

BRITISH PACKET

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, Saturday December 27, 1856.

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BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, DECEMBER 26, 1856.

Gentle readers, we trust you have all had a "Merry Christmas," and now wish you "a happy new year and many returns."

At this season of mutual felicitations, with "the roast beef and plum-pudding" so indelibly interwoven with the cherished associations of all true Englishmen, it would be an impertinence to interfere with the functions of the digestive organs, by introducing any topic of controversy or discord.

We therefore postpone for a week, the national organization, the differential duties, the prospects of trade, and every thing else that might excite gloom or engender controversy; and in lieu thereof recommend attention to the following reports, that refer to local enterprises of transcendent interest, and that all may read with complacency and edification.

On the merits of the projected undertaking, as a nucleus of extended commerce, of immigration and industrial enterprise, there can only be one sentiment; and we congratulate the spirited and patriotic initiators on what must be an invaluable acquisition to the State.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 15, 1856.

J. C. Meyrelles Esq.

Dear Sir,

In conformity with the instructions you gave me verbally and by your letter of 14th October, to proceed to the "Laguna de los Padres" and make a complete examination of the Coast with the object of establishing there a Port or Harbour sufficiently commodious to accommodate a few vessels and permit them to load or discharge with safety, and to report to you on this subject, and on any other matters by which the resources of the Estancia might be developed, and its value increased, I have now the honor of informing you that I have completed the charge you entrusted to me, and have to lay before you the observations which I have made and the plans I have prepared.

By the Sardinian brig *Hydra* I left Buenos Ayres on the 14th Oct., and arrived at the Estancia on the 19th, where I spent sixteen days, during which time I examined most completely the coast line and also visited every place of interest in and near the Estancia.

The establishment lies about 100 leagues South of the city of Buenos Ayres, and is a little to the South of the Mar Chiquita. It is composed of three Estancias, called "Yvorata," "Harmonia" and "Laguna de los Padres" which are now united and under one management. The most important in point of magnitude and position is the latter, which has a frontage to the Atlantic of 30,000 varas, and to the examination of this frontage or coast line, I devoted my first attention.

The Northern half of this coast line is a baranca of red earth and tosa, varying in height from 10 to 30 varas regular in its outline, and having a general inclination of N. by E. it presents no features of interest.

The Southern half is much more broken and irregular; the Pampa formation here is disturbed by the outcropping of hills of granite and sandstone, which form projections or promontories upon the coast. The first hill of stone which is met with, is called the Sierra de la Chacra, and at a small distance further South, about 1200 metres, lies another hill of similar form, named by us the Sierra de la Hydra. Between these two hills exists the principal bay, which we have called the Port of Mauá. A series of bays and promontories indents the coast in a Southerly direction, down to Cape Corrientes and beyond it, but this first bay above described presents the greatest, if not the only facilities, for the formation of a Port.

The distance from point to point of the two hills which form its Northern and South boundaries, is about 1200 metres (1350 varas), the depth of the curve is about 200 metres (230 varas) and its line of frontage is N. E. 4 N.

This bay is shown upon Plans Nos. 1 and 2. The ground lying between the hills is level and low not exceeding 3 varas in height above the playa, and having a drainage towards the sea.

At the foot of the Sierra de la Chacra, runs a permanent arroyo of good water, which may be dammed up so as to serve for all the future necessities of the port. The Encanadas further South are of greater frontage with less depth, and consequently affording less shelter. The Barrancas are of greater height ranging from 15 to 30 varas, and there is no supply of fresh water.

My examination of the coast showed me in the most conclusive manner, that this spot combines all the advantages which are required, and that it is superior to any other in the whole Estancia.

The existence of these hills of stone at the extremities of the bay, will at any future time render it a perfectly facile operation to throw out some piers or breakwaters, and to enclose the whole bay, and consequently afford rock lying ready for carrying forward. This operation would however be one of considerable cost, as the water close in shore is from 6 to 8 varas in depth, and the two piers would require to be very nearly equal in length to the frontage of the bay. I am convinced that this work will be required before many years have passed, but I do not propose now to enter upon any other works than are absolutely necessary for the present time.

Should it be found after the lapse of a few years, that increased accommodation is required, it will then be easy to commence the new extensive work of enclosing the whole bay. In the present I propose to form in the centre of the bay a mole of 120 varas extension, reaching into 180 feet of water at low tide, and to protect this mole from the action of the waves by anchoring in front of it, in a circular form, a floating breakwater of timber, which at any future time can be taken up and reanchored further out, and can be prolonged to increase the accommodation.

The details of construction of this mole in timber are shown in Plans 3, 4, 5, 6, and in iron, in Plans 10 and 11.

The construction of the Breakwaters is shown in Plans 7, 8 and 9. The estimates of cost of these works are appended to this report.

Two sets of plans have been prepared for the mole; the one for a timber structure, which might be prepared entirely here, the other for a wrought-iron structure which will require to be ordered from England. My own feeling is strongly in favor of the iron mole, as it is not more expensive; but is erected at less cost, is safe from the attacks of worms and will be more durable.

The Beach or Playa of this Bay is composed of a bed of coarse sand of considerable depth, probably 2 varas; below which lies the red clay intermixed with tosa. This sand is subject to shift its position, altering thereby the outline of the curve of the bay. This alteration is of very limited extent, and I propose to obviate any difficulty which might arise, by forming four inland bays of the pier precisely the same manner as those which are actually exposed to the water, so that 90 feet of the beach may be carried away without the pier suffering.

