

THE DAILY MAIL

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1579.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday January 24, 1857.

Established in 1826

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Foreign Policy of the Government.

The constitution of Lord Palmerston's administration, and the attitude of its foreign policy at the present time, compel us to consider whether the late war with Russia is to inaugurate a new era of peace, or whether it is to be the commencement of a series of contests in which this country is to put forth all its strength, to impose a check to the advance of rival nations. As a matter of fact, our policy is to be a policy of war, we shall never want occasions for carrying it into effect. It would not be difficult to pick a quarrel with Russia, with the United States, or with France. It requires the exercise of infinitely more sagacity and discretion to preserve peace than to drift, or to rush, into war. So long as nations exhibit healthy activity and enterprise, are jealous of their reputation, and are desirous to extend their power, there must always be a probability of collision between them, only to be averted by mutual prudence and good feeling. This probability is greatly increased at the present day by the encroachments which the most powerful nations of the globe are making on the territories of their weaker and less civilized neighbors. In the course of these encroachments great nations are brought face to face; and if they are actuated by a hostile spirit, or show any determination to resist, on one side or the other, that expansion which is characteristic of the great leading communities of the modern world, they must close in desperate and mortal strife to determine their ascendancy. It may be that the warlike tendencies of the world are stronger than its pacific tendencies—that the desire to acquire territory is a passion of nations, overmastering every other—that the course of events is verging towards some great momentous collision; as in the ancient world arrayed empire against empire in the deadly animosity, which leaves no mean between victory or destruction. We rather hope that the influence of Christian ideas, the wider distribution and balance of power, the higher civilization which has been attained, and a knowledge of the dreadful destructiveness and utter wickedness of mere rivalry, may long preserve the world from such contests of extremity. But they are possible, and more than any other Power is England in danger of engaging in them. There are four great growing Powers of the World—England, France, Russia, and the United States. These Powers are all stretching forth their arms in various directions, gaining accessions of territory, and preparing the way for new acquisitions, by bringing under their influence the States or tribes beyond the limits of their actual possessions. France is in this manner making way in Algeria, and is thus approaching nearer to Egypt, Russia, descending from the Caspian, is moving into Central Asia. The United States are rapidly making the whole northern continent of America their own, below the boundary line of British America. These encroachments all concern England. In every case the encroaching Powers are brought nearer to her actual territory, or to States where it is desirable for her interests that her influence should be paramount. From the United States she may apprehend danger to her American possessions; from Russia she may fear interference with her Indian empire; from France she may dread rivalry in Egypt, as it is now essential that she should secure safe passage through that country to her Indian territories. If she suffers these apprehensions, more or less remote, to influence her policy in such a manner as to induce her to take up arms to prevent the danger from coming nearer, or preparing for a century of desperate war. How far it is wise to advance to meet a peril, must always depend on the circumstances of the case. It may sometimes be prudent and courageous to do so; it may at other times be most impolitic and reckless. More wars of rivalry—as wars to check the growth of other nations, or to secure an ascendancy of influence—are indefensible in principle, and should never be engaged in except from the clearest conviction of necessity. We must recognise the fact of the growth of other nations; we cannot hope to arrest this principle of their being without destroying their vitality—and hence we should regard their progress without jealousy or alarm. While they are advancing we are not likely to stand still. Whether our colonial empire is to be strengthened by further acquisitions, or by the consolidation and improvement of those

vast territories we already possess, we may feel tolerably secure that our progress must be at least as rapid as that of our rivals. The 40 years of peace which this country enjoyed were not unfruitful of conquest. During that period our Indian empire has risen to its present colossal proportions. British North America, from being a poor and unexplored region, held to this country by feeble ties, has risen into a magnificent province, rapidly increasing in every element of greatness; while the Australian continent, only known to us from its convict settlement, has become the seat of several distinct and most flourishing colonies. These are great achievements in the space of 40 years, and may help to reconcile us to the progress of other nations. If peace is to be preserved, we must concede to the other advancing Powers of the world that latitude of encroachment which we claim for ourselves. They have their sphere of activity—we have ours; and even when boundary lines meet, there is no more reason why they should not meet in peace than why Prussia should not live in amity with France, or Austria with the empire of the Czar. The chief danger of disturbance arises from the unsettled and powerful condition of those countries which interpose between the advances of rival Powers, as Persia in some sort interposes between the Indian possessions of England and the Asiatic provinces of Russia, and as Egypt interposes between the African possessions of France and the English settlements on the Red Sea. The point to be determined is, whether there is no way short of actual hostilities of determining rival pretensions to influence in such countries. An arrangement to secure their independence would seem the most natural and politic; but the rival Powers must be on terms of friendly intercourse to render any such arrangement practicable. The administration of Lord Palmerston appears to have determined on an entirely different policy. The expedition to the head of the Persian Gulf, and the opposition to the French government at Constantinople, mark the commencement of a system which, though highly imposing and boastful, must involve our foreign relations in great embarrassment. The Persian Court, as we learn by an extract from the *Times*, is in great doubt as to the light in which it shall regard the British expedition. It is uncertain whether the ships are coming on a peaceful embassy or a hostile mission. The best we can hope for is, that when the expedition arrives at its destination the Persian government may be induced to yield the points in dispute, whatever they may be. Should it refuse to do so, an insurrection should be supported, as there seems some reason to suppose it may be, by the power of Russia, we shall then be engaged in a great war in Central Asia, with Persia as our nominal antagonist, backed by the arms and resources of the Court of St. Petersburg. The war we have just concluded will break out like an old sore, in a fresh place; but the seat of war will in this case be most unfavorable to our arms; and should the affair take the turn which there seems reason to expect, we shall have to fight Persia and Russia on their own ground, without a single ally. We are about to repeat the experiment of the Afghan expedition with a more powerful nation, and in a locality where the forces of Russia can readily be brought to our aid. It is proper that our government should commit us to such a contest, without the sanction of parliament, or without any official communication to the country. From the time when the expedition lands on Persian soil, the honor of England will be committed to the contest. If enterprises of such magnitude can be undertaken without consent of parliament—days, more, without consultation with us—what has become of its authority? It is a delusion; we have a promise of self-government without its reality. The responsibility of the acts of administration are thrown on the legislature, while the latter has in effect no controlling power. While this demonstration is taking place in the Persian Gulf, the aspect of the Eastern question becomes more perplexing. We wait the assembly of the Congress at Paris with anxiety, not because we think it possible that England can interfere in the affairs of the continent with much effect [an old-fashioned policy, rendered superfluous since the loss of our continental possession, and the immense extension of our colonial empire], but because we hope it will show that England and France are still cordially united on all essential points. To that alliance we must look as the most effectual barrier against dangerous encroachments of Russia

in the East, and of the United States in the West. If that alliance be dissolved, we are in no security against the floods of war being unlocked, and what should be the generous and peaceful rivalry of nations being turned into bitter animosity and unrelenting strife. To that end the course of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy is tending. Meanwhile, his liberal supporters look on and applaud, so true is the observation of Lord Brougham, that while an aristocrat the government is generally favorable to amicable relations with foreign States, and a peaceful policy, the desire of a democracy, equally ignorant and contentious, always tends towards foreign embroilment and destructive wars. Is English good sense a reality, or but a name?

England again at War.

