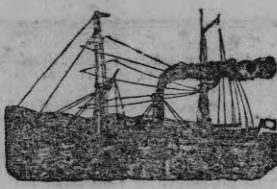


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1535.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday March 7, 1857.

Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Bombardment of Canton.

Trieste, Dec. 27.—The steamer American arrived here to-day, at ten p.m., in 147 hours, from Alexandria, which port she left on the 20th Dec. The India mails had arrived there with advices from Bombay to the 3d Dec., Calcutta the 22d Nov., Madras 27th, Ceylon 29th, Hong Kong 15th, Shanghai 6th, Melbourne 20th October, and Sydney 15th. At 11 a.m. on the 20th, neither the Ripon nor the Valetta was in sight. A serious collision had taken place at Canton between the British Authorities and Yeh, the Chinese Governor-General. A lorch, under the British flag, at anchor off Canton, was boarded on the 8th Oct. by a Chinese force, and twelve of the crew seized. Consul Parkes proceeded on board, and was insulted and threatened with violence. Remonstrances made to Yeh were treated with contempt. On the 21st Oct. the matter was placed in the hands of Admiral Seymour. Hostile measures commenced on the 24th Oct. The forts of Canton were taken, and several of them destroyed. Yeh persisted in rejecting Admiral Seymour's demands for the satisfaction, or even an interview. On the 27th October fire was opened on the city walls and on the Governor's palace. The city walls were breached on the 29th October. The troops penetrated to the palace, but were withdrawn in the evening. The loss was three killed and twelve wounded. Attempts at negotiation were fruitless, and on the 3d and 4th November the whole city was bombarded. On the 6th November twenty-three war junks were attacked by the Barracouta, and all destroyed. Time was again granted to the Chinese, but no signs were given of submission. According to the latest accounts the Hong forts had been captured. The factories had been almost totally vacated by the foreign community. Property to a large amount had been destroyed by fire. Commerce was at a standstill.

Advices published from Alexandria, beyond those from Trieste, render it possible to obtain a tolerably complete and connected view of the recent occurrences at Canton.

It has more than once been mentioned by our correspondent at Hong Kong that the intercourse between the British authorities and the governor of Canton has for some time been embarrassed with growing difficulties, the result of unredressed grievances of British merchants. On the 8th of October the Chinese authorities consummated their career of arbitrary violence by seizing a lorch under British colours, and making prisoners of the crew. It is stated on good authority that they cut off the heads of four of the crew. The consul, Mr. Parkes, the British agent on the spot, proceeded first on board the lorch, and afterwards endeavored to obtain an interview with the mandarins. On board the lorch he was menaced, and the mandarins refused to give any kind of explanation of the proceeding.

The Consul immediately despatched intelligence of these events to Sir John Bowring, at Hong Kong, and also to Sir Michael Seymour, who was on the spot, and reprisals were commenced in a mild form by the seizure of a mandarin junk, which Commodore the Hon. C. G. J. Elliot, of the *Sybilie*, took and sent into Hong Kong. Meanwhile the Consul sent in a strong remonstrance to Yeh, the governor of the city, to which no answer was returned. Finding all these efforts vain, Consul Parkes renounced further attempts at reconciliation, and a naval force soon appeared on the scene.

On the 15th of October Sir Michael Seymour despatched from Hong Kong the screw corvette *Encounter*, 14 guns, and the steam sloop *Sampson*, 6, for Whampoa in the first instance, with a large force of marines and blue jackets; and the steam sloop *Barracouta* followed with further detachments. Admiral Seymour himself then proceeded to Canton, and under took the direction of the operations. The British and other traders were officially warned of the posture of affairs, and commercial transactions, which for a week before had been little more than nominal, were suspended.

The river in front of Canton is rather broader than the Thames at London Bridge, but the depth of water does not exceed two fathoms, while the narrow passages by which access is gained to it on the eastern side of the island of Whampoa have a depth not exceeding a fathom and a half. The city is externally guarded by five forts, of which two are on the land side and two on Pearl river. These were attacked and taken by our countrymen on the 24th of Oct. An attempt was then made by Admiral Seymour to terminate the difficulty without further hostilities, but the Chinese Governor would neither give satisfaction nor grant an interview to the British Commander.

