

THE PATRIOT

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m., at No. 73, Calle DEFENSA, where Subscriptions are received, and advertisements and communications may be left.

Price \$40 per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers, and \$45 per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office; it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—Single number \$4.

Advertisements received and inserted till Friday at noon, with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion \$3; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, 4 rials per line for the first, and 2 for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficial Societies, &c., Gratis.

No. 1577. BUENOS AYRES, Saturday January 10, 1857. Established in 1845.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Visit of Lord Palmerston to Manchester.

This grand display took place on the 16th November; and we reproduce the address and his Lordship's reply for the light they reflect on the situation.—

After some preliminary proceedings, Mr. Joseph Heron, the town-clerk, read the address, as follows:—

To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, K. G., &c., &c. First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury.

We, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, offer to your lordship, on this your first visit to our city, a most respectful and cordial welcome.

We rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded us of declaring the high estimation in which we hold the distinguished services you have rendered to your country, by the great ability with which you have discharged, through a long, eventful, and laborious public life, the important duties of the various offices in the Government which have been entrusted to you. We especially acknowledge our obligations to your lordship for undertaking in a crisis of great difficulty, the highest and most responsible office in the state, and for so administering the affairs of the nation in that capacity as to bring the war in which we were then unfortunately, though justly and unavoidably, engaged, to a successful issue.

We rejoice, too, in the presence of your lordship among us, because we feel that the intercourse and communication of eminent statesmen with the manufacturing districts of the country are calculated to produce in their minds a truer knowledge of the vast interests with which those districts are identified than can otherwise be obtained; while at the same time they are also calculated to establish a mutual sympathy between them and the community at large, which cannot fail to be socially and politically beneficial.

As the municipal representatives of this city, we refer with particular interest to the important measures which, under the sanction and advice of your lordship, were recommended to the legislature by her most gracious Majesty in the speech from the throne, at the commencement of the late session; and we confidently trust that her Majesty's Government will press forward with earnestness and determination those measures which are necessary for the relief of shipping from the taxation to which it is at present wrongfully subjected, and thus relieve the trade and commerce of the country from imposts at once impolitic and unjust.

We fervently hope that among the blessings of that peace which by the instrumentality of your lordship's ministry, is now happily restored, will be the devotion of your lordship's efforts, and those of your colleagues, to such objects of general improvement as may remove existing grievances and increase the prosperity and contentment of all classes of the community; and we respectfully venture, in referring to the future policy of your lordship's administration, to make use of the emphatic language once addressed by your lordship to the ministry of the day, and to express the hope "that the Government will found their claim to the approbation of the people, by maintaining, not in this country alone, but wherever their measures may extend, the ascendancy of liberal, wise, just, and enlightened principles.—Given under the common seal."

Lord Palmerston, who was loudly cheered, then said—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I should indeed find it difficult to express in words the high gratification which I have felt at the honourable and cordial and generous reception which I have met with in this great commercial district. The approbation of one's fellow-countrymen must at all times be one of the greatest objects of men who are engaged in public life. It is the encouragement to exertion; it is the incentive to public duty, and it is one of the greatest rewards to those whose zeal and energy have been attended with successful results. It must, however, be peculiarly gratifying to those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs, and whose time is greatly engaged in the details of daily duties which leave little leisure for disposing of it in the manner that they might wish to

do—it is peculiarly gratifying to a man in my position to have an opportunity of visiting such a great community as that which I have now the honor to address. A community which may—I am speaking now not merely of the particular town in which I stand, but of that vast district of which that town is the soul and centre—it is, I may say, the hive of industry—it is one of the great sources of national wealth; it is the granary of the kingdom, and it is the nursery of genius. It must therefore be gratifying to visit such a district—in the first place, as affording an opportunity of becoming acquainted with those men who are among the great sources of national wealth, and of elements of material character, who, while they are pursuing their own industrial occupations, are raising the country in the scale of nations, developing the intelligence and intellectual faculties of their fellow working men, promoting their welfare, and increasing the sphere of their happiness.

It is also useful that by personal intercourse we should become more intimately acquainted than we could otherwise be with the feelings, with the wishes, with the wants, with the opinions of such an influential body of the community—and therefore, gentlemen, not only am I most grateful to you for the good opinion and for the kind reception which I have met with, but I am also proud of having had this opportunity of making more personal acquaintance with you, and seeing the great progress and development which the great city exhibits. Gentlemen, just as true, as was said, that I felt it my duty, as a member of the legislature, to support the development of those great principles of intercourse; on the other hand, those who fancied that they and the country had an interest in the restriction of that commercial intercourse—fortunately, that struggle is over; the truth has prevailed, not only by the force of argument, but by the force and result of practical experience.

Fortunately, that great struggle of opinion which arrayed the people of this country in opposite camps—on the one hand, those who were for free and unshackled commercial intercourse; on the other hand, those who fancied that they and the country had an interest in the restriction of that commercial intercourse—fortunately, that struggle is over; the truth has prevailed, not only by the force of argument, but by the force and result of practical experience.

No man who looks at the state of the country under a system of restriction, and compares it with the vast impetus which has been given to the productive industry and accumulative wealth of the country since that policy was adopted, can shut his eyes to the fact that we have embarked in a career of sound policy—a career which will never be departed from as long as reason holds sway.

Gentlemen, that example is more powerful than diplomatic protestations—to induce other countries to follow our example. When they see how by freedom of intercourse the wealth and prosperity of this country have increased, they cannot but think that the narrow principles upon which that policy was founded must be ruinous, and nation, government after government, are insensibly falling into our track, and I trust that it needs not continue in Europe—which I hope and believe it will—I cannot but think that the principle of freedom of commercial intercourse is destined to take a great and rapid development, and that we shall find those countries which we at least hope to see adopting it imitating, perhaps tardily and slowly, our example. It is, however, amusing sometimes to see the manner in which those who found their practice upon those principles deal with those of a contrary school. It was the cry in Germany, when England followed the restrictive system, that by its prohibitory duties we wanted to ruin Germany; that we wished to set without buying a problem somewhat difficult to realise, that we wished to inundate the continent with our manufactures and take nothing in return. A most generous and disinterested course if it had been pursued; and our restrictive system was to ruin continental industry.

Well, now a different and opposite complaint is made. They now say "The deep designs of those perfidious Englishmen—they have abolished all their restrictions—they allow our corn to go in—they buy our corn out of our mouths, and the consumption of foreign corn in England has raised the price of every article in life on the continent."