The Persian expedition has been at length decided upon. On the 23rd of October final orders were received by the staff at Bombay; and on the 10th of November an imposing naval and military force was to have embarked at that place to invade the dominions of the Shah. The exact number of troops is not given, but they have been collected from all the available garrisons of the three Presidencies, and it is said some 30,000 troops of Shipping have been engaged to transport them to the scene of operations. When we add that the land forces are commanded by Major-General Stalker, and the naval contingent by Sir Henry Leake, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, we have mentioned the first important arrangements which are to be made for the despatch of the promised expedition.

The object which the British Government have in view in this movement still remains unexplained, and we shall in all probability have to wait the re-assembly of Parliament before our curiosity will be satisfied. The ostensible cause is the recent attempt upon the town of Herat by the Persians, in direct violation of a treaty which was concluded in 1853 with the Shah, by which the town in question was recognised as belonging to the territory of our ally, Dost Mahomed, the Sovereign of Cabul. Herat lies so close to the Persian frontier, that it is actually included by some geographers in the dominions of the Shah; but those who take the trouble to consult the best authorities will find that the Shah has in reality no pretensions whatever to the place, and that, if he had, he has formerly renounced them. There must be something more, however, in the affair than an unprovoked attempt upon Herat. Nor is it likely that we should send an expedition merely to fight the battles of an old chief, tian, to whom, and to whose family especially, we owe no particular obligation, seeing that the massacre of the 14th Regt. in the Khoord Cabul was the work of the Dost's second son, and that most of the disasters of the Afghan campaign arose from the implacable locality of the same Akbar Khan. It is known, however, that Russian influence is paramount at Teheran, and the Persian movement upon the frontier of Afghanistan is believed to have been the direct result of that influence. No doubt Russia has made many attempts to press on from the southern shores of the Caspian towards the Indus, although it is not easy to believe that she contemplates at this descent upon Indian possessions. In 1837 Herat was besieged by the Shah's troops, at the instance, as it was asserted, of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and the gallant defence conducted by Lieutenant Pottinger was long remembered. Our Envoy about that time to the Court of Persia ascertained that Russian agency was at work throughout the entire of the surrounding regions, except in Afghanistan, where it had failed. Perhaps it may be the object of the British Government to meet the progress of Russia eastward by assisting Dost Mahomed to erect a barrier in the defiles of Afghanistan. Hence the expedition may be the result of a settled policy; or, as it has been hinted, our Government desire, by some striking achievement on the shores of the Persian Gulf, to create an offset to the fall of Kars—an even which has elevated the prestige of Russia to a great extent amongst the tribes of Central Asia. Or it may be that we desire to establish ourselves in the line of that projected undertaking which is to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf through the Valley of the Euphrates.

However these things be, the expedition is by this time in Persian waters, and England is once more at war. Its destination is said to be an island named Khoreg, from which

operations may be directed against the important town and fortifications of Bushire. Meanwhile a British officer has been despatched to Cashah to meet the Dost, and to confer with him as to the best method of employing the forces sent to his assistance. It cannot surely be the intention to march a British army across an unknown and almost impassable country, 800 or 1,000 miles, in order to strike a blow at the Persian capital, yet, supposing the Shah refuses to withdraw from Herat upon the occupation, it is suggested that the expedition will be sent out that desperate service. The results of the Afghan war ought surely to have taught us the folly of any such undertaking; therefore we trust we shall hear that our Government will rest content with the anticipated successes in the Persian Gulf, and with the advantages which those successes will secure in a commercial as well as a political point of view.

The Valley of the Euphrates.

A railway to unite the Mediterranean with the highest navigation point of the river Euphrates is, from its very novelty and the strange associations connected with the region it will traverse, an enterprise calculated to create a remarkable degree of public interest. The idea of the modern locomotive crossing the plain of Shimar, and awakening the echoes amid the vestiges of the earliest monuments reared by human hands—of railway stations, with all their modern appliances, erected besides those mounds which are all that remain of the vast palaces of the Kings of Babylon—has something in it singularly striking and almost oppressive. The project, however, is no dream, but a living reality. A Company that has been formed some time since laid their plans before the Foreign-office, and Colonel Chesney and Sir John McNeil are at the present moment employed upon the survey of the projected routes. It is proposed to connect the Port of Valencia or Al-Andalucia, on the Mediterranean, with Ghaber Castle, on the Euphrates, by a line passing through Antioch and Aleppo. Two other projects are also under consideration, one for making Scanderoon and Bir the termini, and for other connecting the mouth of the Orontes with Aleppo, the distance between these points being only sixty seven miles, whereas the railway from Selucia to Ghaber must traverse some eighty miles. There are, besides, other reasons which seem to point out the first mentioned as the route to which the preference will eventually be given. About seventy miles from the head of the Persian Gulf the waters of the Tigris and the Euphrates unite; and some distance down, and on the left bank of the stream formed by their junction, stands the important Arabic Port of Bussoorah. The eastern extremity of the Gulf is open; it is the intention, therefore, to push on the railway from Ghaber to Bussoorah, which will complete the route through Euphrates Valley, and open a new line of communication with our Indian possessions and the far East.

The Ottoman Porte, as our readers are aware, has entered warmly into the scheme. The Sultan has granted the land on condition of receiving 6 per cent. for ninety-nine years on the actual traffic of the railway—a sufficiently good bargain for his Imperial Highness, we may observe, and one which the Company may live to regret of. Apart from the benefits which a railway must confer on any region, however uncivilized, the country through which the projected line is to run yields little or nothing to the Turkish Government. The population is for the most part nomadic, and the land is covered by the railway must be of mere nominal value. One of our Indian contemporaries, indeed, who treats the whole scheme as absurd, asks what guarantee the Sultan can give that he will be in Constantinople himself nine years hence, to say nothing of the other ninety. We do not hold the desponding views of the *Donkey Times* respecting the existence of the Ottoman Empire, neither are we disposed with that journal to sneer at an enterprise which has much to recommend it to favorable notice; but we are quite of opinion that the Company have purchased the right of way through the Euphrates Valley, all things considered, at its price. The spans of bitumen and naphtha found in several places on the proposed route form a remarkable feature, and afford unquestionably encouragement to this project. Colonel Chesney asserts that this fuel can be raised at two pence three farthings the hundred.

weight, and that there can be no doubt of its applicability to railway purposes. As to the undertaking itself, we need not say that the project for constructing a railway some seventy or eighty miles in extent, through a country presenting no great engineering difficulties, need not create surprise, much less alarm, in the public mind. The idea of connecting the Persian Gulf with the Mediterranean, whether ultimately carried out or not, is a happy one, and worthy of serious attention. The occupation by a British expedition of a position far up the Persian Gulf is likely to produce an impression on the surrounding population by no means unfavorable to the prospects of the Company; at the same time that it directs public attention to the region in question and will, no doubt, make many familiar with its general characteristics who have had no inducement heretofore to become acquainted with them. With these few passing remarks we await with some interest the publication of the official report which will of course follow the survey.

The Sound Dues.

The question of the Sound Dues has at length assumed the form of a protocol, entered into by Great Britain, Prussia, France, and Denmark, which is to form the basis of a formal treaty for its definitive settlement on the principle of capitalisation; and we also learn that the Transit Duties between Hamburg and Kiel will be dealt with at the same time and in the same manner. It was, it appears, the intention of our Government to have come into a separate treaty with Denmark on these subjects, but this idea has been subsequently abandoned, as we think, wisely, in view of the satisfaction of all the other States trading to the Baltic, and more particularly of the Governments of Berlin and St. Petersburg. The amount to be paid by England under the existing arrangements will be about 1,200,000—somewhat less, we may observe, than the amount originally by the Danish Commission as the British contingent. America, Belgium, Naples, and other States, have not replied to the Danish propositions, on their replies have not been given to the world. The settlement of the Sound Dues question opens the way to the liberation of our Commerce from that of the States of Flanders, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Rhine, or the Weser. The time approaches when the entire system of fluvial barriers upon Shipping will be finally and for ever abolished.