During my stay I witnessed the effect of bad weather upon the sand; an excavation was formed close against the Sierra de la Hydra, by the violence of the waves which set in from the S. E., and the sand was washed towards the centre of the Bay. A few days afterwards the wind changed and the sand resumed its original position. When the breakwater is fixed, the waves will cease to affect the playa in the vicinity of the mole.

I propose to fix the piers of the mole, whether constructed of wood or of iron, by using Mitchell's patent screw piles, and also to anchor the breakwater with the same patent moorings.

The natural anchorage for vessels here is very good, the ground being perfectly clean and holding well, yet for the sake of giving to the Captains access to this port, an additional security beyond that afforded by their own anchors, I should recommend that four mooring buoys be laid down, two inside, and two outside of the breakwater, to which ves-

sels may make fast, and by which they may be warped in and out.

The construction of the mole is so fully shown in the accompanying plans, that a verbal description is scarcely required.—With reference to the iron mole, I may advert to the circumstance that it is exclusively constructed of wrought iron, the pillars being formed of double bars of Deck beam iron rivetted, together and as the mole is of considerable height, and necessarily exposed to the shocks of boats unloading or loading, I propose to give it rigidity by a series of mooring cords on each side.

It will be necessary to provide the mole with two cranes, each capable of lifting two tons, and instead of fixing them in any particular position upon the mole, I propose that they may be made to run upon travelling frames or waggon, so that they may be transported with ease to any part of the mole at which a vessel may be lying. These cranes will be required from England, as will also the required several sets of wheels and axles for light trucks, upon which the merchandise will be transported. The wood work of these waggons may be made here, and an outline of the cranes and of the wheels and axles accompanies this report.

A double line of rails of four feet gauge formed of iron bars, 2½ by ½ screwed upon longitudinal bearings, will also be required and all the materials for this exist here.

The Breakwater will have a length of 200 metres (230 varas) it will be composed of 20 equal sections or divisions, each of about 10 metres in length, each of which will be framed of pine bulks, and covered externally with small timbers, which will be laid diagonally; spaces being left between these external timbers or rafters. Through the centre of each section or frame is passed a strong wire iron bar, and the series of floating frames are attached by strong shackles and chains to each other.

Every frame will require to be anchored, but with a sufficient scope of chain to give the whole system freedom of motion, to rise and fall, to advance and recede, so as to offer a resistance to the impulse of the waves without being subjected to the violent shock which it would receive if it were rigidly anchored.

The whole system of frames will be disposed in a circular arc, and laid down at a distance of 100 metres (115 varas) from the end of the mole. Six principal, or large mooring screws will be required, one being laid for each frame and 15 small moorings, one in each intermediate space. The large ones having 2 feet 6 inches diameter and the small ones 1 foot 6 inches diameter. These mooring screws, with their chains and swivels must be procured in England.

The bed into which the moorings will have to be screwed, is a firm clean sand, the depth of which I could not ascertain, but judge that it does exceed 2 varas. 85 varas or yards of 1½ inch cable will be required for the principal and 200 yds. of 1 inch cable for the secondary moorings.

All the other iron work for the Breakwater can be made here with perfect ease.

I have already alluded to the fact, that in this estancia of the Laguna de los Padres, there exists a large quantity of granite and of soft, which characterizes the Northern portion of the Estado, occurs here, and the Southern and Western portions of the Estancia are diversified by hills and valleys.

These hills which are composed of granite and of sand stone give rise to numerous springs, and afford most excellent pasturage and shelter for sheep.

Mr Buchner, who accompanied me in my inspection of the camp who has had 13 years experience in sheep farming assures me that he has never seen land better adapted for the purpose. At least one third of this Estancia is at the present time absolutely virgin soil, not even trodden by the wild mares or cattle. Building materials exist in abundance. Good clay can be dug almost any where, and for fuel the shrub called "Coromandel" covers miles of ground. This shrub grows to the height of 8 or 10 feet, when full grown has a stem of 3 or 4 inches in thickness, and burns readily even whilst green.

The growth of the "Coromandel" is confined to the hills where it can be cut in any quantity. Sea shells can be procured from any part of the sea beach, for making lime.

Many parts of the beach are covered with

thickbeds of shell which require nothing more than riddling to separate them from the sand.

There also exists in inexhaustible quantities upon the beach and in the barrancas, a hard calcareous stone, which when calcined and ground, produces an Hydraulic cement equal to any known. This cement will be invaluable in the establishment of Saladeros.

I could not find any of the Sierras which I visited, any traces of coal or lignite, which I had been led to believe existed, nor of any metallic substance, nor does the geological formation warrant the expectation of finding them here.

The establishment of a Saladero, I consider to be very advisable, even if there were fewer cattle than actually exist in this district. On the Laguna de los Padres alone, there are 75 to 80,000 wild mares, which can only be brought into account by the formation of a Saladero on the spot, which I have no doubt, would prove an excellent business. The Estancieros of the District will naturally prefer driving their cattle over high grounds and pastures to this Saladero, rather than cross the Cerro, Salado and San Borondon, running the risk of losing a large number of their cattle, and driving the rest into the City lean and weak, from bad roads and bad pasture.

At your suggestion I examined the practicability of making salt by solar evaporation, but I do not consider that it could be done with any benefit to the proposed Saladero.

Several circumstances must exist in combination to favour the production of salt by solar evaporation.

1st.—The climate must be hot and dry.

2d.—The ground for the evaporating pans should be very slightly raised above the level of the sea, so that advantage may be taken of high tides to fill the basin or reservoir.

3d.—The evaporation should take place either in basins of hard clay or stone.