Well, gentlemen, I say that whatever government shall henceforward rule the destinies of this country, they must find their policy upon this principle of freedom of trade, and they must endeavour by example and argument and all other means to induce other countries to adopt it in their turn. You have been pleased Mr. Mayor, and those who have been owing to the address, to observe upon the difficulty of the policy—say, which the present government undertook the charge of public affairs.

No doubt, gentlemen, that was a period which appeared to be one of considerable difficulty. It was my lot to be called upon by my Sovereign to form an administration, in consequence of various circumstances which had rendered other combinations for the moment impossible. I called to my assistance friends whose public opinions I knew to be in accordance with my own, and upon whose zeal and opinion I could confidently rely. If your endeavours in the public service have been successful, it has been owing to the ability, and the zeal, and the untiring and indefatigable labours of those respected colleagues; it has been owing to the generous confidence and undeviating support which we have received from our sovereign—it has been owing to the spirit, the manly spirit, of the people of this country—say, and let me say not less than others, to the manly spirit and courage of those classes who might have been supposed to be swayed more than others by peculiar considerations—I mean the commercial, the mercantile, and manufacturing classes in this kingdom for a more able example of public spirit, and a greater proof of the suppression of all other feelings than a love for the honor, the dignity, and the rights of a country, never were exhibited than were displayed by the mercantile, the commercial, and the manufacturing classes of this country. Our success was also owing to that which never fails—to the heroic bravery of our sailors and soldiers ready to endure all sufferings—ready to face and encounter all dangers, and sure to conquer all difficulties, whether from the strife of the elements or the antagonism of enemies.

It was owing to the faithful co-operation of our allies—it was owing to the justice of our cause. And certainly, gentlemen, there never was a greater example of the rapid reverse which is sure sooner or later—in this case sooner—to accompany wrong than in the results of that last war. Well gentlemen, we are now at peace, and I hope that that peace may be lasting. Its duration must depend upon the honor, and fidelity with which those conditions are fulfilled.

I trust that that power which brought upon itself the hostility, either active or moral, of all Europe by the forgetfulness of international rights and duties—I trust that that power, having concluded a treaty, will observe that treaty and fulfil it with faithfulness—and then no doubt the peace will be of long duration.

It will, of course, be the object of her Majesty's Government to employ comparatively I won't say its leisure—but to occupy itself during peace with those progressive improvements with all human arrangements are necessarily capable of receiving. Progressive improvement is the law of our moral nature—it is that which alone enables the individual, which tends to raise him in the scale of social society—and it is that which enables nations to fulfil the destiny for which their social and political institution were formed. We know that in progressive improvement we may reckon upon the gradual co-operation of the intelligence of the country. We know that though sometimes there may be partial interests that may conflict with general improvements—and it is in the nature of things—but we must bear with those necessary impediments, because they cannot be prevented; and we know how general improvements must go on, and the observance of public affairs must teach mankind not to be jealous of time, but to be content with that steady and gradual advance which alone is possible in a free country like this.

All nations which are governed by ukases and edicts may complain of their governments if everything is not done at once which they think ought to be accomplished; but, fortunately, in this country, all improvements must be the result of a general concurrence. Our prejudices must be overcome, our opinions must be swayed; and though time may be required for carrying forward improvements, when made, are founded upon general conviction, carrying with them the opinions and feelings of the masses of the

nation, and are therefore more permanent and more valuable.

We are often reproached in Parliament with having done but little in the course of a session. Well, gentlemen, if every session we have to produce a small number of useful laws, I think you will not have good reason to complain of your representatives. Improvements which are gradual are generally better considered and more effectual; and therefore it is no real reproach to the Legislature of the country that but a small number of improvements are made in each session of the Legislature.

Now, gentlemen, I have observed, and I have been much flattered with the observation, that in the course of my administration of the foreign affairs of the country I was careful of the interests of our subjects in foreign parts. Well, gentlemen, in that respect I felt that I was only the organ of the British nation. I felt that any Government that did not extend the strong arm of protection to all those who were in the right in any part of the world would not be the faithful organs of the people whom they were appointed to govern—and, gentlemen, there is this to be remarked about that,—that the difficulties that may arise in regard to the protection of individuals from wrong are the difficulties which generally arise in weak and small states.

Large powers are above those things. The men that govern them have a regard for the honor of their country; they are men whose personal feelings teach them to respect right and wrong; and, therefore, with the large powers, either of Europe or the United States, we have little difficulty in protecting subjects because there we find a sense of right and wrong which, when appealed to, is sure to obtain justice and redress.

It is among the smaller states where, from various circumstances which I do not wish now to go into, the principles of right and wrong are yet not so steadily kept in view—it is there that we are most frequently called upon to interfere, and then when we do interfere they say—"You attack the weak." Why, these countries abuse their weakness; they make their weakness a pretence for wrong; and, therefore, they trust you will overlook their delinquencies merely because you are able to obtain redress for the wrong done.

Well, gentlemen, there has been one topic which has been adverted to which is one of the greatest public interests—more particularly belonging to this country, but through this district most important to the interests of the country at large—I mean the supply of the raw material, which is the foundation of so vast a national industry. Well, it is perfectly true that there is a great evil in depending for the supply upon one source alone, and more especially upon a source which, from many causes, is likely not only to fluctuate but to diminish; because we know the progressive development, the national industry of the United States, tends from time to time to increase the quantity of their own produce which they work up, and which therefore cannot come to be worked up in this country.

There are many sources to which attention has been directed: There is India, which has been adverted to, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that the attention of the Government and that attention of the India Board has been sedulously directed to removing those obstacles which have for a long period prevented the supply which is obtained in the interior from reaching the coast, and from coming to this country. No efforts shall be omitted which can properly be made for the purpose of opening the channels by which that supply may flow to this country. There is another source, which is likely not of the same magnitude, but yet which is not altogether to be despised—the source which is afforded by the western coast of Africa.

I am happy to say that the efforts which her Majesty's Government, and each different government—for there is no distinction in regard to that—the efforts which successive governments have made for a long time for the suppression of that abominable crime, the slave trade, have been to a great extent successful. The trade to the Brazils has almost entirely ceased. The trade to Cuba has been greatly diminished. The trade to the Brazils used to take 60,000 or 70,000 unhappy beings every year to be victims to slavery in that country. Well, the result has been, as you all know, a great development of the legal trade with the western coast of Africa—an immense development of the trade

in palm oil, crushed nuts, and other produce; and I cannot but hope that, when the improvement to those who of that country, and which I believe is of very great utility, may also come in for its share in supplying the industry of this country.