Admiral Seymour then determined to attack the city itself. A wall, composed partly of sandstone and partly of brick, surrounds Canton; it is about 30 feet high and 25 feet thick, and is mounted with cannon. Against this wall a fire was opened on the 27th of Oct., and by the 29th a practicable breach had been opened through which the troops entered. The governor's palace, situate in the south-western part of the new city, was gained, but appears not to have proved a position worth holding, for the troops were withdrawn in the evening with a loss of only three killed and 12 wounded.

A further attempt which was now made to negotiate proved vain, and it was then resolved to attack the old, inner, or Mantchou portion of the city, divided from the southern part by a high massive stone wall, and containing the garrison of Canton. This part of the city was bombarded on the 3d and 4th of November, and on the 6th the *Barracouta* destroyed twenty-three war junks. Another interval of reflection was then granted to the Chinese Governor, but at the date of the last accounts from Canton which had reached Hong Kong, no signs of an accommodation were discernible.

The Imperialist garrison of Canton was a very well-armed state. The governor had raised the pay of common soldiers from six to eight dollars a month. Kowloon-foo, the capital of the adjoining province of Kwangsi, was closely invested by the insurgents, who, it was thought, would probably attack the Mantchou governor as soon as his new embarrasments became known.

Our fleet or war ships in the Chinese Seas is at this particular time large, as will be seen by the following list:—

- AT HONG KONG.
- H.M.S. *Calcutta*, . . . 54 Captain Hall.
- Winchester*, 50 Captain Wilson.
- Coromandel* 3 Lieut. Nares.
- Hercules*, . . . Hospital ships.
- Minden*, . . . 14 Capt. Jenkins.
- AT WHAMPOA.
- H.M.S. *Sybilie*, . . . 40 Com. Elliot.
- Encounter*, 14 C. O'Callaghan.
- Bittern*, . . . 19 Capt. Bate.
- Sampson*, . . . 6 Capt. Haud.
- Comus*, . . . 14 Capt. Jenkins.
- AT CANTON.
- H.M.S. *Barracouta* 6 Capt. Fortescue.
- at WOSENG*, [holson].
- H.M.S. *Pique*, . . . 36 Cpt. Sir F.W.N. Hornet, . . . 17 Cpt. Forsyth.

The sloop *Comus* has lost eight of her guns, which her commander was compelled to throw overboard in a tempest in the Formosa Channel. Admiral Seymour only arrived at Hong Kong from his northern cruise ten days before the commission of the outrage which he is engaged in avenging.

The following additional details have been received:—On the 24th of Oct. the British seamen and marines spiked 170 of the Chinese guns, belonging to the Barracouta in shelling the Old City, on November 2d, received 80 shot in her hull and rigging. The Chinese stood to their guns better than usual. Ten British ships of war, mounting 248 guns, were in Canton River at the date of the last accounts, which were brought to Hong Kong, Nov 15th, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Canton*. She left Canton at midnight. On the previous day the Chinese had remained the Barrier Ports, which fired into the Canton on her way down.

The factories at Canton have been strongly guarded. His Excellency, Sir M. Seymour, had caused a circular to be addressed to the foreign community; it is signed by the consul at Canton, and says that his Excellency is determined that his demand shall be conceded to, but as it would not be politic to disclose his plans, his Excellency confined himself to stating that he saw no immediate prospect of restoration of quiet.

An American steamer was fired on by one of the forts, and the United States frigate *Portsmouth* destroyed it. Notice was given to the authorities, and, unless immediate redress were made, operations would be commenced against them. A great number of buildings were destroyed by fire in Canton. The *Barracouta* threw shot and shell into the forts on the heights at a distance of 3200 yards. One fort was taken by the boats of the *Calcutta*. The Chinese offered a reward of fifty dollars for the head of every European, and increased this reward to a hundred. The factories were guarded by American marines. The Viceroy asserted the English flag was not flying when the vessel was boarded, and that she was a Chinese ship; but this was untrue.

The *Gazette* contains despatches from Rear-Admiral Seymour, with a great number of enclosures giving details of the late operations at Canton. The principal features have already been published.

It appears, however, that the twelve men who were forcibly taken by the Chinese authorities from the colonial vessel the *Arrow* were eventually sent back; but as it was not in the public manner in which they were carried away, and as an appearance of an apology was pointedly avoided, they were not received by the British consul. A bold attempt was made to destroy the British ships by fire rafts, and but for the promptitude with which the *Barracouta* slipped her cable, disastrous consequences might have ensued. Rear-Admiral Seymour took the opportunity which had arisen from the affair of the *Arrow* to demand also the admission of foreigners into Canton, which he had not been compelled with.