None of these conditions exist at the Laguna de los Padres, the rain fall is greater than in Buenos Ayres. The Barrancas are generally lolly, and the rise and fall of the tide being only about six feet, the water to fill the basins would require to be pumped up to the height of Baranca. For every arroba of salt produced, at least 1200 lbs of sea water would be required to be pumped and evaporated, and the surface of the soil being rich vegetable earth it would require to be removed for the formation of the evaporating pans over an immense area.

I am of opinion that it will be found much cheaper and more expeditious to produce the salt required, by the ordinary process of boiling in pans, and when once the Saladero is in active operation, the refused animal matter from the steaming vats will furnish abundance of fuel.

The entire cost of the couple of pans capable of producing jointly 50 arrobas of salt per day, would not exceed 20,000 dollars currency, and the construction of the pans and furnaces for the manufacture of the salt, is also simple a nature, that there could be no difficulty in carrying the work out.

If we consider the formation of the Port of Mauá with respect to the public interest, it is impossible to over estimate the benefits which it would confer upon the centre and South of the province. There does not at the present time exist any port or any means of shipping produce in vessels even of ordinary tonnage, between Buenos Ayres and Bahia Blanca. The mouths of the Salado and Uruguay, where a small amount of coasting traffic is carried on, are extremely shallow, full of mud banks, and vessels of small tonnage have to wait long before they can find a chance of getting in or out; no such difficulties exist in this port, there are no banks or rocks to impede the safe approach, and if upon the summit of the hills between which the Port lies, are erected stone towers to serve for landmarks vessels may run in at all times with perfect safety. At the present time the Estancias in this district are comparatively few, and by their distance from any market are absolutely prevented from growing corn or cereals, and bringing their wool or mutton to the City. The cost of transport of these things being too great for them to compete with farms more favourably situated. The only produce which they can send to market with profit being their own mares, for the Saladeros, which can transport themselves on foot.

The moment that the Male and Port are completed, the lands for 30 leagues at least in every direction, will be put in as good a

position as though they were on the North of the Salado, and the Port will enjoy a preference for the loading and unloading of all the produce and goods from or for an area of 1800 square leagues.

It will no longer be necessary to pay 9 dollars currency for the carriage of a single hide from the Laguna de los Padres to the City, consuming 3, 4 or even 5 months in the journey, the cost of carriage will be reduced at the least 50%, and consequently the value of the lands will be proportionally increased.

Captain Pezzolo, who commanded the brig *Hydra*, has at my request drawn up some observations and instructions for Mariners entering the Port of Mauá, which are appended to this report.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours Faithfully,
WILLIAM INAGGE,
Civil Engineer.

Appendix.

Observations made by Captain Joseph Pezzolo, in command of the Sardinian brig *Hydra*, during her voyage to Cape Corrientes in October and November 1856, which was undertaken by order of J. C. Meyrelles Esquire.

1.—It will be convenient for mariners coming from the North, in search of the Bay of Laguna de los Padres, that they should approach the coast following the parallel of 37° 32' S. L., and on their coming under the meridian of 55° 55' W., of Paris they will discover three Haras which belong to the Estancia de Sta. Elena. Then, by sailing along the coast Southwards they will make out the Loberia Chica Point the coast of which is considered to be ten metres high [11½ yards]. They will afterwards see the hill of the Chacra in a S. W. direction; and the Bay to the S. E. of the same. In the centre of the "Cerro de la Chacra" W. ¼ S. W., of Paris, 5 or 6 feet in height, and at about 2 miles inland to E. S. E. of said hill another hill which having the name was called "Cerro de la Hydra." This hill is similar to the other one, and both are skirted by stones close to the sea shore.

2.—The best anchorage for a vessel drawing 14 French feet will be found by bearing S. S. E. of the compass the extremity N. W. of Loberia Chica Point; and the centre of the "Cerro de la Chacra" W. ¼ S. W., of Paris, 37° 50' S. Lat. and 60° 03' Long. W. of Paris. On that spot water will never be found in the lowest tide to be less than 21 English feet deep; 27 at the highest tide, 24 feet being the average, on a bed of coloured sands and small shells. The landing place is at about 1½ miles thence.

3.—From that point in N. W. ¼ W., W. 1 S. W., and S. W. ¼ S. directions, the coast can be closely approached without the lead giving less than 18 English feet, on a hard but very clean bottom. Neither the swell nor the turbulence of the water should give any apprehensions to mariners even at three square's distance from the shores.

4.—The sea runs in continually from the E. N. E., forming small sandbanks close on the sea shore, and which shift their position during stormy weather. They never, however, grow sufficiently to make any alteration in the soundings above mentioned. The tides there are not subject to invariable rules as in other parts of the Ocean. The current is about two miles strong at 8 or 9 off the coast, and runs Westward at flow, and the contrary at ebb; but its strength is perceptibly diminished at the anchorage, and it rarely forces the vessel at anchor to mark its direction, although its flow and ebb never cease to be visible. It is to be observed that the current is stronger when at ebb.

5.—Mariners coming from the North towards this place should be active with the lead in order to be able to ascertain a foggy day the distance of the coast, as after having left behind the Molano Bank lying Southward 40° of Cape San Antonio, which is very dangerous, the coast is low, and at 6 or 7 miles off the same, not more than 8 or 9 fathom water will be found, on a bottom of sand and small shells. It is necessary to bear in mind that both on the way and at the Bay the Laguna de los Padres, anchors hold well and that vessels can therefore count on an anchor with a light breeze.

6.—The Safest way of mooring in the Bay is N. and S. casting the anchors judi-

iously separated from each other. The *Hydra* which cast anchor at one mile off the coast had her moorings in said manner and lowered besides a safety anchor to be E. They never sounded less than 23 English feet.