But a matter of such importance as endeavouring to enlarge the sources of supply cannot, I again assure you, fail to occupy the continued and serious attention of her Majesty's Government. Well, gentlemen, among the different things which seem particularly to do honour to this great community is the attention which you pay to the improvement to those who are unable themselves to contribute much to their own improvement—I mean the diffusion of knowledge among the working classes.

There cannot be a more honourable devotion of time; there cannot be a more proper application of wealth; there cannot be anything which more enables a community which occupies itself with such pursuits, than placing within the reach of the lower classes the means of knowledge which can only be accumulated together by the employment of wealth and by the occupation of leisure. And in this great city it is a source of pride to see that while you are amassing fortunes by industry, that while you are raising the character of the country by the magnitude of your undertakings, and by the additions which you are making to the national resources, that you are not unmindful of the cultivation of the intellect of those whom you employ, that you do not look upon them merely as machines for working, and out of which you may make so much profit to yourselves, that you may view them as rational beings whose intellect it is your duty to improve, and that vast sums are expended, and great exertions are being made, to raise them in the scale of society, and to raise them also in their own self-respect, by increasing their welfare, their happiness, and their intelligence.

Gentlemen, I beg again to say that it has afforded me the greatest pride to find myself received as I have been by such a great community as that which I have now the honor to address, and I am persuaded that my colleagues as well as myself will derive the greatest satisfaction from finding that our exertions in the public service have obtained for us the approbation of so distinguished a body of the community; and the satisfaction which this day has afforded me—and I may say that I have been by such a great community as that which I have now the honor to address, and I am persuaded that my colleagues as well as myself will derive the greatest satisfaction from finding that our exertions in the public service have obtained for us the approbation of so distinguished a body of the community; and the satisfaction which this day has afforded me—and I may say that I have been by such a great community as that which I have now the honor to address, and I am persuaded that my colleagues as well as myself will derive the greatest satisfaction from finding that our exertions in the public service have obtained for us the approbation of so distinguished a body of the community; 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the 2d Swiss Regiment, in the service of the Holy Father, Ancona and Bologna are now the only two points that continue to be occupied by the forces of Austria. Thus a combination has been effected which, by diminishing the corps of occupation, lessens at the same time the expenses of the Pontifical administration, and restores it to the fulness of its rights and powers. The interests of the Pontifical finances has long required that something should be done, to render the indirect taxes more productive. The Government has resolutely entered upon this salutary path, and, encouraged by the results it has obtained, it is not only preparing fresh diminutions in the customs tariff, but it has just published a decree, with a view to reorganise the sale of stamps, that under the force of the old regulations, was carried out imperfectly, and yielded little to the treasury. The scale of this tax has been lowered, and the sphere of its action extended. Everything warrants the hope that on this head, as well as on what concerns the customs, salt and tobacco revenues, the treasury and the tax payers will equally derive advantage from the application of the true principles of political economy.

Communicated.

Montevideo, 2d January, 1857.
Captain Armstrong, bark *Waterwitch*.
Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned passengers by the vessel under your command, before parting from you wish to express in writing our admiration of your conduct as a seaman, as also your untrifling kind and assiduous attention to us during a most trying passage from Dublin to Buenos Ayres.

We would also note that through the liberal provisions of Messrs. H. C. Smith & Co. who provided us with a person to attend particularly to the serving of provisions, as well as attending to other duties appertaining to our comfort, that we have been amply supplied with the very best, and we can only express our united thanks to yourself and them for such attention.

We trust that our report may be such as to induce many of our friends to follow, and with every desire that success may attend you as the captain, and Messrs. H. C. Smith & Co as owners.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours respectfully

Edward Macken.—Patrick Wallace.—
Michael Gaynor.—Bredit Wallace.—
Michael Hevey, &c., &c.—(In all upwards of 100 signatures.)

BRITISH PACKET

BUENOS AYRES, JANUARY 9, 1857.

Peace with the Indians of the South.

A communication from General Escalada, dated San Benito, Dec. 29, is so full of interesting detail in this important subject, that we cannot resist the temptation of giving it at length; anticipating our heartfelt felicitations to the noble veteran for the inestimable services he has rendered to his country.

The General-in-Chief of the Southern Frontier.

To the Under Secretary of the Ministry of War, charged with the despatch, Col. Dn. Alejandro Romero.

Through your medium I have the honour of acquainting the superior Government, that I have this day received a commission from the Cacique Catriel, with communications from him, together with six captives, two of whom are girls of from 10 to 12 years, two others still younger, and a mother with her infant daughter.

These six unfortunates whom Providence has deigned to shelter under his wings, rescuing them from the horrid captivity to which they were subjected, were immediately transferred to the Presidentess of the special Commission Mrs. Lathenia V. Vadia, who, discharging her mission with an activity becoming her elevated sentiments, commenced by clothing some and purchasing clothes for the others for whom none were prepared suitable for their tender age, arranging at the same time that they should remain in her house till their relatives came in quest of them.

On their part there was short delay, for almost immediately mothers were running through the streets in search of their children and friends in search of their acquaintances, to notify their arrival; with many

incidents as touching as solemn that took place on the occasion, which it would be long to narrate.

By the communication of Cacique Catriel, I learn that there are only three other female captives in his power; one a negress has not been sent because at present unwell, although he promises to send her as soon as she is able to stand the journey; and two youths that the Indians detain in their possession till their relatives present themselves. These are not yet in my power, but I have good reason to expect that they will be sent by Colonel Laureano Diaz, who in a note posterior to the first remittance of captives, remarks that "they were still collecting other captives to send me;" with these the exchange of captives with the Caciques Catriel and Cachul will be definitively arranged.

In his letter to me Catriel says the following:—

"I request, my father, that you will send me in return a somewhat greater number of Indian women than what I remit to you. I do this to content my Indians, as also the other tribes, for as the christian captives were recognised as lawful prey by the Superior Government, and as the Governor in consequence promised, according to a document that exists in my power, to pay a ransom for each of the christians that were surrendered in addition to the delivery of the Indian women, they refuse to deliver up the two that are detained, and I have no right to compel them, &c."

Of this note, which I am told was passed in the month of June last, I now request a copy, and as I am persuaded of its existence, I remind the Government of the inconveniences this arrangement may cause me, in the ransom of the captives in the power of Calfulcurá, who will exact a ransom besides the delivery of the Indian women in my power, and that belong to Catriel; to which he is entitled if the note really exists; but in said case the generous subscription of my compatriots, who so liberally responded to my invitation, will smooth all difficulties.

Both to prepare this, and that Catriel may open negotiations with Calfulcurá, as he has promised me to do as soon as this Commission returns, I send them some presents of different kinds, and I hope by this means to accomplish my object, and even to prepare a general peace, as I shall explain in due course.