Kossuth on Naples.

M. Kossuth delivered a lecture a few nights ago in Queen-street hall, Edinburgh, at the request of the Young Men's Christian Institute, the subject being—"Complication with the Neapolitan Government—Diplomatic Revelations of England's former interventions in Southern Italy—Practical applications to the present case." Bailie Brown Douglas presided. The hall was filled in every part.

M. Kossuth was received with loud and repeated cheers. He said—"It would be his task now to lay before the interference of England and France in Neapolitan affairs. The question was everywhere repeated, 'What meant these cavillings and bickerings about Naples?' One day it was a naval demonstration, another day it was a new congress that was talked of. He had learned from history to be wary of any name of congress. In any demonstration or congress, Louis Napoleon, who had risen on the ruins of liberty to a despot's throne. Of the relative position of Britain in this alliance he would say nothing; but, while Mr. Roebuck had said, 'England must go wherever her big brother chooses to lead the way,' the leading Minister of Austria, Baron de Bruck, remarked only a few weeks ago, when speaking of general European politics, 'Of England it is unnecessary to speak, as she is no longer a first-rate Power, but with France, Austria is in very good accord.' He trusted, however, that the British lion would show itself a lion still; but, when we saw the British Government and Louis Napoleon acting together in affairs of European policy, the matter must be considered from a Bonapartist rather than an English point of view, in order to a correct estimate of the purposes and aims of their combined action. The interference in Neapolitan affairs, therefore, be intended in the first place to prevent the French people from passing

too closely on their own domestic concerns. Bonaparte was well aware that Italy was a volcano, ready at any moment to explode. To prevent the explosion at any hazard, was the real object of his solicitude. This was quite natural; and taking it at a starting point, they might judge infallibly of the acts and designs of Bonaparte. The popular movement was likely to take effect in Naples and Sicily, but not because the Government of Naples was the most wicked and tyrannical—for certainly the Austrian court martial did not yield the palm of arbitrary cruelty to the Neapolitan judges; besides, the Neapolitan Government was at least Italian, and native, and therefore less hateful than the Austrian, which was foreign and alien. But it was not the tyranny of the King of Naples that made Louis Napoleon fear; the volcano might explode there sooner; his reason for fear was that that the Neapolitan Government was weakest in means of resistance to the popular movement—it had only, in fact, some foreign mercenaries to rely upon, and therefore Louis Napoleon wished to prevent revolution; but he sought to appear in the character of a "protector" of humanity, because the word had such a fine sound, and the world liked to be imposed upon. M. Kosuth then referred to the influence exerted by Britain in Neapolitan and Italian affairs, and cited several instances of the perfidy of the British Government. He then came to the interference of France and Britain in Italian affairs in 1848. Sicily had been abandoned to the Bourbons. Lord Palmerston had himself stated in Parliament that the English Government had acted all along a most friendly part—he did not say to the people—but to the King of Naples. But it was time, he said, to come to the present interference. What was the object of this interference? As gathered from official documents, the object was to preserve the peace of Europe, which was endangered by the misrule of the Neapolitan despot. And why was this? Because a spark from Naples would set all Italy—perhaps Spain, France, Germany, Poland—in a blaze, which would run like wildfire over Continental Europe. What was the cause? Because the nations were oppressed, and robbed of their birthright—freedom. They wanted to preserve peace. Peace was a sacred word. He longed for peace. His heart yearned for the time when the nationalities of Europe—restored to their birthright of freedom—should unite into a hallenjah of concord and amity, when they should "beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

"When man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be, and all that—"

But oppression was not peace; security to the slaveholder was a curse to the slave; and tranquility to tyrants was desolation to a hopeless world. It was natural that Napoleon should tremble at a spark from Italy upon the gunpowder of oppressed nations; but what reason was there that free Britain should lend her shoulder to prop up the tottering thrones of European despotism? The security of Queen Victoria rested on the affections of her people, and not on such securities as upheld the Bombas, the Hapsburgs, and the Bonapartes. M. Kosuth concluded by addressing some observations to the Institute, by whose requests he had appeared on that platform. He called upon its members to unite in its endeavors to apply the spirit of Christianity to every relation in life, whether in the capacity of patriots or of citizens—by such means the tottering structures of despotism would be overturned, and new glory be added to the many glories of the British people.

Buenos Ayrean Loan.
From the London Times of the 27th Nov. we extract the following:—
A meeting of Buenos Ayres Bondholders was held to-day at the London Tavern, Mr. J. D. Powles presiding, to take into consideration the proposal submitted through Messrs. Baring for the settlement of the debt, published in the Times of the 13th inst. It appeared from the statement of the chairman that the Committee of Spanish American Bondholders have given the question full consideration, and that they have resolved to recommend the acceptance of the general terms. While, however, they profess to be thoroughly satisfied with the arrangements contemplated for the payment of the interest on the principal, they desire, if possible, to effect some modification as respects the arrears. Among other things, they wish to have the guarantee of the fund

known as the *causa enfiteutica* (similar to our copy-hold tenure of lands), which was proposed in a previous communication, the privilege of bonds being received at par in the payment of national property, and an increase of the interest to 3 per cent. It is hoped, if proper representations are made, these concessions may be obtained, and to show that as regards revenue no excessive demand is suggested, it is pointed out that the appropriation of one-fifth of the Customs' receipts, which were stated in the latest report of the Finance Minister at 560,000, sterling, will provide the sum required by the whole arrangement. Although Congress, according to custom, will not meet until the 1st of May next, there will, it is believed, be a probability of obtaining an earlier sitting to ratify this arrangement if the terms are finally settled. The great question debated was, the propriety of allowing Baring Brothers to carry out the negotiation and to proceed to a settlement of the debt; or whether Mr. J. Giro, the commissioner, should return to Buenos Ayres, and urge the modifications upon the attention of the Government. A large majority were in favour of Baring Brothers being intrusted with the business, it being contended that they can efficiently support the views expressed through their own sources of communication with the Government. At the close of the proceedings the annexed resolutions were adopted, together with others conveying votes of thanks to Lord Clarendon, Mr. Frank Parish, the British Consul at Buenos Ayres, Mr. Giro, the commissioner, and to the Spanish American Committee, for their separate exertions on behalf of the bondholders.

"That this meeting, having taken into consideration the proposition for the adjustment of the foreign debt of the Republic of Buenos Ayres, contained in the letter of His Excellency the Minister of Finance to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., under date the 1st of October, 1856, do hereby authorize the Committee of Spanish-American Bondholders to represent to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. that, though the terms offered are not such as might have been expected as due to the long bearingance of the bondholders, extending to a period of 30 years, yet, as evincing a spirit of good faith and desire to meet the just claims of the foreign creditors on the part of the Government of Buenos Ayres, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. be requested, and are hereby empowered to conclude the negotiation for the adjustment of the said debt on the basis contained in the said proposition, subject to such modifications and ameliorations as may be deemed most conducive to the interests of the bondholders and to the rising and future greatness and national credit of Buenos Ayres."