The health of the men was remarkably good, and the British squadron continued in an efficient state for any further service.

Rear-Admiral Seymour expresses his entire approval of the conduct of the officers and men engaged in the operations, and he thanks the British and foreign communities for their cordial support, and the United States Commanders for the good order and harmony which they contributed to preserve.

Rear-Admiral Seymour particularises the zeal and gallant conduct of several

of his officers. The following ships were engaged:—The *Calcutta*, the *Sybilie*, *Winchester*, *Nankin*, *Bittern*, *Encounter*, *Sampson*, *Barracouta* and *Comus*. Officers, 33; seamen, 397; marines, 199; artillerymen, 5; total, 538. It is said that the French and English Governments have agreed to demand from China a satisfactory and ample treaty by which all countries will benefit, and which will enable them to have easy and regular communication with all parts of the Celestial Empire when necessary. The French squadron is about to proceed to the Chinese seas.

The Persian War.

A telegraphic despatch from Trieste, of the 3d of January, states that the Koords have made to the late English Minister at Teheren [Mr. Murray] an offer to take part in the war against Persia; and that the Turkish Government has declared that its attitude with regard to the Shah will depend on what is the conduct of Russia.

Murder of the Archbishop of Paris.

The best and most connected account of the frightful murder of the Archbishop of Paris is the following from the *Droit*, of Saturday the 3d Jan.:

“Monsieur Sibour, the Archbishop of Paris, was murdered to-day in the Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont. The archbishop went to the Church to inaugurate the religious ceremonies which are celebrated there during the *Neuvaine* of St. Genevieve. At half-past four he left the choir and was proceeding towards the sacristy, when a man pushed towards him, and pushed aside, with one hand, the archbishop's cape, and with the other plunged a large Catalan knife into his breast, crying out, at the same time, ‘*A bas les Jésuites!* [down with godlessness.]’ The prelate staggered; his attendant priests surround him and hold him up; his face is deadly pale, some deep groans escape him, he is taken into the sacristy, medical assistance is at once procured, but all in vain, the archbishop is dead. The murderer was a priest, who stood unmoved, his bloody knife in hand, by the side of his victim, who he gazed upon as he succumbed, with an expression of fiendish joy. This priest was formerly attached to a parish in Paris, where, in consequence of his conduct, he had been several times interdicted. In the month of November last he was at Melun. The Assize Court of that town having to try a woman charged with having poisoned her husband, this priest watched the case with the utmost interest. The woman was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour for life. This result did not abate the zeal of her protector. He openly declared that she was innocent, and to give greater publicity to his protest against the verdict, he printed a pamphlet on the subject, which he was on the point of publishing, when the *parquet* [public prosecutor's office] interfered, and ordered the pamphlet to be seized. The measure was called for by the protest itself, and by the terms in which it was worded, for it contained most serious accusations against the honourable judges who pronounced the sentence. This libel and others gave rise to judicial proceedings, in the course of which the priest in question manifested a total want of self-control. The church thought fit to interpose its authority, and to interdict the priest who had so misconducted himself. This interdictation greatly augmented the irritation of the party against whom it was pronounced. No act, however, on his part led to the suspension that he could have been capable of the crime which has now stained with blood the church consecrated to the patron saint of Paris. The inter-