7.—At the foot of the Eastern declivity of Cerro de la Chacra, runs a muddy rivulet, and by excavating a well on the banks of the same, excellent and clear water is found. The Estancia nearest to the coast, which is the chief one in the establishment is situated near the lake called "de los Padres," and is but 9 miles distant from the landing place.

8.—The port or harbour of the Laguna de los Padres affords shelter against the wind from the Sd and 4th quadrants, and is exposed to those of the 1st and 2d. The small bay of Loberia Chica lying 4 or 5 miles further to the South, offers no accommodation nor shelter, and the same can be said of those bays North from Cape Corrientes. It would be useless to search for Loberia Grande, for a better anchorage than the one above described, and which has been so entirely explored.

Observations. Thermometer 17. Temperature Fahrnhheit 72.00. Declination of the compass 14° 30'.

(Signed) JOSEPH PEZZOLO.
Captain of long course.

Christmas Holidays

Those who have seen London on the 13th August, or, which comes pretty nearly to the same thing, read a good description of it, can form a tolerably correct idea of our present situation.

The Chambers closed, the tribunals in recess, the legislators, judges, lawyers and every one that can afford it, rusticates; we have had nothing to calve the monotony, except one or two daring robberies, which we begin to get tired of reporting from the frequency of their occurrence.

We have recent news from the Azul, where all remained quiet. Instead of Gen. Escalada, who was expected in town, Col. José Diaz has arrived, said also to be in delicate health. From the other points of the frontier nothing new.

So far 1856 closes auspiciously, and we trust 1857 will afford brighter themes than its unfortunate predecessor.

British Packet.

The ensuing number will be ready at the office No. 77, Calle Defensa, on Friday morning, the 2d January, in time for the sailing of the steamer Prince with the Southampton Mails.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The French Alliance in Danger.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* insists that there is discord between the Governments of England and France, as well as between their organs and diplomats. He writes:—"At the risk of uttering what the *Moniteur* may perhaps denounce as an 'odious calumny,' I feel it an imperative duty to say emphatically, that, instead of being in harmonious relations, the Cabinets of London and Paris are at this moment almost at daggers' drawing. The difference between them on the question of the execution of the treaty of Paris is most serious, and as to what is to be done with Naples they are absolutely at sixes and sevens. The French government, I learn from a good source, is apprehensive that England may be driven to occupy the island of Sicily, in order, in case of a convulsion in Europe, to give her a point *d'appui* equal to that which France and Austria have acquired for themselves, by their respective occupations of Rome and Lombardy. I really cannot explain the approximation of the English Cabinet towards the policy of Austria, but by the conjecture that diplomatists must have reasons of which the public are ignorant, to suspect a secret alliance between France and Russia. I observe that the *Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussels, speaks now in almost identical terms with the French government journals, of the questions on which the French and English Governments are understood to differ.

The *Times* Paris correspondent, writing on Wednesday evening, the 29th, says:—"Whether well founded or not, the opinion is very general that not only does there exist a serious difference between France and England on more than one point, but also that the latter has been completely reconciled with Austria, and that the former is now on more than friendly terms with Russia. This is not the opinion merely of persons who live on the mere reports of the hour, but it is a fact that the Austrians in Paris take pains to impress on every one the same conviction, and that they make it a boast that it is not possible for two Cabinets to be on more amicable terms than those of Vienna and London at this moment. That, on the other hand, a corresponding sentiment prevails between Russia and France is equally beyond, so far as the notion spread, that a certain ex-Minister of Louis Philippe, is

said to have recently declared his readiness to wager a reasonable sum, that England and Austria on one side, and Russia and France on the other, would be soon more openly hostile! In all these sinister predictions, and wish, no doubt, is father to the thought; and you may depend upon it that that the gl' will be worked by those who would be happy to witness such a consummation. If we are to believe these persons the same rivalry that formerly existed between the heads of the French and English diplomacy at Constantinople is once more revived, and that we are destined to witness those conflicts which did no great honour to either Government, which impaired their real influence, and perhaps did not much advance the interest of Turkey. They who talk in this sort of way report, that Lord Stratford long since explained to this Government the alarming progress of French influence, and the absolute necessity of recovering the ground which had been lost. He is said to have pointed out the necessity of avoiding anything, at such a moment, that would displease the Turks, and force them into the arms of our rivals, as well as the imprudence of demanding the execution of the fine projects of reform which were to secure the Turkish Empire from Russian intervention in future, by removing all pretext for it, and making the empire of the Padishah worthy of being counted in the civilisation of Europe. In a word, that he recommended that matters should be left as they were, if it were desirable to make head against the influence of our ally, who in such matters is much more tolerant. The counsels of Lord Stratford were taken into proper consideration, and appreciated at their full value; and we are told that he received from his Government, convinced by his reasonings, unlimited powers to act as he pleased. It being evident that France had the support of Russia, of course England sought or accepted the co-operation of Austria; and the despatches which have arrived for some days past were the evidence of the struggle which is going on, and which appears to be only its first phase. Then again on the Italian, or more properly speaking on the Neapolitan question, we have been equally at variance, though the dissension was not so manifest. The French were all along disposed to act with extreme forbearance in comparison with the more decided policy of England.

A Spanish Prime Minister.

In spite of alliances and treaties, despatches and proclamations, we think that there is not one Englishman in a hundred who takes a serious interest in Spanish politics. Spanish politics, Spanish plays, Spanish ballads are far more thoroughly studied among us than Spanish politics, simply because people will not lose their time on matters which are complicated, uninteresting, and dull. However, the last piece of intelligence is worth perusal. It gives a notion of what a Spanish Prime Minister is at the present day, and what sort of men earn dukedoms, wealth, and absolute power in a country at a few days' sail from our own shores.

General Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, is now master of the situation in Madrid. He has before this governed with rigour and unlimited authority, and has now been again called to resume his former sway. He is the great man of his age in Spain, the saviour of the Throne, the firm opponent of democracy, and so on. He is the Minister of a Queen, he is an officer, a courtier, and a gentleman. Yet look on his portrait as painted in our foreign intelligence for the last day or two. Spaniards must certainly learn more of the primitive savage than the people of other lands, if the character and behaviour of General Narvaez be correctly described. We learn that this statesman, who is at least nominally a Constitutional Minister, bound to respect a Constitutional opposition, is rendered at once furious by the sight of a political opponent. A bull in the arena of Seville is not more easily roused to madness by the waving of the red flag than is the Prime Minister of Spain by the mere aspect of a Progressista, or "even any of the Moderado party who happen to dissent from his opinions." It would appear that the General is even aware of the approach of these accessions of political wrath, for he is accustomed to say to his friend, "Hold me back; I am getting beside myself." And, indeed, for the safety of the unhappy Liberal, the precaution is necessary, for the change in the General's countenance, the swelling of his veins, and the wild expression of his eyes betoken the passion which boils within.

The particular incident which now enhances the situation of Madrid is a natural consequence of such a temper. Guel y Rente, it appears, is a person who some time since made a speech against General Narvaez. He is, we believe, half Cuban and half American, and being returned in the late Cortes as Delegate for Cuba, made a strong speech against Narvaez. This occurred when Narvaez was in exile. When Narvaez returned to Madrid it chanced that M. Guel y Rente was on a visit at the house of General Alesor, whose wife and another lady were in the room. General Narvaez enters, beholds his enemy, and is at once infuriated. Then follow oaths and abuse of the grossest kind. The Minister informs Guel that "he has promised to tear his heart out, and he will do it." The end of all is, that Narvaez strikes his opponent with a cane. A challenge follows, and a duel d'outrance is to come off. But the minister's passion has cooled, and so it seems has his courage. He will not fight. Guel is strictly blockaded in his house, while General Narvaez goes to the Queen, who conveniently forbids him to risk his precious life in a personal encounter. According to the last accounts, Guel is strictly watched for fear he should fight, though how the duel is to take place without the concurrence of both antagonists does not appear.

Such is the latest scandal from Madrid. Certainly the state of that unhappy court never was exhibited more plainly and disgracefully. In old Ireland, in America at the present day, politicians have allowed themselves considerable license of tongue and arm. But they have always thought it necessary to meet the man they had insulted in a combat, according to the code established in the society in which they lived. It was reserved for a minister of the present day to cane a man, and then shield himself behind a royal prohibition to fight. Naturally, the friends of Narvaez are ashamed at this occurrence. Spanish society wonders that the minister can show himself without having given his opponent satisfaction. In we may, however, leave the question of the Minister's personal honour. Whether he fights or not is a matter of importance only to himself and those among whom he lives. What most interests us is the state of manners which this incident discloses. The fact that power is attained and kept by men so overbearing, so vindictive, and so ungovernable—that at the court of a female sovereign a minister can abuse, threaten, and strike a political opponent, and then calmly enter the palace as if nothing had happened—that public opinion is not strong enough to demand justice for such outrages, is sufficient to show how low is the standard by which men are judged in a country where the laws of civility and honour were once carried to excess.—*Times*.

Patriotic Demonstration.

We copy the following article from the "Naval and Military Gazette" of the 1st November; congratulating the respected relatives of Captain Armstrong resident in this City, on the distinguished honours so nobly won and so handsomely conferred:—

4th Depot—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, at two o'clock, the gentry, clergy, and inhabitants of Banagher and its vicinity paid a well-merited, and g'oriously earned, tribute to the valour, endurance and unostentatious courage of Captain Thomas P. St. G. Armstrong, 49th, son of J. P. Armstrong, Esq., Claremount. Captain Armstrong went out with the expeditionary Army which landed at Gallipoli and continued to be vigorous, active, and efficient with his Regiment in all the vicissitudes of the conflict until the evacuation of the Crimea upon the conclusion of peace. Few officers have had, during the war, so much of trial, endurance, and conflict, yet he went throughout the entire unscathed, and the only evidence he bears about him of the sufferings he endured, and the conflicts he was engaged in, are the honourable testimonials which he has received from his Sovereign and her august ally, the Emperor of the French. He encountered the pestilence and miasma at Varna, and shared in the hardships and famishing of our soldiers in the Crimea, and he was in the heat and fury of the Iukermann battle, and was amongst those who then first met the Russian onset, which surprised and was near overwhelming his famished Division—he fought throughout that dreadful hand-to-hand combat, and was one of those who resisted the fearful odds during which he had little hope to achieve more than a glorious death.

He escaped from that murderous battle, contrary to the alarmed anticipations of his relatives and friends, who had been made aware of his regiment having been in the engagement some days before the list of the fallen were received. His services since then were equally active, and that they were throughout considerable is well proved by the singular and exceptional testimonial paid by the French Emperor in decorating him with the illustrious Cross of the Legion of Honour.

On this day, as we before stated, the inhabitants of Banagher and its vicinity resolved upon paying their tribute to the knowledge of their young hero and fellow townsman. A meeting was held at twelve o'clock to arrange preliminaries, at which the chair was taken by Hubert Moore, Esq., J. P., Shannonview. A sword, for the purchase of which there had been a subscription, was exhibited, and was much admired for its elegance and costly adornments. The Rev. Mr. Bell then read an address which he proposed should be presented to Captain Armstrong; he also stated that it would, he thought, prove more gratifying if all those present accompanied the chairman to Claremount, the residence of his father, and be present at the presentation. The motion of Mr. Bell, proposing the address, was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, and was received by acclamation. The persons present then proceeded to Claremount, where they were received by John P. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, Capt. Armstrong, and other members of the family.