"That the acknowledgments of this meeting be presented to His Excellency Señor Riestra, Finance Minister, and to the present Government of Buenos Ayres, for their having been the first Government of that country who have submitted an absolute proposal for the arrangement of the English debt. That this meeting further desires to express itself unanimously that, while on the one hand the resolutions of this day fully show to the Government of Buenos Ayres the consideration of the bondholders towards it in at once thus accepting its proposal as the basis of negotiation and of a final arrangement, as such arrangement falls short of the just rights and expectations so long entertained in England, on the other hand the Government of Buenos Ayres, while entering into and concluding this negotiation with Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. on the part of the bondholders, will show themselves worthy of the confidence thus reposed in them, and ameliorate the terms for the deferred stock, by shortening the periods for the commencement of the payments of its interests, and by raising the interests to 3 per cent.—modifications and ameliorations alike essential to the restoration and to the rising public and private credit of Buenos Ayres, [and satisfactory to her bondholders and to her friends in England.]"

Communicated.
Montevideo, 3d 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 untiring 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.—Bredt Wallace.—
Michael Hevey, &c., &c.—(In all upwards of 100 signatures.)

BRITISH PACKET.
BUENOS AYRES, JANUARY 24, 1857.

From its importance bearing on the operation of the differential duties, we hasten to present a translation of the following decree:
Department of Finance, January 15th, 1857.
The Vice President of the Argentine Confederation, in exercise of the Executive power—

For the clearer understanding and due observance of the law of the 19th July of last year, that establishes the differential duties, has acceded and decrees:—
Art. 1st.—The Capes mentioned in the law of the 19th July, are those of Santa Maria and San Antonio at the mouth of the River Plate.

2d.—The commerce carried on by the Cordillera of the Andes is included in the 2d Article of said law, and shall continue paying only the established duties.

3d.—The aforementioned article 2d of said law, does not prevent vessels that may come from without the Capes bound for ports of the Confederation, from calling at the intermediate ports of the River Plate.

4th.—Said vessels may bring cargo for ports of the River Plate and for other ports of the Confederation, without this or the fact of discharging the part consigned to the former ports subjecting goods invoiced for ports of the Confederation, to the payment of the differential duties.

5th.—And in like manner goods proceeding from without the Capes, invoiced in whole or in part for the ports of the River Plate, shall be considered as included in Article 2d, provided no part has been discharged or transhipped in said ports.

6th.—In general all articles or merchandise imported into the Confederation, in vessels that have touched at the intermediate ports within the Capes, shall be held subject to the differential duties, unless the parties interested can clearly show, that they are comprehended in Articles 3d, 4th, and 5th of the present decree.

7th.—To facilitate the observance of the preceding article, the Argentine Commercial Agent in Buenos Ayres and the Consul General in Montevideo are authorised at the request of the parties interested in the aforementioned articles 3d, 4th, and 5th, to issue the necessary certificates, having previously ascertained the truth and reality of the facts they certify.

8th.—Let it be communicated, published and inserted in the National Register.

CARRIL.
JOSE MIGUEL GALAN.

Agricultural Prospects.
The mental disposition to which medical men give the name of *monomania*, is much more frequent than is generally supposed; and few men with justice plead an exemption from its influence. Every situation, every object, and event, has its bright and its dark, its sunny and its shaded side, and consequently it is impossible to attain an accurate knowledge, or give an impartial opinion, by looking exclusively to either of the two.

Hence the conflicting appreciations, that leads one to term *paradise*, what another, with equally good faith, can only regard and classify as *purgatory*.

We are becoming habituated to these extreme classifications, according to the prism through which objects and events are observed, and like every admixture of error, it not only tends to mislead men in the prosecution of their ordinary avocations, engendering un-

moderate expectations or unfounded fears, but, sensibly diminishes the amount of human happiness. In both of these respects it is to be deprecated, and guarded against with unceasing precaution.

After examining both sides, it will generally be found that "truth lies between;" that objects and situations, be neither so dazzlingly bright nor so dreadfully gloomy, as *monomania*, or interested partisans affect to represent them.

In this state of moral probation, truth and error, virtue and vice, like the tares and the wheat, are inseparably blended; and the same must be the case with happiness and misery, their legitimate offspring and necessary concomitants.

At the present moment these circumstances have a direct application to the circum-stances in which our community is placed. If we attend only to the commercial aspect, our glutted stores, our weekly bankruptcies, the onerous conditions on which houses of unquestionable responsibility are compelled to procure money accommodation, and the overwhelming paralysis that inevitably await the operation of the differential duties he must have a "faith capable of removing mountains," that can look down into the faithless abyss, without a shudder of apprehension or a sensation of giddiness.

On the contrary, if we turn to the march of improvement in the Capital, or the progress of many industrial establishments in the vicinity, our impression and conclusions are necessarily of the most opposite character; and it is not to be wondered at, that some of a warmer temperament, should list of Acadia and paradise itself.

We have been led into this train of reflection by examining a specimen of Lombardy wheat, grown on the Estate of James Wolfe Esq., at Chilivley; which shows conclusively what the soil and climate of Buenos Ayres are capable of producing in the cereal department.

It requires no nice or microscopic inspection, to be satisfied of its immeasurable superiority to the ordinary "classes of grain to which we are accustomed. It is like placing a flock of fine merinos alongside a flock of *criollo*'s; when the eye decides at once and at the first glance, on their respective size, symmetry and quality of fleece. And so in the case of this Italian exotic; so large, so plump, so transparent, that, like benevolence on the face of charity, we can see the milky farinaceous substance beaming through its thin and polished husk.

And that said first impressions are not illusory, the said Lombardy produce, placed in the scales, weighs 250 lbs the fanega; that is full 10 per cent more than the average of our ordinary grains.

We are now embarking wheat in this port for Spain; and with such as the specimen to which we refer, it might safely be sent to Mark Lane, where its superior quality would command attention and find ready purchasers at prices that would soon fix attention on this hitherto neglected department of our National resources.

We congratulate the spirited proprietor, and the other worthy residents of Chilivley, on this triumph of their district; and consider we do a duty in recommending this very superior article to the attention of wheat-growers in other districts. As seed it is as valuable to them as the pure Saxony or the Rambouillet ram to the wool growers.

It is also proper to remark, that the wheat in question was planted, reaped and winnowed by an improved steam machine, that is found to answer in the most satisfactory manner every purpose for which it was intended.

Finally, Mr. White proposes the formation of a grand Agricultural Association for the promotion of rural interests; of which more in our next.

Mariners and Bathers.
We call attention to the following important notice.

The Captain of the Port acquaints the public, that iron buoys with white flagstaffs have been placed by order of the Government, at the following points of the beach, where fatal accidents are apt to occur:—

- 1st.—On the "Tosca de la Tinaja" opposite calle Corrientes.
- 2d.—On the "Tosca del Pe. de Rey" opposite calle de Parque.
- 3d.—On the "Tosca del Bagre," opposite calle del Temple.
- 4th.—On the "Tosca 3a," or "Pozo del Diablo," opposite calle del Paraguay.

Giving notice that there is a dangerous depth of water around each of these buoys, and that it will be prudent to keep from them the distance of one half square, that is 75 yards.

After the many accidents that have occurred, especially this season, we need not dwell on the importance of this notice. No later than Thursday last a lad was drowned in front of the Custom house, while bathing some horses. He is said to have been a foreigner, but we have not heard his name. In fact these accidents are so common that they excite little attention.

Commercial Crisis.
Several very large failures have been announced during the week.