dicted priest meditated, prepared, and executed his crime with a cold bloodedness which is horrible to think of. He provided himself with a Catalan knife about a foot long, with a blade of the breadth of three fingers. He knew that on the 3d of January the archbishop was to officiate at the church of St. Etienne-du-Mont, he went to fish with the settled resolution to kill him, and he did kill him in the church, and in his pontifical robes. On being asked whether he had stabbed the bishop more than once, he answered, ‘No, only once, for I struck at the heart, and I knew that the blow was mortal. Why did you cry when you struck, *A bas les Jésuites!*’ Because I do not believe in the Immaculate Conception. I have stated my opinion on that doctrine from the pulpit, and I wish to protest once more against that impious worship! On being asked why he had committed this great crime, he said, ‘Because I was interdicted, and told that this time the interdiction would not be revoked.’ The imperturbability of the man after having committed such a crime, and the circumstances themselves under which the crime was committed, seem inconsistent with a sound mind, and it must be believed for the honour of humanity that the man who was invested with sacerdotal functions was a madman and not a monster. The assassin was taken to the *mayorality* of the twelfth arrondissement. M. Mignon, the substitute of the Procureur Imperial, and M. Treillard, judge of instruction, went there at once to examine him. M. Coridon, the Procureur Imperial, and M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, interrogated the prisoner afterwards. The body of the archbishop was taken to the presbytery of the *Curé* of St. Etienne-du-Mont, and placed on a couch in the drawing room. The venerable prelate's features were not the least changed. One who was ignorant of what has passed could never have supposed, on looking at him, that death had for ever frozen that generous heart. His family and his many friends flocked to the death-chamber. We must renounce the task of describing the heart-rending scenes that took place. In the course of the evening the sad news circulated in Paris, all hearts were shocked at learning the dreadful catastrophe. In 1845, an archbishop of Paris fell a victim and a martyr. In 1857, his successor falls in a church under an assassin's knife. Both were struck while in the exercise of their divine functions, and died in their sacerdotal robes. May God grant that society may have only a calamity to deplore and not a crime to punish! The murderer is 32 years of age. The church of St. Etienne-du-Mont is closed, and will not be opened till after the purifications necessitated by the crime that has been committed in it.”

The other legal journal, the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, gives an account nearly identical with the above. It states, in addition, that the assassin allowed himself to be arrested without resistance, and voluntarily gave up his bloody knife. That he had once been interdicted for preaching a sermon against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and that the archbishop had confirmed the interdiction. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* also says that towards the end of this examination, when the enormity of his crime was dwelt upon, he said, ‘Yes, it is frightful!’ and shed tears; he afterwards asked for a New Testament, saying he should have need for it during the night. Slight variations from both the above accounts are given. It is asserted confidently that the assassin stabbed the archbishop twice, and even that a sister of charity, who attempted to ward off the second blow, was struck and had three fingers cut off. It is also denied that at the prelate was in

his sacerdotal robes—he had on it is said, only the *vochet*, the simplest undress possible. M. Servat, the Vicar-General, gave the archbishop absolution immediately. The church St. Etienne-du-Mont was hung with black on Sunday, and is shut up to be purified from blood—not in a material sense, but in a moral sense—according to the rites of the Catholic church.

Monsieur Sibour was born at St. Paul-Trois-Coteaux, in the diocese of Valence, on April 4, 1792, he was consecrated Bishop of Digne on Feb. 25, 1840, and was appointed Archbishop of Paris by Gen. Cavaignac, on Aug. 10, 1848, in the place of Monsiegnur Affre, who was killed on one of the barricades of the Faubourg St. Antoine in June, 1848.

Verges [whose name is spelt in some journals Verger], was born at Neuilly near Paris.

The body of the deceased archbishop has been removed to the Archevescops Palace, in the Rue Grenelle St. Germain. The autopsy took place today after embalment the body will lie in state, and the public will be admitted to see it. The weapon which the murderer used was so long that it would have been difficult to carry it in a pocket. It is asserted that he concealed it in a large bouquet, which he held in his hand as he approached his victim. Verges is in Mazas prison.

Final Settlement of the Disputed Questions.

The *Monitor* of the 7th Jan., contains the following announcement:—“The conference has signed a protocol which puts an end to the difficulties which have delayed the execution of the treaty of the 30th of March. The conference, with unanimous accord, has decided that the frontier shall follow the Valley of Trajan up the River Yalput, leaving Tiglor and Tabak to Moldavia, and that Russia shall retain upon the right bank Komrat, with 330 versts of territory. The Isle of Serpents is to be considered as part of the mouths of the Danube. The conference recognises that it was the intention of the congress to re-establish, by article 21, the territories west of the new boundaries in their former situation; and, to conform to the intention of the negotiators of peace, it has decided that these territories shall be annexed to Moldavia, with the exception of Dolk, on the Danube, which will revert to Turkey. The conference has decided, moreover, that the boundaries shall be settled, and take effect by the 30th of March at the latest, and that at the same date the Austrian troops and the British fleet shall have evacuated the Danubian Principalities and the interior waters of Turkey. The commission of the Principalities will then be able to enter those provinces and proceed to the execution of its mission. At the conclusion of its labours the commission will report to the conference, which will re-assemble according to the terms of article 25, in order to settle by a convention the final agreement between the contracting parties as to the organisation of the Principalities.”