The peace with Catriel and Cachul is a *fait accompli*, as appears from the results; and the latter in his note, brought by the aforementioned Commission, expresses himself thus:—Adeu, my beloved father, be pleased to felicitate the Government in my name, in that of Juan Manuel Cachul, of my subaltern esciques, and these Indian tribes, for the faithful and lasting peace, now definitively made between these tribes and the Province of Buenos Ayres; and we trust the articles of our convention will be respected by you, as we promise they shall be faithfully observed by us, &c."

Your Honor can judge whether or not this, added to the commerce already established with the Indians, and the commencement made of exchanging captives, be a sufficient motive for considering this peace definitively made; which will be the precursor of other conventions with Calfulcurá and even with the tribes of Ranqueles; and in favor of this two Indians of Calfulcurá have been here to arrange about the death of the Indian killed at Bahia Blanca, who made me propositions of their desire of peace; the mother of the deceased Indian and those that accompanied her remaining completely satisfied with the presents made to them, although very different from the long and minute articles of silver plate remitted by Calfulcurá; the settlement of which the Governor confided to me. This incident accordingly is arranged, and will tend to curtail the reclamations of Calfulcurá; suppressing the details of the presents made to the mother of the Indian, so as not to protract too much this note.

In closing this communication I have only to felicitate the Government for the success issue of the peace now concluded.

God preserve Y. H. many years

MANUEL ESCALADA.

The Indian Treaty.

We have subsequently seen, what we believe to be a genuine copy of the treaty concluded with Catriel and Cachul, which certainly reflects great credit on the diplomatic tact of General Escalada.

The only concession of some importance is the recognition of a sort of territorial

sovereignty to a tract of twenty leagues square that is 400 square leagues, in the district of Tapalagué; an arrangement that implies a tacit recognition of our right to all the rest of the territory of the State.

Bearing in mind the depredations of the past year, the defeat of Sierra Chica, and the massacre of San Antonio, we think more favorable terms could hardly have been expected; and accordingly we understand the Government has accepted the conditions, providing some trifling modifications cannot be obtained.

Differential Duties.

A Montevideo paper announces a vague hope, that their port may yet be made an exception, and vessels proceeding thence received in ports of the Confederation without any additional duties. If this should be the case it will be the deadliest blow that can be given to the commerce of Buenos Ayres; and we think foreign merchants and foreign Agents should watch with a vigilant eye the insidious game being played, at the cost of their interests and prospects. It is impossible not to foresee a serious conflict for our commercial interests, should things be allowed to proceed in their present course; and we must say that the sepulchral silence and apparent apathy of our Government are altogether inexplicable.

Horrible Tragedy.

A man named Marquez, in a fit of temporary derangement, ruthlessly killed a young woman to whom he was betrothed. He has been declared insane, and transferred to the lunatic asylum.

Rejoicings at the Azul.

We have seen a letter of the 4th, containing a glowing description of the festivities observed on the occasion of exchanging the rectifications of the Treaty with Catriel.

Lates from Europe.

By the Sardinian Mail steamer, we have dates from London to the 28th Nov.; but the news are of no general interest. The money market stringent, and River Plate produce in good demand.

Necrology.

Years change, but inexorable destiny pursue its course; and at this early stage of 1857, we have already to note the demise of three notable personages, that have acted conspicuous parts in the great drama of public life.—General La Madrid, Camarista Villegas, and Dr. Baez: characters that furnish ample materials for three instructive biographies.

Peace to their ashes, and honor to their memories.

Married.

By special licence, at the Church of Monserrat, Mr. Arihur Loreau de Lamotte, to Miss Mercedes Taylor, eldest daughter of Frederick Taylor Esq.

EXCHANGE—January 10.

Spanish Dollars and Patcones.....	22
French Doubloons.....	331
Spanish do.....	334
Bill on England per Doubloon.....	71
Francs per Doublon.....	24d
do. Montevideo.....	par
France per Doublon.....	75. 90
United States do.....	6p 2d dist
Janiero.....	par
Patriot Doubloons, highest during the week.....	334
do. lowest do.....	331

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres

ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER 26TH.

Porland, British brig, 141 tons, J. Lecouteur, from Liverpool 11th October, to J. C. Thompson & Co., with 45 tons coal, 5,996 bricks, 562 pieces 20 boxes, 75 packages and 1 cask for Railway purposes.

Clementina, Spanish polacre, 202 tons, J. Senest, from Rio Janeiro 10th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 804 rolls tobacco, 4 boxes merchandise, 1 barrel pork, 2 do olives, 1 tin arrow root, 108 bags coffee, 120 do wall nuts, 242 barrels sugar, 800 do flour.

Elegancia, Spanish polacre, 371 tons, P. Maristany, from Pernambuco 6th inst., Montevideo 23d do, to Freyer brothers, with 1200 barrels, 100 half do and 400 bags sugar, 400 bundles passaboa, 50 pipes aguardiente, 20 do spirits, 5000 coco nuts.

La Flor del Plata, British ship, 332 tons, J. Tiffin, from Liverpool 30th Oct, to J. Bell & Co., with 12 avails, 2910 iron pots, 14 boxes port wine, 14 do champagne, 312 braziers, 3540 bars and 380 bundles iron, 20 pairs of bellows, 360 camp oven, 168 boxes tea, 10 do silk, 473 do and 481 boxes wool-ens and cottons, 30 do, 135 boxes and 8 casks merchandise, 108 do, 108 boxes and

13 packages hardware, 162 bundles wire, 200 do hoop iron, 177 do spades.

Menni, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 24th inst, with 16 boxes merchandise, 50 rolls wire. Passengers 45.

DECEMBER 26TH.

Pampere, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Montevideo, with 30 passengers.

Prescott, American bark, 278 tons, L. Hallet, from Boston 14th Oct, to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., with 200 barrels arbol, 100 do pitch, 369 do rice, 395 do flour, 944 boxes tea, 100 do cifer, 36 do matches, 48 do varnish, 330 do tacks, 20 do biscuits, 200 do starch, 200 do soap, 15 do and 130 bales domestics, 110 packages paper, 30 boxes ann 100 kgs lard, 100 bags cloves, 5 casks hams, 50 bags paper, 160 rolls coriage, 20 barrels turpentine, 60,000 shingles, 50 nests tubs, 50 dozen pails, 150 do brooms, 334 kgs nails, 8 do composition do, 16 boxes and 1 barrel blacking, 6 toasts.