Confederate Provinces.
Some strange reports respecting Entre Rios and Santa Fé; but we still question their veracity, and therefore abstain from repeating them.

Paraguay.
We have recent dates, but no news of much interest. The treaty with the United States, remains in suspense, in consequence of some verbal corrections introduced by the Government of Washington.

EXCHANGE—January 24

Spanish Dollars and Patcones.....	22
Patriot Doubloons.....	249
Spanish do.....	257
Fills on England per Doubloon.....	72
Current per 100.....	244
do. Montevideo.....	par
France, per Doubloon.....	100
United States do.....	8 p 9d
Janiro.....	par
Patriot Doubloons highest during the week.....	229
Do. lowest do.....	234

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres

ARRIVALS.
JANUARY 16TH.
Seneca, American bark, 371 tons, from Boston 14th Nov., to Zimmerman Frasier & Co.
Volante, American brig, from Pernambuco, to Freyer Brothers.

JANUARY 17TH.
Tangler, American brig, 303 tons, Warren, from Boston 15th Nov., to S. B. Hale & Co.
Relanquay, National schooner, Barbosa, from Montevideo 15th inst., to Ocampo & Esperera, with 1538 bags wheat.

JANUARY 18TH.
Rosario, British brig, from Colon.
G. I. Blas, French bark, from Montevideo.

JANUARY 20TH.
Prince, British steam packet, Hamack, from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 19th inst., with the Mails from Southampton. Passengers 29.
Ameni, Irish steamer, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 19th inst. Passengers 54.

Constitucion, National steamer, Fidanza, from Montevideo 19th inst. Passengers 78.
O. J. Hayes, American bark, 420 tons, Shevrick, from New York 1st Nov., to E. W. Edwards, with a general cargo.
Martha Allen, Hamburg brig, 394 tons, Ingarsen, from Antwerp 27th Sept., to Nicholson Green & Co., with a general cargo.

Velocidade, British bark, 268 tons, Baird, from Liverpool 25th Nov., to Gifford brothers, with a general cargo.
JANUARY 21ST.
Bella Limega, Sardinian bark, 245 tons, Cassistro, from Genoa, 12th Nov., to J. Naon, with a general cargo.
Felicis, Spanish polacre, 202 tons, Fabrega, from Bahia 1st inst., to Arango and Co., with 203 pipes iron, 415 barrels sugar.

Ipora, Paraguay steamer, Motice, from Asuncion and intermediate ports, to Decoud & Co., with 4000 ox and cow hides. Passengers 16.
JANUARY 22D.
Ganges, American schooner, from Jacksonville, to T. B. Coffin.

Sailings.
JANUARY 15TH.
Constitucion, National steamer, for Montevideo.
Sardagna, Sardinian steam packet, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mails for Genoa and intermediate ports.

JANUARY 16TH.
Pampero, British steamer, for San Nicolas and Rosario.
Empresa, Spanish brig, for Coruna, by Lynch & Rose with 11,115 tray ox and cow hides, 440 calf skins, 92 bales do.

Cintina, Wright, American bark, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast.
JANUARY 17TH.
Benjamin Aymer, American bark, for Antwerp, by John Eastman & Co., with 44 bales hair, 6 do sheep skins, 4 tons bones, 1,560 marrow bones, 13 tons hoofs, 7814 boxes, 2,101 dry ox and cow hides, 913 bales wool, 100 boxes mass grease.

Guantanamo, British brig, for Liverpool, by H. A. Green & Co., with 40 iron pipes, 10 law, 76 do, 287 boxes mares' grease, 50,000 marrow bones, 71 bales sheep skins, 2 do hair, 76 do wool, 4 bags rice.

Pene el Alicantino, Spanish bark, for Havana.

JANUARY 21ST.
Indian French ship, for Montevideo, by J. & F. Mallmann, with 34 barrels chlorid of lime, 20 do sulphate of alum, 3 bags metallic manufactures, 96 pieces iron for a mill.

JANUARY 22D.
Samboul, British bark, for Mauritius, in ballast.

Grey Eagle, American ship, for Rio de Janeiro.

Cadichone, French ship, for Esenada, in ballast.

Catharina, Norwegian brig, for England, by H. A. Green & Co., with 24 pieces iron and cow hides, 18,000 marrow bones, 27,000 tons.

Mena, British steamer, for Montevideo.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
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 *Signes*, 184 tons, at W. W. Nicholls master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. T. Duguid & Co. FOR LONDON.

British bark *Ellis Sophia*, 210 tons, at H. Ockenfels 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 Parson*, 330 tons, at J. John Davies master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. F. de Arango & Co. FOR LONDON.

British brig *Isabella Letitia*, 180 tons, at G. Muukman master, has only disengaged room for a few pipes tallow and bales.

Consignees Messrs. E. von Seutter & Co. FOR LONDON.

British bark *Zodiac*, 320 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 Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. FOR LONDON.

American bark *Glenwald*, 445 tons, at E. T. Glover, has all her cargo engaged.

Consignees Messrs. John Eastman & Co. FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark *Ipwich*, 235 tons, at Langley master, is 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 *Gannet*, 206 tons, at Dalhousie master, a regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co. FOR LIVER OOL.

British bark *Jarota*, 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*, 291 tons, at Thos. Ashbridge master, a well known regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch.

Consignee James Carthy 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 *Ether*, 250 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 Worrall*, 320 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 master, a new vessel built expressly for the trade, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

FOR ANTWERP.
British brig *Florence Nightingale*, 245 tons, at Winslow master, now loading, and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

American bark *Austria*, 395 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. S. B. Hale & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Very comfortable accommodation for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Norwegian bark *Wiking*, 440 tons, at Larsen master, has room for a few bales and dry hides.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg brigantine *Cato*, 122 tons, Nible master, has room for a few bales and dry hides.

Consignees Messrs. Dunge B. & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Dutch brigantine *Elizabeth*, 147 tons, Haizing master, has room for a few bales and dry hides.

Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons. FOR HAMBURG.

Danish schooner *Helmer*, 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 *Parana*, 539 tons, at Langston master, a regular trader, now loading and has all her cargo engaged.

Consignee A. Lites van Baron 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. Zamarrin & Co. FOR NEW YORK.

American ship *Chase*, 381 tons, Dalhart master, will be ready in a few days, and has still room for a few bales and dry hides.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co. FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

VESSELS CALLING IN THE CHANNEL FOR ORDERS

British brig *Villa Nova*, 182 tons, at A. Seven master.

Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Norwegian brig *Catharine*, 184 tons, at C. Marstrand master.

Consignees Messrs. Francis Arango & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

British brig *John Scott*, 255 tons, at N. Williamson master.

Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

British schooner *Rennys*, 150 tons, at E. Jenkins master.

Consignees Messrs. Parlane Graham & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

British bark *Emerald*, 300 tons, at Dods master.

Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

British brig *Boiland*, 184 tons, at Le Couer master.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

British brig *Crocodile*, 200 tons, at P. Perrell master.

Consignees Messrs. Leiman Brothers & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

British schooner *La Vinaderi*, 157 tons, at Robins master.

Consignees Messrs. T. Visser & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Norwegian bark *Balder*, 246 tons, at Larsen master.

Consignees Messrs. T. Visser & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

Hamburg brig *Don Antonio*, 155 tons, at W. Brewer master.

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Getting & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

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

Henry A. Green & Co.,
SHIP-BROKERS,
No. 51, Calle Reconquista.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
H. Leizaola & Sagoy.