Great Britain and the United States.—The new Treaty.

We have reason to believe, says the *New York Herald*, that the new British treaty, which has just been concluded by Mr. Dallas, and which will shortly be laid before the Senate for confirmation, is one of the most important diplomatic documents that have lately seen the light.

It will be remembered that when the United States and Great Britain ratified the famous Clayton-Bulwer treaty, considerable dissatisfaction was felt on the side of the water. It was the opinion of many that the United States should not have departed from their policy of avoiding entangling alliances, and should have pursued their policy in Central America, independent of any without regard to Great Britain. There was no doubt considerable cogency in the arguments. At the same time, one can understand the motives which induced the United States government of that day to bend their principles in order to gain so desirable an end as the permanent enfranchisement of Central America from British intrigues. It was the belief of the American negotiator of that treaty and of his friends—belief, perhaps, not as fully justified by the strict language of the treaty as might have been desirable—that after the ratification of that treaty, British aggression and British encroachment upon Central America would be at an end. How that anticipation was disappointed, the world knows. Great Britain chose to interpret the treaty as depriving her from future conquests, not from present possessions, or even conversion of squatter into actual ter-

ritorial rights, and thus the only object had induced, the United States to make a treaty with Great Britain at all on the subject of Central America, was lost.

Under these circumstances Mr. Buchanan began, and Mr. Dallas has concluded a negotiation which it may be presumed has finally settled this vexed matter. As Great Britain could not be expected to seem to be bullied on either pretension in the Mosquito territory, and at Honduras as the United States were firmly resolved to resist the further extension of British power in that part of the continent, and to require the withdrawal of the insignia of British empire which had been latterly planted there, recourse was had by the diplomatists of the two countries to compromise. The small and obscure States of Honduras and Nicaragua were made to intervene in the negotiation; and apparently, as of their own mere will and gracious motion, England surrendered to the Mosquito territory.

Thus far the public are generally cognizant of the negotiation. But we are told, a new treaty in reference to Central American affairs has been concluded. What material is there for a treaty in reference to Central America since England has renounced her only possession there, and disclaimed a desire to acquire others?

We have every reason to believe that a new treaty, while affirming the old principle of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, namely, that neither the United States nor England desire to colonize or occupy, for their exclusive benefit, any part of the territory on the Isthmus, or in Central America, contemplates a much larger field of operation than that memorable convention. Perhaps the old tripartite treaty, proposed by Lord John Russell, and the unsuccessfully by Lord John Russell, may have contained 292 bales. Import of the year to Mr. Everett, may have contained 292 bales and 309 bags and seroons. The year to Cuba and steady demand throughout the year. The Spanish possessions as well as Central America, and for its object the consolidation of the present political condition of these colonies, islands and States, with a view to the general pacification of that part of the world, and the extension of trade. It is in fact a commercial and conservative treaty; it is the United States depart from its former policy in guaranteeing Cuba to Spain, they do so, no doubt, in return for a grant of commercial privileges extensive that in a commercial port 300 tons of the year 6300 tons; which of view, even annexation could give rise to no nothing more. It may suitably be assumed that the reciprocity treaty with Canada has served the framers of this new treaty as a guide, and in some better respects a model; and as the Provincial Legislature of Canada was a party to the treaty, so, no doubt, the government of Spain is a party to this, and as the season is now ripening, gratefully, for the changes coming on when it is extensively used, which see is by far the greatest gainer.

Such is no doubt the general tenor of this most important treaty. We borrow from comment at present; the document itself will soon be before the public, and then a sounder opinion may be formed. But taking for granted that the general tenor of the treaty is to effect such alteration in the condition of Cuba as to throw insuperable obstacles in the way of its peaceful acquisition by pure force, we cannot but admire the skill with which the expiring Secretary of State with his last official act dealt a wound to his rival. He thought, and he thought, that he had betrayed Britain to his death; we would be content to stand; having survived this, the President is now assailed in a new and yet more vulnerable place. A treaty guaranteeing Cuba to Spain at the option of Mr. Buchanan's administration would deprive that gentleman of his most promising chance of glorification; and would clear the way, in 1860, if many obstacles were not, but we have not set to see how the dexterous manoeuvre will be viewed in the Senate.

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BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, MARCH 7, 1857.