Conceicao, Brazilian brig, 192 tons, F. dos Santos, from Pernambuco 25th November, Montevideo 23d inst., to F. Arango & Co., with 725 barrels and 100 half do sugar, 50 pipes caña, 20 do spirits.

DECEMBER 27TH.

Venilia, British brig, 231 tons, G. Martin, from Liverpool 5th Oct, to S. Hesse & Co., with 199 kgs nails, 110 do shot, 30 rolls cordage, 8 cooking ranges, 95 kgs nails, 50 pairs of bushes, 20 boilers, 14 stoves, 450 barrels beer, 50 crates earthenware, 4 quarter casks, 4 octaves and 2 barrels cherry wine, 117 gins, 329 braziers, 63 anvils, 10 barrels brandy, 990 iron pots, 4000 bricks, 50 tons coal, 400 bundles hoop iron, 91 do wire, 161 do and 1518 bars iron, 171 boxes, 263 casks, 114 bales and 4 packages merchandise.

DECEMBER 28TH.

Anna Mathilde, Sardinian brig, 194 tons, A. Pera, from Genoa 31st Oct., Montevideo 25th inst., to Guillot Bertarelli & Co., with 33 marble mortars, 25 bags bran, 3 boxes marasquino, 10 jars sausages, 60,000 tins, 10 bags rice, 24 do wheat, 50 bales stockfish, 20 boxes soap, 89 do cordials, 58 do marble, 300 do oil, 825 do vermicielli, 84 do vermouth, 29 do and 71 packages merchandise, 33 barrels cheese, 30 bales white paper, 370 brown wrapping do.

Madrona, Spanish polacre, 136 tons, R. Alsina, from Santos 11th inst., Montevideo 25th do, to Zumanan & Co., with 1070 barrels and 130 bags sugar, 30 do coffee, 10 boxes sweetstems, 25 barrels pork.

Francis Partridge, American bark, 264 tons, J. D. Broughton, from Baltimore 20th Oct., to E. von Seutter, with 2062 barre's flour, 179 half do do, 250 kgs lard, 119 dozen brooms, 500 hams, 250 cans biscuits, 50 barrels tar, 100 boxes chairs.

Entrepreneur, French brig of war, from Montevideo.

Silencio, Spanish polacre, T-4 tons, J. Alisa, from Pernambuco 1st inst., Montevideo 27th do, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 1350 barrels and 100 half do flour.

Gurdalupe, Spanish zuzanca, 118 tons, J. Fontanilla, from Pernambuco 7th inst., to Martinez & Sons, with 900 barrels, 200 half do and 180 bags sugar.

Annie Worrall, British bark, 293 tons, T. Cassinich, from Liverpool 24th Oct, to Best Brothers, with 14 casks porter, 2 do essence of coffee, 50 tons flagstones, 50 barrels beer, 8 octaves wine, 7 crates earthenware, 500 bundles hoop iron, 50 do wire, 1000 iron pots, 1 cask and 37 boxes gas fittings, 162 do tea, 100 barrels salt, 1965 bars and 2040 bundles iron, 397 boxes, 86 casks and 378 bales merchandise, 2 bulls.

DECEMBER 29TH.

Isabella Loith, British brig, 180 tons, G. A. Monkman, from Lisbon 18th Oct., Montevideo 27th inst., to E. von Seutter & Co., with 381 moys salt.

Virgen de Misericordia, National bark, 150 tons, L. Babuglia, from Savona 25th Oct., Montevideo 27th inst., to B. Delfino with 45,000 tins, 200 cars. Passengers 76.

Rosita, Sardinian bark, 396 tons, P. Queirolo, from Genoa, 26th Oct., to V. Viale & Co., with 98 bales tile, 500 pigs lead, 149 pipes wine, 392 barrels anisette, 25 barrels and 400 boxes vermouth, 200 do and 200 quarter casks oil, 1426 bags rice, 100 do stockfish, 30 barrels cheese, 600 mortars, 1565 bags pepper, 26 packages and 313 dozen brooms, 44 barrels linseed, 300 baskets figs, 144 dozen chairs, 108 empty jars, 120 demi-johns pine apples, 299 boxes muscatel wine, 89 do champagne, 200 do brandy, 100 do kirsh, 400 do absynth, 100 do marasquino, 200 do curacao, 20 bales hazel nuts, 1 box saffron, 200 do cordials, 60 do marble, 6 do marble statues, 4 do chocolate, 3 do merchandise, 1000 do vermicielli, 21 barrels canary seed. Passengers 14.

Joven Eduardo, Spanish brig, 240 tons, J. Senest, from Havana 6th Oct., Montevideo 27th inst., to F. Buzareo, with 1051 boxes sugar, 3 do cigars.

DECEMBER 30TH.

Lariano, Sardinian brig, 200 tons, S. Ouetta, from Genoa 26th Oct., to Corti Francischelli & Co., with 30 tons flag stones, 15 barrels plaster para, 25 do logwood, 50 boxes sulfuric acid, 5 do turpentine, 1 do music, 122 do soap, 15 do wine, 11 do lemons, 4 do preserves, 19 do oil, 230 do vermicielli, 8 do and 59 pieces marble, 400 marble mortars, 160 rolls cordage, 5 do oakum, 189 pairs of oars, 4 tins seeds, 8 barrels Roman cement, 6 bags sponges, 63 boxes and 14 packages merchandise, 169 bales brown wrapping paper, 9 barrels cheese, 7 barrels preserves, 24 do sugar. Passengers 125.

Asuncion, American steamer, from Parana Rosario and San Nicolas. Passengers 39.

DECEMBER 30TH.

Ramosito, Spanish brig, 150 tons, F. T. Pias, from Vigo 29th Oct., to Llavallol &

Sons, with 20 pipes red wine, 35 quarter casks Malaga do, 400 jars oil, 64 barrels sardines, 2 boxes merchandise. Passengers 72.

Waybosset, American bark, 321 tons, Delaine, from Boston 1st Oct., to Zimmermann & Co., with 918 barrels flour, 150 do sugar, 100 do rice, 30 bales domestics, 175 pieces mahogany, 88,600 feet lumber, 373 boxes tea, 400 do starch, 17 do shoes, 36 do chairs, 160 bundles shingles.

John C. Brune, American bark, 393 tons, J. B. Gayle, from Baltimore 9th November, to Zimmermann & Co., with 41 bales and 120 pieces cotton duck and ravens, 250 kgs lard, 10 boxes flannel, 170 dozen brooms, 1740 barrels flour, 81 do rice, 2 bales wine.

Rio Plata, National brig, 213 tons, J. D. von Harten, from Cape Verds 20th Nov., to Deereen & Co., with 85 mols salt.