FOR QUITO.
French ship *Don Quivote*, 399 tons, Bouffal master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo. She has most handsome accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons. FOR HAVRE.

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

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

Consignee F. Teisserenc-Vallat & Co. FOR HAVRE.

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

Consignee A. Dunoyer Esq. FOR ANTWERP.

Sardinian brig *Amabile Colombo*, at 368 tons, F. Duran master, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and will have very quick despatch.

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

Consignees Messrs. Guillot Bertarelli & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Sardinian brig-schooner *Antonio*, 140 tons, at Guglielmi master, is receiving her cargo in the lower 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 *Anna 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 *Ernesine*, at 279 tons, Darbonnes master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and shipping.

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

Consignees Messrs. Salzano and Etchebarne. FOR ANTWERP.

American bark *Elizabeth Leavitt*, at 106 tons, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. D. Gowland & Co. FOR ANTWERP.

American brig *Eastern Star*, at H. Ackley master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and shipping in the lower Roads. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Ocampo & Schlesinger FOR MARSEILLES.

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

Consignees Messrs. Ponce & Co. FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

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

Consignees J. Navon Esq. FOR GENOA.

Sardinian brig *Maria Teresa*, 170 tons, Fidi master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Rams & Co. FOR CETTE.

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

Consignees Messrs. Gautier & Audin. 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.

Consignees Messrs. Francis Arango & Co. FOR GENOA.

Sardinian brig *Jarino*, 200 tons, at C. Questa master, is a chartered vessel and can only admit passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Corti Francischini & Co. FOR BORDEAUX.

French bark *Manuel*, 237 tons, at H. 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*, Maten master, is a chartered vessel and will sail in a few days. Has good accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Zamarrin & Co. For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to

H. Leizaola & Sagoy,
SHIP-BROKERS,
No. 41, Calle Reconquista.

Passengers only.
FOR MAURITIUS.

The splendid Aberdeen built clipper bark *Voladora*, Thomas Baird commander, at 18 years, 400 tons burthen, to be despatched for the above destination in the course of three weeks. From the facility of communication the present will be a first rate opportunity for parties desirous of going to AUSTRALIA. For further particulars apply to the Consignees.

j24 3p GIFFORD BROTHERS.

FOR Antwerp Direct.
Passengers only.

The fine at British brig *Favourite*, 277 tons, W. Ridley master, has most superior accommodation for passengers, to whom the best of treatment will be guaranteed, and being a chartered vessel, will have very quick despatch. Apply to W. Ridley Commander, Hick's Hotel, calle 25 de Mayo, or to

HENRY A. GREEN & Co.,
SHIP-BROKERS,
No. 51, calle Reconquista.

FOR Antwerp.
Will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, the fast sailing Hamburg bark *America*, 280 tons, at L. H. Vos master, has room for a few bales and dry hides, and excellent accommodations for passengers. For further particulars please apply to Messrs. J. & F. Mallmann, or to

A. C. Stolz,
Ship Broker,
36, calle 25 de Mayo.

FOR Antwerp.
Is actually loading in the inner roads, the fast sailing first class Hamburg schooner *Ors*, H. Hasek master, only 140 tons register.

ter, and having the greatest part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch. For particulars apply to T. Bath Esq., or to

A. C. Stolz,
Ship Broker,
36, Calle 25 de Mayo.

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 Pedraza, 92
j20 2p

ADVERTISEMENTS

On sale.
A beautiful tract of land in the Banda Oriental, composed of 6 leagues—Bounded on North by the River Daimean which is a powerful stream; on the West by the arroyo de la Tuna, on the East by the Sauce, and on the South by a cuchilla forming a secure boundary.

This land is without exception the most favored in that Province for its fine pasture and abundance of wood. Two other streams branch off from the Daimean making a natural division for three distinct establishments of two leagues each.

It is in the Department of Paisandu near the town of the Hervidero, and is available to this last place. It is about 60 leagues from the Colonia and although apparently far off, all the lands being bought up in that intermediate space, by many English, German and Irish settlers, renders it invaluable for such as are desirous to settle in that State. No time should be lost by such as desire to receive lands in that Province at yet low prices. Particulars to be had at calle de Representantes No. 293, at any hour in the morning before 10.

j24-2p

Tables of Exchange on England, on sale at Messrs Mackern's Library, 20 calle San Martin. j24 5p

situations wanted.
By a man and his wife, the first for the work of a quinta, or chisera, or as steward; and the other as house maid or cook. Has no incumbent, and does not object to go into the country. Apply at No. 240, calle Reconquista. 1p

NOTICE
The subscriber respectfully gives notice that her Seminary for young ladies was re-opened, calle Piedras No. 80, on the 23rd inst. The patronage of friends will be gratefully received.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 23d 1857.

H. PEABODY.

P.S.—Wanted immediately in the above named school a Monitor or Teacher who will give instruction in Spanish and French j24 3p

To Let.
Two unfurnished rooms for single gentlemen, or a married couple without family. Apply calle Piedra No. 274.

Carriage for Sale.
For sheep or cattle, three square leagues in fractions or the whole, has plenty of good water, distance from the City about 38 leagues. Inquire calle Cayo, in front of No. 216 at any hour. j17 3p

FOR SALE.
The Quinta of Mr. Benjamin Hendon, situated in the streets of Santiago del Estero, between San Juan and Cochabamba. Hresca de los Sauces apply on the premises. j17 4p

FOR SALE.
A splendid large plate glass electrical machine with electrical stool, Leyden jar &c. &c., well calculated for a school or public lecturing; diameter of glass 33 in., brass conductor and mounted in oak. For particulars inquire at Messrs. Mackern's Library, calle San Martin. j17 3p

FOR SALE.
Some of the finest lands in the Oriental State, well adapted for sheep and cattle, with permanent brooks and near navigable Rivers, as the Uruguay, Queguay, and Rio Negro with excellent harbours. We call the attention of Irish settlers and chiefly sheep farmers. We favourably 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 73 leagues, distant from the Uruguay only three leagues, with excellent harbours, well wooded of the finest hardy timber, high lands without burr 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. Faly's. j10 3p

Sheep for Sale.
Fine mestizas of excellent quality, to be sold in books, as they run. Also rams of the South-down, Leicester and Merino breeds.

Also wished to be taken on lease one or two suertes of land, not more than 20 to 25 leagues from town. Apply at No. 57, calle Defensa. j24 4p

A. C. 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

THE
Cosmopolitan Sanitorium.
26—CALLE TUCUMAN—26.

Physicians and Proprietors. Private Residences.
Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 de Mayo, 58
" Furst, " Represent. 193
" Ventura Roschi, " Suyapacha, 92

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.

TENTS.

Common Wards \$30 per day
Middle do 30 "
Private Rooms 50 "
n3—c-o.

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.

Fresh Supplies
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon.
Cheddar Cheese 6 lbs
Preserved Salmon in cases.
do. Oysters do.
do. Froits in bottles.
Hams in one and 2 lbs. jars.
Fancy biscuits assorted.

Also on hand some superior wines, such as Port, Sherry and Claret.

JAMES M. NOBLE'S STORE,
227 Cp. No. 116, calle Defensa.

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, Souchong, Congou, Caper, Orange Pekoe and Pouchong.

He has likewise an excellent assortment of Port and Sherry Wines, Brandy and Gin, also a small quantity of superior Scotch Whiskey, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be found fresh and good, and at the most moderate prices.

No. 10, calle Merced, and Mayo, 48.
d6-c-o. JOHN BLUES.