Soon after their arrival, the visitors formed a group round the entrance porch of the mansion, and the Chairman proceeded to address Capt. Armstrong in eloquent and affectionate terms; he assured him that the people of Banagher of all ranks were deeply anxious respecting him during the dangers he was encountering, and they now were proud of his distinctions and success; he lauded his name, Thomas P. St. George Armstrong, which was borne by his grandfather who knew him. We regret that, for want of time, we are unable to give his eloquent and feeling observations as they were delivered. He then read the following address, at the conclusion of which he also presented the sword to Capt. Armstrong. After this had been concluded, the visitors were invited by Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong to partake of a *dejeuner*.

To Capt. Thomas P. St. George Armstrong, 49th Regiment.

"Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Banagher, desire to present to you our most sincere and hearty congratulations on your happy return home from the Crimea. As a member of one of the oldest families, born and educated amongst us, and son of a resident patriot universally esteemed for his liberality and benevolence, we cannot but feel the deepest interest in your welfare, and during the late eventful war which carried desolation to so many homes, we shared in the anxieties of your respected parents and family on your account, and many and fervent were the prayers addressed to heaven on your behalf, by all classes in this locality. These prayers have been heard. A gracious Providence has watched over you. You served with your gallant Regiment throughout the entire war, and never missed a day's duty, you were exposed with it to the fever at Varna, to the deadly fire at the Alma and at Iukermann, and to the subsequent fatigues and dangers of the trenches, and the famine and the pestilence more fatal than the former; yet through all those perils you have passed in safety, and now, on the restoration of peace, you have returned to your home in health and strength, having won the esteem of your fellow soldiers, conscious of having done your duty, and having on your breast, not merely the Crimean medal bestowed indiscriminately on the entire Army, but also the Cross of the Legion of Honour, which has only been conferred on peculiar merit. We rejoice that your services have been thus publicly recognised, we sympathise truly with your family in their joy at your return, and we fervently pray that you may long continue to serve your country, and that, should war unhappily break out, such soldiers as you may abound in our Army. We conclude by requesting your acceptance of the sword which we now present, and we beg that you will regard it as a token both of our esteem for your character and approval of your conduct."

Reply. "Dear Friends and Fellow-Townsmen.—The happiness I experienced on my return to my home and friends, and an absence of nearly four years, could only be

enhanced by the warm and hearty reception I have met with from all classes, of which I shall always retain a grateful remembrance. The kind interest you evinced for me during the late war, and of which I was not ignorant, often cheered me when things looked gloomy. With regard to the services to which on allude in such kind and flattering terms, I was but a member of that Army whose conduct has met with the approval of a gracious public—we all loved our country, but the sympathy so universally manifested for us during our sufferings has rendered that country doubly dear. I am one of the fortunate ones, and have come out unscathed; nevertheless, I look back on the late struggle with pain, when I think of the many gallant spirits whom it has pleased Providence to remove, more especially those of my own Regiment, and I trust that I shall ever feel grateful to the Almighty, who has supported and brought me through the trials which it has bestowed my lot to endure. The handsome sword which you now present me with I shall ever regard as the most valuable part of my property, and leave it to those who may be nearest and dearest to me, as an evidence of the good feeling which existed, and I trust may always exist, between the people of Banagher, its vicinity, and my family. This sword I shall always carry with me and when I think from whom it was received, it will reconcile me to whatever I may have to go through. I now conclude by saying that it is my earnest desire to preserve the esteem which you have so generously expressed towards me, and which I dearly prize."

EXCHANGE—December 27.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	22
Patriot Doubloons	33 1/2
Spanish do.	33 3/4
Bills on England per Doubloon	70
Currency per dol.	3 1/2
do. Montevideo	par
France, per Doubloon	fr. 85
United States do. 3/4 p. dist	4 1/2
Jamro.	4 p. p. rem.
Patriot Doubloons, highest during the week	32
do. lowest do.	30

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER 18TH.

Louisa, French ship, from Havre.

DECEMBER 19TH.

Arthur Pardew, British bark, from Parangana.

DECEMBER 20TH.

El'en Sophia, British bark, from London.

Warren White, American bark, from Rosario.

Novo Julio, Sardinian polacre from Montevideo.

DECEMBER 21ST.

Prince, British steam-packet from Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo.

Constitution, National steamer, from Montevideo.

Pampero, British stea., from Montevideo.

Swallow, American bark, from Salem.

DECEMBER 22D.

Carolina, Sardinian pol., from Genoa.

Oak Hill, American bark, from Pensacola.

Ventura, Spanish brig, from New York & Montevideo.

Delicia, Spanish brig, from Montevideo.

Ellerslie, American bark, from Pensacola.

Rose, French, bark, from Bordeaux.

Esmerald, British bark, from Cadiz.

Henry et Louise, French bark, from Cetta.

DECEMBER 23D.

Caroline, French brig, from Cetta.

Bisson, French war steamer, from Up the River.

Lagerbjelke, Swedish corvette of war, from Rio Janeiro.

DECEMBER 24TH.

Don Antonio, Hamburg brig, from London.

Schelde, Dutch bark, from Rotterdam.

Melody, British ship, from Cadiz.

Marguerite, French ship, from Havre.

Ora, Hamburg schooner, from Rotterdam.

Zodiac, British bark, from Liverpool.

Crocodile, British brig, from Hamburg.

P. Pendleton, American bark, from Searsport.

DECEMBER 25TH.