Produce Market.

From Messrs. James Gordon & Co's circular, Liverpool, 6th Jan. 1857, we extract the following, relative to River Plate produce:—

River Plate dry ox and cow hides.—No import or sales. The sales made on the spot have been at the extreme rates of the periods at which they arrived.

River Plate salted ox and cow hides.—Import of the month 12,047, all of which were placed previous to arrival. Prices of best Saladero Ox are nominal, 79d per lb., being 2d per lb higher than at close of 1855, and 3d higher at close of 1854.

South American horse hides.—Import

of the month 93 dry. Sales 2500 salted and 400 dry, as follows.—Salted Buenos Ayres, good, 35 lb., to 35 lb., 15s: 28 lb., 11s 9d. The import into Liverpool this year has been 82,250, against 69,500 in 1855, and 236,500 in 1854. Into Kingdom 175,000, against 180,300 in 1855, and 331,900 in 1854.

River Plate sheep and lamb skins.—Import for the month 7,600 sheep, and 13,200 lambs; for the year 51,000 sheep and 110,000 lambs. At the public sale on the 17th there was a strong competition, and the following prices were obtained: 6750 sheep, fine wools, clean washed, 27 1/2 lb., at 15d to 15d—medium, 20 1/2 lb., 12 1/2 to 13 1/2—fine wools, partially washed, ed. 29 1/2, 14d—torn 10d to 12d—course 10d.

South American ox and cow horns.—Import 90,000. Import of the year 706,000, which met with ready sale on arrival. At the public sale on the 15th, about 64,000 were sold, as follows:—course, 234 ox, 7 1/2 to 11 1/2—22 ox, 36s—cows, 11oz to 12 1/2, 49s to 41s 6d. Buenos Ayres ox, 174 ox, 13s—104 ox, 13s 6d—cows, 114 ox, 55s; 20 ox, 31s 6d; 600, 10s 6d—cows, 25 ox, 55s to 56s—pans ox; 104 ox, 14d to 15s; Brazil, 101 ox, 29s 6d per 123.

South American tallow and grease.—Import of the month 60 pipes. Sales confined to small lots, a caddy from second hands. The present value of River Plate Saladero is nominally 59s. Prices last January of best Saladero were 70s. The stock in importer's hands is only 250 casks.

Horse grease has participated in the variations of the tallow market, though not to the same extent. The highest price of the year was 43s, the lowest 35s. Present value 43s, nominal. No sales a much larger field of operation than that memorable convention. Perhaps the old tripartite treaty, proposed by Lord John Russell, and the unsuccessfully by Lord John Russell, may have contained 292 bales. Import of the year to Mr. Everett, may have contained 292 bales and 309 bags and seroons. The year to Cuba and steady demand throughout the year. The Spanish possessions as well as Central America, and for its object the consolidation of the present political condition of these colonies, islands and States, with a view to the general pacification of that part of the world, and the extension of trade. It is in fact a commercial and conservative treaty; it is the United States depart from its former policy in guaranteeing Cuba to Spain, they do so, no doubt, in return for a grant of commercial privileges extensive that in a commercial port 300 tons of the year 6300 tons; which of view, even annexation could give rise to no nothing more. It may suitably be assumed that the reciprocity treaty with Canada has served the framers of this new treaty as a guide, and in some better respects a model; and as the Provincial Legislature of Canada was a party to the treaty, so, no doubt, the government of Spain is a party to this, and as the season is now ripening, gratefully, for the changes coming on when it is extensively used, which see is by far the greatest gainer.

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News of the Week.

THE ELECTORAL CONTEST proceeds with unabated vigour and venom; to the exclusion of every thing else, useful or agreeable.

SCIENCE.—A member of the new Indian Legion came out of the Fort in broad day light, and deliberately shot himself in the head 25 de Mayo. We have heard no motive assigned for this rash act.

QUARANTINE.—The mail steamer "Prince" was not allowed to communicate with the shore. It is said that one man died on board of yellow fever, and that others were suffering from that sad malady. The passengers were taken back to Montevideo. A lazaretto is to be established at Encarnada.

BURGLARY.—A daring robbery has been committed in the harbor's shop opposite the Exchange; no clue as to the authors.

CONCEALED TREASURE.—It is also reported that an iron chest has been mysteriously abstracted from Palermo; contents unknown, but supposed to contain valuable.