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

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.

THE FRIEND OF ALL.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorabjee Chetty, of Alahabad, dated 17th of October 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Sir—For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, disordered state of the liver, together with melancholy and drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most clever native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Musliman, 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 Salams, and believe me yours till death
(Signed) BABOO SORABJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.
Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavian Martin of the London Mission, dated Meulmain, 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 deemed 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] OCTAVIAN MARTIN.
WOMEN'S CASE.—DEATH CURSED 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, (till within the last five months) suffered successively 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 relish the most simple food.

I remain Sir, your obliged Servant,
[Signed] CHARLES SMITH.
LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut. Thompson,) of Dinapore, dated the 15th of July 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Sir—For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion, the least thing deterring me from attending to my ordinary avocations, although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago when my health seemed totally to have fled, 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 Lumbago
- Bowel Complaints Piles
- Colic Rheumatism
- Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
- Consumption (wets Serofula, or King's R.)
- Habitual Sore Throat

Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Female Irregularities
Fever of all kinds
Gits
Head ache
Inflammation

Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symptoms
The Douloureux
Tumours
Ulcers
Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness, from what ever.
&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug-Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
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 Latchiani, 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 furnished and airy rooms to be let.

Situation wanted.
An Irishman and his wife are desirous of obtaining a situation as steward and cook, in town or country. They would be object to Quinta or Chacra work. A note addressed to A. B. and left at this Office, will be attended to.

Notice.
The Co-partnership of James Black & Son, of this City was dissolved on the 30th day of September last, by mutual consent; the term of the original agreement having expired on that day, and notice is further given that Mr. James Black will liquidate the business of the late firm, continuing the same in his own name.
Buenos Ayres, November 14 1856.
JAMES BLACK.—WILLIAM BLACK.
Witnesses: FREDERICK HARGREAVES—WILLIAM WILSON. N.15—8p

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

Pianos.
From the most celebrated London manufacturers. Apply at 140 and 142 Calle Piedad.
oc.11—c-o.

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 Incidadores] taking passengers as far as the galpones partido de Chacabuco; said carriages will return on the 1st and 15th of every month, letters can be left at the above Office, and on the arrival of same will be delivered according to their direction.—Pare 8. 100.
For particulars enquire of Mr. Heath at same Office. N.8—12p.

REPEATING PISTOLS & C. & LINAY AND SON.
Gunnakers.
CALLE VICTORIA, No. 107.

Respectfully apologise to their Customers and Friends, who have been disappointed after calling several times, on account of delay of the receipt of a new stock of revolvers, rifles, sporting guns and pistols of various calibres.
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—co

Photographic and Electrotype Establishment.
71—CALLE REPRESENTANTES—71.
The undersigned has the honour of acquainting the public, that he has opened his PORTRAIT GALLERY, in the second story of the house above-mentioned, where orders can be executed with an unerring certainty and at moderate prices; having introduced all the recent improvements known in England, with the rectifications required to adapt them to this climate.

Lessons given in both of the above arts.
Paper on sale, suitable for monumental and landscape reproductions.
Buenos Ayres, October 3d. 1856.
O.A—c-o. CHARLES FELTSCHEER.

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.15—c-o.

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

The Northern Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.
CAPITAL £1,260,760 STERLING.

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

The undersigned have been appointed Agents in this City, and will be happy to furnish prospectuses of the company, as well as every particular respecting insurance.
JOHN EASTMAN & Co.
Nos. 5 and 7, Calle Defensa.
O.11—20p.

Ice! Ice! Ice!
The Boston Ice Company, having built a large and spacious Ice House on the Paseo de Julio, between the streets of Barque 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 depôt, or to subscribers daily at their residences, free of expense, at the low price of 80 per arroba, or in less quantities at \$11 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 47 by 36 long, and 20 feet high. Also 30,000 feet assorted pine lumber which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders received at the Office of the Company No. 65, Reconquista will be punctually attended to.
BREMHOFF & YATMAN.

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

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, 1856.
c-o ZAMUDIO.—Secretary.

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 recognized 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.
oc.2—c-o. HENRY R. NICHOLSON.

Seeds and Plants.
For sale at No. 15, calle Tucuman, principally natives of the country and packed so as to go safe for a voyage of two or three months. Also a variety of bulbs and tubers which pack in little bulk. d30-c-o.

Rags.
We are requested by the Committee of the British Hospital to state that they will feel obliged to any one who will send old Linen or Rags for the use of that Institution.
Mrs. Whitaker has kindly consented to receive them at her House Calle 35, opposite the English Church, or they may be sent to the Hospital direct, at the convenience of the donors.