Sailings.

DECEMBER 18TH.

29 de Setiembre, National brigantine, for London.

DECEMBER 19TH.

Maria, Spanish bark, for Barcelona.

Swordfish, British ship, for Buenos Aires.

Christiana Carnal, British brig, for Liverpool.

DECEMBER 20TH.

Cascade, Brazilian brig, for Paragua.

DECEMBER 20TH.

New York, Swedish bark, for Batavia.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

DECEMBER 21ST.

Bebe, American brigantine, for Rio Janeiro.

ina, American bark, for Antwerp. Paraguay steamer, for Paraguay intermediate Ports.

DECEMBER 23D. Sardinian brig, for Genoa. Berry, American brigantine, for York.

And other details in our next.

Vessels Spoken. Flor del Plata, arrived here on the 55 days from Liverpool, Reports:—

Shipping List. Henry A. Green.

FOR LONDON. American bark Dabina, 378 tons, A. F. ler master, has all her cargo engaged shipping and will sail in a few days.

FOR LONDON. British bark London, 239 tons, At. Shermaster, now loading and has disengaged.

FOR LONDON. British schooner Agnes, 184 tons, At. W. Nicholls master, has only disengaged for a few tons of salted hides and bales.

FOR LONDON. British bark Ellen Sophia, 219 tons, At. Ockeanen master, will be ready to load in course of a few days and is a most reliable opportunity.

FOR LIVERPOOL. British bark Ipswich, 235 tons, At. Langmaster, a well known regular trader, only disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides.

FOR LIVERPOOL. British brig Ganadit, 206 tons, At. J. Bell master, a well known regular trader, now lying and can sail take a few pipes and ed hides.

FOR LIVERPOOL. British bark Jereata, 255 tons, At. Johnson master, now loading and has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.

FOR LIVERPOOL. British bark Isabella, 231 tons, At. Thos. Ibridge master, a well known regular trader, having already a portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

FOR LIVERPOOL. British brig Cynthia, 205 tons, At. H. Upmaster, has two thirds cargo engaged I still take a few tons salted hides.

FOR LIVERPOOL. British bark Esther, 250 tons, At. John borne master, a most superior vessel and will be ready to load in a few days.

FOR ANTWERP. American ship Benjamin Agnes, 435 tons, At. E. K. Steyer master, is a chartered sail and will sail in a few days.

FOR ANTWERP. American brigantine Orella, 298 tons, At. Blanchard master, a most splendid opportunity, now loading and has all her cargo engaged.

FOR ANTWERP. American bark Brunette, 300 tons, At. inkham master, a most superior opportunity now loading and has all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

FOR ANTWERP. American bark Lion, 348 tons, F. Moore master, a most superior opportunity and chartered vessel will have quick despatch.

FOR ANTWERP. Sardinian brig Concordia, 230 tons, At. Bock master, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

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.

FOR ANTWERP. American bark Austin, 305 tons, At. W. Wildes master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

FOR NEW YORK. American ship Parana, 559 tons, At. Langdon master, a regular trader, now loading and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.

For Passengers only.

VESSELS CALLING IN THE CHANNEL FOR ORDERS.

American bark Macoppa, 280 tons, A. I. Carvey master. Consignees Messrs. Lind Fehr & Co.

British brig Villa Nora, 182 tons, At. A. Seven master. Consignees Messrs. Ronnie 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 Ball & Co.

British schooner Ranney, 150 tons, At. E. Jenkins master. Consignees Messrs. Parlane Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE. French ship Racine, At. 469 tons, per register, Delamary master, is ready to load and has disengaged room for dry hides and bales.

FOR HAVRE. French ship Dou Quibotte, 299 tons, Boutin master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo. She has most handsome accommodations for passengers.

FOR HAVRE. French ship Albert, At. 1. 330 tons, De la mare master, is ready to receive cargo find has only room for a few bales or dry hides.

FOR HAVRE. The new French ship Pala, 444 tons, At. Talliard master, will follow the Albert in the line of packets.

FOR HAVRE. French ship Marguerite, 342 tons, At. Morin master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

FOR ANTWERP. Sardinian brig Amabile Colombo, At. 305 tons, F. Durante master, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and will have very quick despatch.

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FOR BORDEAUX.

French bark Manuel, 237 tons, At. has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

FOR RIO JANHIRO. Passengers only. Spanish brig Delicia, Mateo master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days.

FOR PERNAMBUCO. Passengers only. Spanish brig Bella Dolores, Duvalil mas. ter, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days.

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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 season tickets, thereby placing 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 in the Office 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 an estoid, 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 2 to noon, to 3 p.m. THE COMPANY.

Estancia for Sale. An important establishment, situated in the Cañada Larga, district of Navarra, 24 leagues distant from Buenos Ayres, three from the town of Navarra, four from Logron, and seven from the Guardia de Leyan, consisting of 21 square leagues of superior land.

It has a commodious azotea house; seven puestas all in good condition, with corrales and every convenience for conducting a large establishment.

The present stock consists of from 12 to 15,000 superior maza 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 Bot-Store of Mr. Parker, calle Reconquista, corner of Piedad.

2,000 Sheep. For sale on the same premises a flock of about 2,000 superior Sheep. Apply as above. December 13, 1856. Sp.

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 Reconquista No. 70, [in the show] between 8 and 9 in the morning, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoon. d13-4p.

For Sale. The Quinto of Mr. Benjamin Henderson, situated in the street Santiago del Estero, between San Juan and Cochabamba. Huaco de los Sauces. 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 Botanist, Professor Liebig, thus adduced in a letter to Mr. Henry Allsopp:—

"The specimens of your Pale Ale sent 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.