Scio, American bark, 423 tons, J. Patterson, from New York 13th Oct., to Zimmermann & Co., with 242,500 feet lumber, 6 spars, 1 coach.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, 136 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 25th inst., to E. D. Rizzo, with 11 pipes wine, 1384 boxes figs, 955 flag stones, 195 barrels beer.

Helene, Danish brigantine, 146 tons, J. Mahneke, from Hamburg 20th Oct., to Lohmann Meyn & Co., with 15 tons coal, 27 casks, 800 demijohns, 900 baskets and 210 boxes spirits, 42 do glassware, 17 do and 377 packages merchandise.

Rosita, Sardinian bark, 396 tons, P. Queirolo, from Genoa, to Viale & Co.

Raphael, British ship, 390 tons, J. Hay, from Portland, to W. Orr & Co.

Dennis Kelli, American bark, 427 tons, Corson, from Philadelphia, to E. H. Folmar.

Lardano, Sardinian brig, 200 tons, Questa, from Genoa, to Corti Francischelli & Co.

Virgen de Misericordia, Buenos Ayren brig, 300 tons, Rabuglia, from Genoa, to B. Delfino.

DECEMBER 31ST.

J. C. Brune, American bark, 393 tons, Gaile, from Baltimore, to Zimmermann Frazier & Co.

Scio, American bark, 423 tons, from New York, to Zimmermann & Co.

JANUARY 1ST.

Menni, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 31st ult.

Nueva Guadalupe, Spanish ship, 302 tons, Zolo de Fano, from Cortuna 6th November, to Llavallol & Sons.

JANUARY 2D.

Witch of the Wave, British brig, 270 tons, C. Pike, from Liverpool 14th Nov., to W. Orr & Co.

Corra, American bark, B. Chase, from Richmond 16th Nov., to E. H. Folmar.

Celestial Breeze, American ship, 481 tons, J. Buckman, from Portland 11th Nov., to S. B. Hale & Co.

Indian, French ship, 705 tons, Godon, from Havre 14th Nov., to J. F. Falmann.

Amalia, Spanish ship, 246 tons, Gomez, from Cadiz 15th Nov., to S. Soriano.

Ernesine, French bark, 275 tons, Darrabonera, from Passages 5th Nov., to Echebarne.

Echua, American bark, 391 tons, Charleston, from Roston 16th Oct., to S. B. Hale & Co.

Genetosa, Brazilian bark, 300 tons Lages, from Bahia 14th Dec., to A. F. Ramos.

James Carthy, British bark, 303 tons, Langcake, from Liverpool 10th Nov., to Darbyshire & Co.

Eastern Star, American brig, 265 tons, S. Ackley, from New York, to Ocampo Schlingens & Co.

JANUARY 3D.

Pinguin, American bark, from New York to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., in quarantine.

Sensarmia, British bark, 340 tons, Trowe, dale, from New Castle 12th Nov., to Getting & Co.

Archer, American bark, 405 tons, B. Lewis, from Cape Verds, 18th Nov., to Zimmermann & Co.

JANUARY 4TH.

Excelsior, British brig, 260 tons, F. Max well, from Cadiz 9th Nov., to J. Temperley.

Richard, American bark, 277 tons, M. D. Ames, from Charleston 4th Nov., to Corti Francischelli & Co.

Constancia, Spanish bark, 238 tons, M. Sanchez, from Cadiz 12th Oct., to S. Soriano.

Dorotas, Spanish polacre, 208 tons, Pages, from Barcelona 25th October, to Llavallol & Sons.

Juanita, Spanish polacre, 214 tons, Page y Maná, from Barcelona 10th Nov., to B. Ochoa & Co.

Immaculee Conception, French bark, 235 tons, Ibarraen, from Bayonne 25th Oct., to B. Alden.

Paisten, Norwegian ship, 250 tons, Andersen, from Cadiz 23d November, to Treussard & Co.

Cato, British brig, 270 tons, Campion, from Glasgow 15th Nov., to T. Duguid & Co.

JANUARY 5TH.

Mary Frances, American bark, 273 tons, Stickney, from New York 8th Nov., to S. Gaylor.

Henrica, Sardinian bark, 300 tons, Balle raeo, from Genoa 13th Nov., to J. Peeggin.

Pampere, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Rosario and San Nicolas.

JANUARY 6TH.

Linda Stewart, American bark, 204 tons, Steering, from Baltimore 18th Nov., to Zimmermann & Co.

Menni, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 5th inst.

Pierre, Alexandre, French bark, 243 tons, Thibeaud, from Marseilles 27th Oct., to Charavel.

Paraná, Brazilian brig, 104 tons, B. J. Arango Viana, from Paragua 24th Dec., to Marquez Mendos.

JANUARY 8TH.

America, Hamburg brig, 230 tons, L. H. Voss, from Canton 3d Oct., to J. & F. Malmann.

Thalia, British brig, 350 tons, G. Hutcheson, from London 23d Sept., to Corri Francischelli & Co.

Sailings.

DECEMBER 25TH.

Lormont, French ship, for Esanades, in ballast, despatched by A. Blanck & Co.

Oak Hill, American bark for Montevideo, despatched by S. B. Hale & Co., with the same cargo with which she arrived on the 23d inst.

Wessacumcon, Amer. bark, for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 2 bales and 491 bales wool, 150 do sheep skins, 38 do hide cuttings, 55 do hair, 3 do deer skins, 2112 dry ox and cow hides.

Union, Spanish ship, for Cadiz, despatched by S. Soriano, with 7 bales feathers, 7 do goat skins, 26 do slunk calf do, 34 do and 134 calf skins, 7820 dry ox and cow hides, 3123 do horse do, 8500 horns.

Constinacion, National steamer, for Montevideo.

DECEMBER 26TH.

Bella Dolores, Spanish polacre, for Pernambuco, in ballast, despatched by F. Buxareo.

Bison, French war steamer, for Montevideo.

Ulises, Spanish schooner, for Albuquerque, despatched by S. Meabe, with a cargo of foreign merchandise.

DECEMBER 27TH.

Kate, American bark, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 6105 dry ox and cow hides, 85 bales wool, 4 do and 111 packages tobacco, 166 ingots copper.

Friedrick, Prussian bark, for Antwerp, despatched by H. A. Green, with 462 bales wool, 4622 dry ox and cow hides.

Daudless, British brig, for London, despatched by Brownells Grey & Co., with 1443 salted ox and cow hides, 193 boxes mares oil, 29 1/2 tons bones, 250 bales wool, 1 do and 2 do nutria skins, 123 do sheep do, 333 packages tobacco.