Foreign Races.

The Municipality of Belgrano has the satisfaction of acquainting the public, that the race course and grand stand will be ready about the beginning of April, and during said month the first foreign races will take place, under the direction of a Committee of Foreign Gentlemen, and according to the regulations they may think proper to dictate.

Races in the native fashion, and under the direction of a Committee of Native Gentlemen, will also take place on the same course, according to regulations that will be published in due course.

mar 7 3p.

SALES.

Here on the 18 inst., David Ramay, in his 28th year.

At his private residence, on the 21 inst., Admiral William Brown, at an advanced age.

ARRIVALS.

February 27.

Prosper, French brig, 176 tons, Sober, from Cadiz 4th Jan., to H. A. Green and Co., with salt.

Hound, British barque, 350 tons, Conacy, from Liverpool 9th Jan., to R. and J. Carlisle, general cargo.

Valkyrien, Norwegian brig, Schuyt, from Hamburg 10th Jan., to Rosent & Gayen and Co., general cargo.

February 28.

Emperador, Spanish brig, 244 tons, Rivas, from Barcelona 15th and Gibraltar 25th Dec., to Meyrelles and Co., general cargo.

Procer, Spanish brig, 143 tons, Miller, from Montevideo 27th inst., to Ochoa and Co., in ballast.

Zilia, Sardinian brig, 300 tons, Pozzo, to Delino, 191 mceys salt.

Giovanni D. Arco, Sardinian polacra, 191 tons, Pentremoni, to Lissavoli and Sons, general cargo.

March 1.

Pedro Antonio, Spanish brig, 200 tons, Orta, to Lissavoli and Sons, general cargo.

Prince, British steam packet, from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, with mails from Southampton and 28 passengers.

Menai, British steamer from Montevideo, with 30 passengers, &c.

Pempero, British steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas, with 66 ox and cow hides, 7 bales goat skins, 5 bales hair, 75 bales wool, 207 1/2 gold ounces, 21 silver dollars, 1008 mares silver, 39 cents of 20 francs each, and 32 passengers.

March 2.

Ipora, Paraguay steamer, 55 tons, Merice from Asuncion and intermediate ports, to Decou and Co., with 200 yerba yerba, 1241 ox and cow hides, 107 1/2 tanned hides.

James A. Cooper, American ship, 550 tons, Nichols, from New York, 10 Jan., to Corti Franciselli and Co., with 1090 barrels flour, 418,000 feet lumber &c.

March 3.

Anna, French bark, 215 tons, Languedoc, to Simon Scyler, with 135 mares salt.

March 4.

Catrina Hermana, Dutch schooner, 130 tons, Visser, from Rotterdam 7th January, to Visser and Co., with 435 barr 1 sugar, 100 pipes and 2000 Dutch goods, 150 barrels, and 31 bales merchandise.

March 5.

Arnida, Danish brig, 168 tons, S. J. J. J., from Atlanta 10th Jan., to Getting and Co., in ballast.

Romano, Oriental brig, 125 tons, Maccio, from Montevideo 3d inst., to Jasso, general cargo.

Idalia, British brig, from London.

Pedro 2do., Brazilian brig, from Paragana, in quarantine.

Sailings.

February 23.

Elizabeth Leavitt, American bark for Antwerp, by Lexica and Sagori, with 1500 dry ox and cow hides, 295 bale wool.

February 26.

Ellerslie, American ship, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast.

Lariano, Sardinian brig, for Gona, by Lynch and Rossi, with 5002 dry ox and cow hides, 138 dry horse hides, 100 bales wool, 2 do slunk calf skins, 8 empty tercios.

February 27.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Volocidade, British brig, for Mauris, in ballast.

Margarete, French ship, 342 tons, for

Have, by Lexica and Sagori, with 264 bales wool, 35 do hair, 4 do goat skins, 1 do feathers, 1 box do, 118 bales hide cuttings, 1 bale nutria skins, 3371 salted ox and cow hides, 5060 salted horse, 100 dry do do, 1647 dry ox and cow do, 100 boxes tallow, 2 do tongues, 18 barrels salted beef, 38 boxes mares grease, 6 tons hoofs, 20,700 horn.

Vigilante, Spanish brig, for Havana, by Lissavoli and Sons, with 2715 qj jerked beef.

Felicja, Spanish polacra, for Havana, by Zumara and Co., with 3586 qj jerked beef.