Glasgow, May 6 1852. Apply at 22, Calle de la Piedad. d6-1p

Ten, 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, Souchong, Congou, Capor, 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, 48. d6 c.o. JOHN BIRDS.

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 MCKEN. Secretary. n.20-3p

Wanted. Two servants for the general work of a house. Apply at Mr. Ludlow's. n.20-3p

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, 1855. C.O. ZAMUDIO,—Secretary.

THE Cosmopolitan Sanatorium.

26—CALLE TUCUMAN—26. Physicians and Proprietors. Private Residences.

Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 de Mayo, 58 "Furst, "Reposit. 103 "Ventura Bosch, "Supyca, 72

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 " n.3-c.o.

North American Seminary.

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 reorganised 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.

Book keeper.

A young man practically acquainted with book keeping, by double entry, is desirous of applying his evenings in keeping a set of books for a commercial house. Address at this Office, A. P. II.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

The Boston Ice Company, having built a large and spacious Ice House on the Paseo de Julio, between the streets of Parque and Tucuman; having now in store 200 tons Ice, with a cargo to arrive of the purest water ice ever brought to this market, are now ready to deliver the same at their depot, or to subscribers daily at their residences, free of expense, at the low price of \$30 per arroba, or in less quantities at \$14 per lb.—Families and Hotels can procure refrigerators at low prices, by giving notice at the office of the company No. 65, calle Reconquista, all desiring the luxury of ice, will be supplied daily at their residences from the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Just landed from the bark "Alma Combs" 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 26 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, Reconquista will be punctually attended to. BRENHOLD & YATERMAN.

THE FRIEND OF ALL.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY. Translation of a letter from Baboo Sarojee 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 word.

Accept my Salutations, and believe me yours till death (Signed) BABOO SAROJEE CHETTY.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir:—Among my various travels, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills in many cases where medical skill has been denied, particularly. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination. I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the 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) OCTAVIANUS MARTIN.

WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH REVERED OF ITS VICTIM! ASTHMA CURED, AFTER 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, (all 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. 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 retain the most simple food.

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

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut. Thompson,) of Singapore, dated the 15th of July 1834.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir:—For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion, the least thing deterring me from attending to my ordinary avocations although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago when my health seemed totally to have 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 suffered considerably for two years, has just been restored to health by your invaluable Pills. I am, Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine,) and your obedient Servant. (Signed) JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Indigestion
Asthma Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Liver complaints
Blotches on the Skin Lumbrigo
Bowel Complaints Piles
Colic Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Consumption (w/ea Scorfula, or King's Evil)
Debility Sore Throats

Dropsy Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symptoms The Doublieux
Dysentery Tumors
Female Irregularities Uterus
Peters of all kinds Venereal Affections
Pits. Worms of all kinds
Gout 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. NB.—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 Lamuchini, 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 particularly recommended Well finished and airy rooms to be let.

For sale or to let. The spacious and commodious dwelling house No. 147 calle Cuyo, containing 14 apartments, exclusive of kitchen and other appertences; of which apartments 11 are prepared and finished in first rate style, and 8 others with boarded floors. In the event of a sale convenient arrangements may be made as regards the terms of payment.

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

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

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

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

Notice. The Co-partnership of James Black & Soa, of this City was dissolved on the 30th day of September last, by mutual consent; the term of the original agreement having expired on that day, and notice is further given that Mr. James Black will liquidate the business of the late firm, continuing the same in his own name.

Buenos Ayres, November 14 1856. JAMES BLACK—WILLIAM BLACK. Witnesses: FREDERICK HARGREAVES—WILLIAM WILSON. N.15—8p.

Doctor Ernest Aberg. Formerly physician to the Scraphim Hospital and surgeon to the military Infirmary, Stockholm, begs to offer his services to the British population Buenos Ayres, as physician, surgeon or accoucheur; he may be consulted at his residence calle Maypá No. 24, 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 20 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, 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 BLARCOCK. No. 75, Calle Maypá.

For sale. The good American bark Lucilla, of Boston, of 279 tons register, & capacity of 500 tons weight, built of the best materials, coppered and 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 149 and 142 Calle Piedad.

Removal. Edward Ashworth & Co., from 144 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 Chacabuco, 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 ranches, a new handbuilt Corta, a mount of good fruit-trees and numerous poplars, Paradise, 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 Indiferentes) taking passengers as far as the estancias paradas 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.—Fare \$ 1.00.

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

Superior Claret Wine For Family use. A few casks and cases of very superior Claret, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at

CRONER 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. Carroll, all the services of said church will be conducted in the North American Sanctuary, calle Corrientes No. 175, at the usual times.

HENRY R. NICHOLSON, Minister.

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 in the receipt of a new stock of revolvers, rifles, sporting guns and pistols of various classes.

Eley Brothers'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 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. Thackeray'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—Alicante 1, King Street, Glasgow 19, St. Vincent Place.

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

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

To let. Desirable accommodations for a small family at a moderate rent, in the interior part of the house, No. 75 calle Maypá.—There is also water, on the premises. The rooms would be suitable for a counting room, being in a central situation. O.18—c.o.

Photographic and Electrotype Establishment. 71—CALLE REPRESENTANTES—71.

The undersigned has the honour of acquainting the public, that he has opened his PHOTOGRAPH 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 3rd, 1856. O.4—c.o. CHARLES FELTSCHER.

For Hamburg. Has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and shipping and will positively leave on the 20th of December, the well known fast sailing Bremen bark Lesing 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 ROSSI & STOLZ.

Ship Brokers, 16, Calle Reconquista. n.22—4 c.

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

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

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

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

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

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

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

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