Bk.	Lincoln	305	Merlet	Boston	Hale & Co. Antwerp
Nov. 12 Bk.	Jerome	295	Finkham	New York	R. J. Carline Baltimore
Nov. 11 Bk.	Kate	367	Oliver	Baltimore	Zimmerman & Co. Baltimore
Nov. 24 Bk.	Echo	180	Long	Ridmond	Zimmerman & Co. Baltimore
Nov. 16 Bk.	Parani	358	Langston	New York	Van Blarom New York
Nov. 30 Bk.	More	400	Moore	Cape Verde	R. Hale & Co. Liverpool
Dec. 1 Bk.	Antagonist	242	L. Crowell	New York	Octapros Schlesinger Baltimore
Dec. 11 Bk.	George Stockham	272	J. L. Hill	Jacksonville	Octapros Schlesinger Baltimore
Dec. 12 Bk.	Old Dominion	390	Smith	New York	Darbyshire & Co. S. H. Hale & Co. Baltimore
Dec. 14 Bk.	Clifton	305	G. Wildo	Baltimore	F. de Arango & Co. Baltimore
Dec. 15 Bk.	Olivia Wright	448	B. T. Glover	New York	J. Eastman & Co. Baltimore
Danish.					
Sept. 13 Bk.	Rassio	463	DeLun	Havre	Llavall & Sons Havre
Sept. 18 Bk.	Les amis de St. Jean	239	Dunhart	Passage	Apostoly Antwerp
Oct. 8 Bk.	Daly	308	Detrayat	Bordeaux	Charval Antwerp
Oct. 17 Bk.	Nou Quichote	389	Bofford	Havre	Llavall & Sons Havre
Oct. 24 Bk.	Conifer	600	Garfield	Baltimore	Arthur Blank & Co. East Indies
Nov. 2 Bk.	Albert	330	Delanear	Havre	Jourde & Co. East Indies
Nov. 12 Bk.	Leslie	427	Prevel	Bordeaux	Veissere & Co. Havre
Nov. 17 Bk.	Patia	444	Talcher	Havre	Bain & Co. Havre
Nov. 20 Bk.	La France	295	E. Sillard	Havre	Bain & Co. Havre
Dec. 11 Bk.	Clidiosa	380	Lettier	Bordeaux	Bunge Boredel & Co. Havre
Dutch.					
Oct. 17 Bk.	Betty	117	C. H. Hofer	Paraguay	Llavall & Sons Antwerp
Nov. 29 Bk.	Concordia	230	G. Boek	Paraguay	Arthur Blank & Co. Antwerp
Portuguese.					
Oct. 9 Bk.	Anna Lema	270	W. J. Loures	Liverpool	Alfred Barber & Co. Batavia
Oct. 10 Bk.	Alisa Henriette	313	Vogel	Rio Janeiro	F. Buxareo & Sons Rotterdam
Oct. 11 Bk.	Leticia	226	Bruyadels	Antwerp	R. Boreford & Sons Baltimore
Nov. 29 Bk.	Comet	182	H. Nyman	St. Catherine's	F. de Arango & Co. England
Hanoverian.					
Oct. 6 Bk.	Diligencia	198	Bell	Amsterdam	D. T. Visser & Co. Antwerp
Dec. 7 Bk.	Krooping Ernest Aug.	373	Meyer	Hamburg	Zimmerman & Co. East Indies
Swedish.					
Nov. 16 Bk.	New York	447	Wretling	Hamburg	J. N. Bieber East Indies
Norwegian.					
Nov. 18 Bk.	Catharina	200	Marstrand	Rio Janeiro	Aaango England
Prussian.					
Oct. 1 Bk.	Carl Friedrich	270	H. C. Bartsch	Monsie	Troussin & Co. Antwerp
Oct. 1 Bk.	Friedrich	305	H. Saubier	Monsie	R. Boreford & Co. Antwerp
Bremen.					
Oct. 8 Bk.	Lessing	326	H. Friedrichs	Cadix	V. Canares & Sons Hamburg
Portuguese.					
Oct. 19 Bk.	Amazona	305	G. Nufez	Bahia	J. C. Meyrells Brazil
Spanish.					
Aug. 28 Pol.	Sofia	224	Garriga	Matanzas	F. Senillose Havana
Aug. 28 Pol.	Union	215	Garrido	Cadix	S. Soriano Cadix
Oct. 1 Bk.	Dos Amigos	213	J. Isasi	Santander	F. Berdier & Sons Spain
Oct. 1 Bk.	Vilanova	256	J. Codena	Havana	J. Carraman & Co. Havana
Oct. 14 Bk.	Empresa	126	M. Ayroce	Santander	F. Berdier & Sons Spain
Oct. 22 Bk.	Cisneros	N. Mortorell	Havana	Llavall & Sons Spain	
Oct. 31 Bk.	Genara	250	Peres	Cadix	Ochoa & Co. Brazil
Nov. 3 Bk.	Isabel	282	Cusi	Baltimore	Llavall & Sons Havana
Nov. 10 Pol.	Vicenta	—	Bertran	Montevideo	Ochoa & Co. Havana
Nov. 12 Bk.	Moralidad	208	Julia	Barcelona	Bujareo Havana
Nov. 16 Bk.	Eolo	238	J. Perez	Barcelona	Senillose Buenos
Nov. 20 Pol.	Belia Dolores	200	Durrall	Baltimore	Buxareo Entre Rios
Nov. 30 Bk.	Amable Rosa	209	J. Murar	Rio Janeiro	Ochoa & Co. Pernambuco
Dec. 1 Bk.	Pianga	205	C. Mier	Malaga	F. Buxareo Havana