DECEMBER 28TH.

Felipe, Spanish brig, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 4201 qq jerked beef.

Menni, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Relampago, National brigantine, for Montevideo.

DECEMBER 29TH.

Giuseppe, Sardinian brig, for Genoa, despatched by T. Pietranera, with 1633 dry ox and cow hides, 3005 salted do, 120 bales wool, 5600 horns.

Pampero, British steamer for Montevideo.

Corsa, Brazilian steamer, for Albuquerque and intermediate ports.

DECEMBER 30TH.

Blizabeth, British brig, for Liverpool, despatched by Villate & Sons, with 6214 salted horse hides, 222 bales wool, 9 do hide cuttings, 4 do sheep skins, 20 do hair, 30 tons bones, 792 packages tobacco.

Lagerbjelke, Swedish corvette of war, for Montevideo.

JANUARY 1ST.

Eduardo, Sardinian brig, for Rio Grande Lily, French ship, for Antwerp.

JANUARY 2d.

Lessing, Bremen bark, for Hamburg.

Prince, British steam-packet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mails for Southampton.

Amazons, Portuguese bark, for Brazil.

Balacaba, British bark, for Rosario.

Menni, British steamer, for Montevideo.

JANUARY 3d.

Diligencia, Hanoverian brig, for Antwerp.

JANUARY 6th.

Kronping Ernest August, Hanoverian ship, for foreign ports.

JANUARY 7th.

Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

JANUARY 8th.

Hydra, Sardinian brig, for Antwerp.

Manifests and details in our next.

FOR LONDON.

British brig *Isabella Leith*, 180 tons, At G. Mumkman master, has only disengaged room for a few pipes tallow and bales.

Consignees Messrs L. von Scutter & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British bark *Zolna*, 200 tons, At Jarvis master, will be ready to load in the course of 15 days, and being a first rate opportunity will have quick despatch.

Consignees, M. S. J. C. Thompson & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark *Ipswich*, 235 tons, At Langley master, a well known regular trader, is nearly loaded and will sail in a few days.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig *Gauntlet*, 200 tons, At Dithum master, a well known regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

FOR LIVER OOL.

British bark *Juventa*, 255 tons, At John Wilson master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark *Isabella*, 231 tons, At Thos. Ashbridge master, a well known regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch.

Consigtee James Cathy Esq.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig *Cynthia*, 205 tons, At H. Kemp master, has disengaged room for tallow, salted hides and bales. A most superior opportunity.

Consignees Messrs. Gifford Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark *Eather*, 280 tons, At John Osborne master, a most superior vessel and will be ready to load in a few days.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark *Annie Wormald*, 390 tons, At Grimsditch master, a well known regular trader, will be ready to receive cargo in the course of 15 days.

Consignees Messrs. John Best Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark *La Flor del Plata*, 330 tons, At Tiffin meser, a new vessel built expressly for the trade, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. G. Bell & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

American ship *Benjamin Aynar*, 435 tons, At C. K. Sawyer master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days.

Consignees Messrs John Eastman & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

American brigantine *Orzlin*, 298 tons, At J. Blanchard master, a most splendid opportunity, now loading and has all her cargo engaged.

Consignee, F. Senillosa Esq.

FOR ANTWERP.

American bark *Brunette*, 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. Blank & 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 ANTWERP.

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

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dutch bark *Schilde*, 658 tons, At H. W. van Reed master, has disengaged room for a few bales and dry hides. A most superior opportunity.

Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

British brig *Favourite*, 277 tons, At W. Ridley master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. R. & J. Carliale & Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Bremen brig *Rio Plata*, 322 tons, At Van Appen master, a regular trader, has disengaged room for a few bales and will have very quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Deestjen & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Norwegian bark *Wikingen*, 440 tons, At Larsen master, has upwards of half cargo engaged and can still take a few salted hides on freight. A first rate conveyance.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Dieber & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Danish schooner *Helene*, 146 tons, At J. Manche master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch.

Consignees, Messrs Lohmann Meyn & Co

FOR NEW YORK.

American ship *Paraná*, 559 tons, At Langston master, a regular trader, now loading and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.

Consigee A. Lines van Blarcon Esq.

FOR NEW YORK.

American bark *Warren White*, 404 tons, At Dillingham master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs Zumaran & Co.

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. Parlane Graham & Co

British bark *Emerald*, 300 tons, At Dodds master.

Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

British brig *Barland*, 184 tons, At Le Couteur master.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co

British brig *Crocodile*, 200 tons, At Pep perell master.

Consignees Messrs. Leinau Brothers & Co

British schooner *La Vivandieri*, 137 tons, At Robins master.

For further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessels, please apply to their respective Consigneers, or to

Henry A. Green & Co., SHIP-BROKER, No. 41, Calle Reconquista.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship *Don Quichotte*, 399 tons, Boutif 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. 1. 330 tons, Delamare master, is ready to receive cargo and has only room for a few bales or dry hides. Has handsome accommodations for passengers.

Consigee, A. Danoyer, Esq.

FOR HAVRE.

The new French ship *Plata*, 444 tons, At Tallibar master, will follow the Albert in the line of packets.

Can admit salted and dry hides on freight, Has handsome accommodations for passengers.

Consigee F. Teisserenc-Vallat & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship *Marguerite*, 342 tons, At Morin master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Has handsome accommodations for passengers.

Consigee A. Danoyer Esq.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sardinian brig *Anirabre Colombo*, A. 1. 368 tons, F. Durant master, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and will have very quick despatch.

Has handsome accommodations for passengers and is on every respect a most desirable opportunity.

Consignees Messrs. Guillot Bertarelli & Co

FOR ANTWERP.

American bark *Lincoln*, 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 ship-schooner *Antonio*, 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 Bertarelli & Co

FOR ANTWERP.

American bark *George Stockham*, At 277 tons, S. Hill master, having all her cargo engaged and shipping will have quick despatch. Can accommodate a few passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Ocampo & Schlesinger

FOR ANTWERP.

The Sardinian brig *Ana Matilde*, 150 tons is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Guillot Bertarelli & Co

FOR ANTWERP.

French bark *Ernestine*, A. 1. 279 tons, Darbonneux master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and Shipping.

Can admit one thousand dry hides. She is on every respect a first rate opportunity for passengers.

Consignees Messrs Sallano and Etchebarne.

FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark *France*, A. 1. 336 tons, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Can accommodate a few passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Pououel & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

Sardinian brig *Gli Amici*, 140 tons, Boer master, a well known trader, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and can admit salted and dry hides on freight.

Consignees J. Naton Esq.

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 CETTE.