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	REGISTER.	FROM.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.
British.						
Oct. 31 Bg	Ena	476	Tanner	Hamburg	Leinau Bros.	East India
Nov. 8 Bg	288 Guano	288	Laing	Liverpool	Best Bros.	Liverpool
Nov. 10 Bg	320 Luing	320	Laing	Liverpool	Darbyshire & Co.	Liverpool
Nov. 11 Bg	288 Sherwin	288	Shaw	Glasgow	Remie & Co.	Liverpool
Nov. 13 Bg	Joyanta	255	Wilson	Glasgow	T. Duguid	Liverpool
Nov. 22 Bg	Cynthia	196	Kemp	Liverpool	To Order	Liverpool
Nov. 24 Bg	Isabella	921	Ashbridge	Liverpool	Carlyle	Liverpool
Nov. 25 Bg	Villa Nueva	112	Shewan	Glasgow	Remie & Co.	England
Nov. 19 Bg	Jolie Scott	225	N. Williamson	London	G. Bell & Co.	Liverpool
Nov. 29 Bg	Edler	289	J. Osburn	Liverpool	Gettling & Co.	Antwerp
Nov. 30 Bg	Florence Nightingale	248	I. C. Windham	Liverpool	Lolaon Moyn & Co	Antwerp
Dec. 7 Bg	Bowder	375	Gordon	Hamburg	R. & J. Carlisle	Antwerp
Dec. 9 Bg	Varozie	152	E. Jenkins	Liverpool	Parlane Grant & Co	England
Dec. 10 Sch.	Rannings	159	G. W. Nickols	Glasgow	T. Duguid & Co.	England
Dec. 11 Sch.	Agnes	159	G. W. Nickols	Glasgow	T. Duguid & Co.	England
Dec. 15 Bg	Triumph	228	J. Allan	Liverpool	J. West Brothers	East India
Dec. 19 Bg	Arthur Park	300	J. Davis	Parmaqua	F. de Arango & Co	London
Dec. 22 Bg	Ellen Sophia	247	Oskinden	London	J. White	England
Dec. 23 Bg	Estimada	232	T. Dods	Calcutta	E. Ochoa & Co.	London
Dec. 24 Bg	Crossbill	941	Pepperell	Hamburg	Leinau Brothers	England
Dec. 24 Bg	Zodias Stewart	253	J. Jarvis	Liverpool	R. & J. Carlisle	London
Dec. 25 Bg	La Flor del Plata	222	Thoms	Calcutta	J. Bell & Co.	England
Dec. 25 Bg	Melody	253	J. Beer	Calcutta	Hughes Brothers	England
Dec. 25 Bg	Borand	142	Leesevater	Liverpool	D.C. Thompson & Co	England
Dec. 27 Bg	Vanilla	251	G. Martin	Liverpool	S. Hesse & Co	Liverpool
Dec. 28 Bg	Annie Werrall	313	Grindfield	Liverpool	T. Duguid & Co.	Liverpool
Dec. 29 Bg	Elizabeth Leath	180	Martin	Lisbon	E. von Seutter & Co	London
Dec. 21 Bg	Vanderella	157	Rabins	Newport	D. Benson & Co	England
Dec. 21 Bg	Wendell	300	Portland	New York	S. B. Hale & Co	England
Jan. 2 Bg	High of the Wave	270	C. Pike	Liverpool	W. G. & Co.	England
Jan. 3 Bg	James Carthy	393	—	Liverpool	Darbyshire Green	C. T. Gettling & Co
Jan. 3 Bg	Janina	190	Trowsdale	Plymouth	G. Temperley	Liverpool
Jan. 4 Bg	Samuel Maxwell	306	—	—	—	—
Jan. 4 Bg	Cato	272	Campson	Glasgow	T. Duguid & Co.	Liverpool
Jan. 8 Bg	Thalia	260	Hatchson	London	C. Franciselli & Co	—
Jan. 9 Bg	Hansenger	297	J. Yorlberg	Cape Verde	Hilfinghaus	Co England
Jan. 12 Bg	Witch of the Wave	222	Holt	Liverpool	J. Stewart & Co	—
Jan. 20 Bg	Volodade	280	Boat	Liverpool	Gettling Brothers	—
American.						
N. v. 15 Sp.	Piran	558	Langston	New York	Von Blarcom	New York
N. v. 20 Bg	Luz	400	Moore	Cape de Verde	S. B. Hale & Co.	Antwerp
Dec. 11 Bg	George Stockton	272	L. H. Hill	Boston	Campano Schelling	Antwerp
Dec. 14 Bg	Asia	305	G. W. Glover	Boston	S. B. Hale & Co.	Antwerp
Dec. 15 Bg	Greenwood	448	B. T. Wilde	New York	J. Eastman & Co.	London
Dec. 21 Bg	Warren White	404	Dillingham	Rosario	Zimmermann & Co	New York
Dec. 22 Bg	Swallow	335	C. Upton	Boston	Zimmermann & Co	Salern
Dec. 22 Bg	Elerasia	407	Contis	Pensacola	Zimmermann & Co	Brazil
Dec. 25 Bg	P. Penitence	368	Simpson	Stearport	Bunge & Co.	Brazil
Dec. 27 Bg	Vanilla	278	J. Hallet	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co	Brazil
Dec. 28 Bg	Frances Partridge	224	Broughton	Boston	Zimmermann & Co	Brazil
Dec. 30 Bg	Weykesset	351	—	Boston	Zimmermann & Co	—
Dec. 31 Bg	Deanis Kelly	427	Corson	Philadelphia	K. H. Forner	—
Jan. 2 Sp.	Colossal Breeze	481	J. Rockson	Baltimore	E. H. Polner	—
Jan. 2 Sp.	Eastern Star	365	R. Akley	New York	Ocampo Schelling	Antwerp
Jan. 2 Bg	Chase	381	Charion	Boston	S. B. Hale & Co.	New York
Jan. 2 Bg	Samuin	300	—	New York	Zimmermann & Co	—
Jan. 3 Bg	Archer	405	R. Lewis	New York	Zimmermann & Co	—
Jan. 4 Bg	Richard	277	A. Amesse	Charleston	Cortl Franchiselli	—
Jan. 6 Bg	Marie Frances	272	Stichey	New York	S. Gysler	—
Jan. 6 Bg	Wendell Stewart	304	Stearport	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co	Antwerp
Jan. 14 Bg	Elizabeth Leavit	297	—	Rosario	Zimmermann & Co	—
Jan. 15 Bg	Milton	556	G. Bradford	Antwerp	J. B. Vignal	—
Jan. 15 Bg	Faith	297	Park	Hamburg	Trensenia & Co	—
Jan. 15 Bg	Black Fish	248	T. Hotelish	New York	Zimmermann & Co	—
Jan. 17 Bg	Valente	300	—	Pennalmaro	Frederich	—
Jan. 17 Bg	Seneca	371	Penaghen	Baltimore	Zimmermann & Co	—
Jan. 17 Bg	Tanger	393	Warrent	Falstion	S. B. Hale & Co.	—
Jan. 19 Bg	St. Hilar	410	Hilvonic	New York	E. Y. Edwards	New York
Jan. 22 Bg	Ganges	—	—	Jacksonville	T. B. Coffin	—
French.						
Sept. 18 Bg.	Les amis de St. Jean	259	Dunbart	Pisages	Apesteguy	Marselles
Oct. 17 Bg.	Don Quixote	444	Talador	Havre	Llavallo & Sons	Havre
Nov. 17 Sp.	Plata	444	Talador	Havre	Llavallo & Sons	Havre
Dec. 4 Bg.	La France	208	E. Suard	Marselles	Poned & Co.	Marselles
Dec. 21 Bg.	Henry de Louise	192	L. Sogues	Cette	Gantier & Audria	Cette
Dec. 23 Bg.	1200 Balle	1200	—	Cette	Henri Vallat	Cette
Dec. 24 Sp.	Marqueterie	242	Morin	Havre	A. Dussier	Havre
Jan. 2 Bg.	Ernestine	277	Darbornens	Passages	Etehabarna	Antwerp
Jan. 4 Bg.	Immaculee Conception	293	Iribarrou	Bayonne	Apesteguy	Antwerp
Jan. 5 Bg.	Pierre Alexandre	242	Thibaud	Marselles	Gonavel	East India
Danish.						
Dec. 30 Bg	Helene	135	Mahnke	Hamburg	Lehmann Meyn & Co	Hamburg
Dutch.						
Nov. 29 Bg.	Conceit	182	H. Nymon	St. Catharines	F. de Arango & Co	England
Dec. 1 Bg.	Beaulieu	658	Reade	Rotterdam	D. T. Visser & Co	Antwerp
Jan. 10 Bg.	Elizabeth	47	Huising	Pennalmaro	Llavallo & Sons	Antwerp
Norwegian.						
Dec. 30 Bg	Vickings	500	Larsen	Lisbon	J. N. Beber & Co	Antwerp
Spanish.						
Oct. 22 Bg.	Cibola	N. Mortorel	Havana	Llavallo & Sons	Spain	
Nov. 3 Sp.	Cometa	208	Oca	Cadix	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
Nov. 10 Bg.	Miraflores	208	Telra	Batavia	Jijarro	Havana
Nov. 16 Bg.	Eolo	238	F. Per z	Barcelona	Senllas	Havana
Nov. 30 Bg.	Amable Rosa	205	Carrau	San Juan	Ochoa & Co.	—
Dec. 1 Bg.	Pisogas	202	J. Mir	Malaga	F. Buxarro	Coruna
Dec. 8 Sp.	Coruena	448	Benigno	Cuba Verde	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
Dec. 15 Pol	Morcel	114	N. Mier	Malaga	J. Llavallo & Sons	Havana
Dec. 18 Pol	Urania	160	J. Maristany	Barcelona	E. Ochoa & Co	—
Dec. 22 Bg.	140 Natan	202	Gonest	Montevideo	Zamarran & Co.	Rio Janeiro
Dec. 25 Pol	Clementina	160	Natan	Rio Janeiro	Zamarran & Co.	Havana
Dec. 28 Pol	Madrona	136	R. Alonso	Santos	Zamarran & Co.	Havana
Dec. 28 Bg.	Ernestine	145	T. Torres	I. areolana	Llavallo & Sons	—
Dec. 29 Sp						