French bark *Henri et Louise*, 160 tons, Songes master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Gautier & Audrin.

FOR CETTE.

Passengers only.

French brig *Caroline*, is a chartered vessel and will be ready for sea in all the month of January. Can admit a few passengers.

FOR GENOA.

Sardinian brig *Lariano*, 200 tons, At Questa master, is a chartered vessel and can only admit passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Corti Francischelli & or.

FOR BORDEAUX.

French bark *Manuel*, 237 tons, At Has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Has handsome accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Lopez & Co.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.

Passengers only.

Spanish brig *Delicia*, Mateo master, is a chartered vessel and, will sail in a few days. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Zumaran & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to their respective consigneers, or to

H. Lenton & Sagory, SHIP BROKERS, No. 41, Calle Reconquista.

ADVERTISEMENTS

For Sale.

Some of the finest lands in the Oriental State, well adapted for sheep and cattle, with permanent brooks and a near navigable River, as the Uruguay, Queguay, and Rio Negro with excellent harbours. We call the attention of Irish settlers and chiefly sheep farmers. We likewise recommend them to avail of this favourable opportunity before a rise in their price takes place. Among the lots to be disposed of, at a moderate price, we have a beautiful tract of land composed of 7 1/2 leagues, distant from the Uruguay only three leagues, with excellent harbours, well wooded of the finest handily timber, high lands without burn and beautiful pasture lands. The titles of this property are of unquestionable authority. For further particulars apply at Calle Representantes No. 293 or at the Rev. A. Fahy's.

j10 3p

A. E. Stolz, SHIP BROKER.

CALLE 25 DE MAYO, No. 36.

For Sale

At No. 119, Calle Chacabuco.

Bath Bricks

Sherry Wine.

Fine table Salt

Champagne Wine j10 3p

Notice.

Mr. C. T. Woodgate having become a partner in my business, I hereby give notice that from this date it will be carried on under the firm of Henry A. Green & Co.

HENRY A. GREEN, Ship Broker.

Lodgings.

To let, calle San Marin, No. 90, a furnished room.

lp.

For Antwerp.

Is actually loading in the inner roads, the fast sailing first class Hamburg schooner *Ora*, H. Haack master, only 140 tons register, and having the greatest part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch. For particulars apply to J. Barth Esq, or to

A. E. STOLZ, Ship Broker, 36, Calle 25 de Mayo.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Richard Holt Briscoe, and Arthur Briscoe, both of Wolverhampton in the county of Stafford, England, and James Steward of Buenos Ayres, as general Merchants at Buenos Ayres aforesaid under the firm of James Steward & Co., was dissolved on the twenty first day of September last by effluxion of time and mutual consent; and notice is hereby further given that the liquidation of the business concerns of the said late firm, is committed to the care of the undersigned James Steward who is hereby authorised to receive and pay all accounts due to or from the same.

Dated at Wolverhampton, aforesaid this seventh day of October 1856.

RICHARD H. BRISCOE, ARTHUR BRISCOE, JAMES STEWARD.

j2 3p.

Mercantile Course.

Book keeping, Accounting, Spanish and English languages. Theoretical, and practical lessons on the above imparted under an easy and accurate system, gained by a long experience, and constant study.

Translations, and other documents executed in a satisfactory manner, all by

Jos. G. CADIZ, Santa Clara street, No. 75. Up stairs.

j3 3p

For Sale.

An excellent American Printing Press, with self inking machine. For particulars apply at the Office of A. Lines Van Blarcon, Calle Maypá, No. 75.

Estancia for sale.

An excellent establishment situated in the district of "Fortin del Arco," 30 leagues distant from Buenos Ayres, 5 from the town of Euenos, 8 from the Guardia de Lujan, and 5 from the town of Chivilcoy; consisting of 2 1/2 leagues of superior land, being well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, as well as for pasturage.

It has a good brick house with 4 rooms, two large Ranchos, three puestos, 5 corrales, all in good condition.

The stock consists of from 6 to 7000 of the best class mestiza sheep, 2 Rambouillet ewes, and one ram, lately imported, about 280 horned cattle, 20 of which are tame milk cows, and 17 working oxen, and a like number of tame horses and mares, with carts, tackle, furniture, &c. There is an extensive peach Mount.

The purchaser can have immediate possession with title deeds &c.

For further particulars please apply at No. 136, calle Reconquista.

j 3p.

For sale.

A Quinta situated in the town of San José de Flores; containing a variety of beautiful plants and fruit trees, grape vine, &c., two houses with ten rooms, coach house stabling &c., all in the best condition.

Also for sale a Quinta situation, a few squares from Ollenberg's Quinta, on the new road leading to the Quinta formerly occupied by the late Mr. Southon; consisting of 7 rates, 4 of which are under alfalfa. It has a commodious azotea house, with 10 rooms, coach house, stabling, pitcher chain pump, &c., all in the best condition. Also several houses for sale in the City. For terms and further particulars apply at No. 136, calle Reconquista.

j2 3p.

Fresh Supplies.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon

Cheddar Cheese 6 lbs.

Preserved Salmon in cases.

do. Oysters do.

do. Fruits in bottles.

Hams in one and 2 lbs. jars.

Fancy biscuits assorted.

Besides a general assortment of groceries. Also on hand some superior wines, such as Port, Sherry and Claret.

JAMES M. NOBLE'S STORE, d27 6p. No. 116, calle Defensa.

For Singapore.

Passengers only.

The new fast sailing Bremen bark *New York*, Poppe master, will sail from 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, Calle Federación, 92

d20 2p

For Sale.

Three Quintas formerly de *San* Castillo, Cernadas and Benavente, which are now laid together and contain fifteen cuadras, the whole under the most productive tablonas de Alfalfa.

Situated one cuadra from the Hueco los Sauces 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 it has 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, Quilmes and surrounding country. To treat apply to

d20-3p JONATHAN DOWNES.

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, Souchoe, Congou, Capor, Orange Pekoo and Powchong.

He has likewise an excellent assortment of Port and Sherry Wines, Brandy and Gln, 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.

d8 0c. JOHN BLUES.

Wanted.

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

SHIPPING LIST

Henry A. Green & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British bark *London*, 239 tons, At Sherwin master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British schooner *Agnes*, 184 tons, At W. W. Nicholls master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British bark *Ellen Sophia*, 219 tons, At H. Ockenden master, will be ready to load in the course of a few days and is a most desirable opportunity.

Consignees Messrs. J. White & Co.

FOR LONDON.

British bark *Arthur Pardee*, 330 tons, At John Davies master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. F. de Arango & Co.