Ganges, American brig, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Mary Frances, American bark, for Foreign Ports, in ballast.

February 28.

Don Antonio, Hamburg brig, for England, by H. A. Green and Co., with 224 pipes tallow, 21 tons bones.

Helene, Danish brig, 135 tons, for Hamburg, by H. A. Green and Co., with 166 bales wool, 217 dry ox and cow hides, 1 bale hair, 2 bales deer skins, 22 do hide cuttings, 146 boxes hide cuttings, 145 boxes merchandise, 56 bars copper, 60 boards, 1900 salted ox and cow hides, 6 barrels glue, 5000 hors, 37 bales skins, 49 do sheep skins.

Florence Nightingale, British brig, for England, by H. A. Green and Co., with 4500 salted ox and cow hides, 1000 salted horse do, 1501 dry ox and cow do, 5900 horns, 345 bales wool.

Bernice, Brazilian war corvette, for Montevideo.

Villa de Tossa, Spanish polacra, for Havana, by Santa Maria and Llambi, with 2330 qj jerked beef.

Vivandiere, British sch., for England, by H. A. Green and Co., with 7900 salted ox and cow hides, 20 tons bones, 148 salted ass hides, 509 salted horse do.

Cato, Hannoverian schooner-brig, for Antwerp, by H. A. Green and Co., with 7000 mares hives, 1000 salted ox and cow hides, 1500 dry do do, 4 boxes mares grease, 182 bales wool.

Volante, American brig, for Pernambuco, by Freyzer Bros, with 799 barrels flour, 20 empty pipes, return cargo.

Guadalupe, Spanish polacra, for Havana, by Martinez and Sons, with 2520 qj jerked beef.

March 2.

Joven Eduardo, Spanish brig, for Cuba, by Buvareo, with 4906 qj jerked beef.

Filen Sophia, British bark, for London, by H. A. Green and Co., with 150 pipes tallow, 2000 salted ox and cow hides, 17 tons bones, 87 bales hair, 20 seroons do, 5 bales hide cuttings, 106 bales wool, 2 do nutria skins, 13 do sheep skins, 82 bales tobacco, 19,260 corn.

Constancia, Spanish bark, for Havana, by Lexica and Sagori, with 4000 qj jerked beef, 121 dry ox and cow hides.

March 3.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Henry de Louisa, French barque, for Cotto, by Lexica and Sagori, with 109 dry ox and cow hides, 1500 salted do do, 216 bales wool, 97 do sheep skins, 1 do hide cuttings, 23 horse hides, 7689 horns.

Shipping List.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Ship	Tons	Agent
Prosper	176	Sober
Hound	350	Conacy
Valkyrien	130	Schuyt
Emperador	244	Rivas
Procer	143	Miller
Zilia	300	Pozzo
Giovanni D. Arco	191	Pentremoni
Pedro Antonio	200	Orta
Prince	350	Conacy
Menai	30	Schuyt
Pempero	125	Maccio
Idalia	130	Visser
Pedro 2do.	130	Visser

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Wanted.
By a Lady, who is about to proceed to England in April, a servant to take care of three children. Apply at Mr. Whitfield's Quinta. f28

Commercial Notice.
In case of any omission in the delivery of their circular, the undersigned hereby acquaint their friend in particular, and Commercial Community in general, that since the 1st of January ast, they have established a Branch Hou-e at the Port of the Rosario (Province of Santa Fé) under the firm of *Frageiro & Son and Ferreira Brothers*, where goods of all kinds may be consigned, or business transacted on commission, including the purchase or sale of foreign merchandise or country produce, &c.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 26, 1857.
(Signed) *Frageiro & Son.*

Wanted.
By a young man a German, who speaks and writes well the German, English, Spanish and French, an employment in a Mercantile or Insurance Office, apply at the North American Seminary. f28 3p.

For Antwerp Direct.
Passengers only.
The fine Al. British brig *Favorita* 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.

\$200 Reward.
Notice to Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
Should a double cased silver watch, inscribed No. 13,276 J. Brown, London, come into their hands or be offered for sale, they are hereby requested to detain the same as stolen property, and to give notice to the Police, or at calle Parque No. 25, where the above reward will be paid. f21 5p.

For sale.
A Phaeton with seats for four persons, light and strong, made by Parker, one of the best Carriage makers of the City of New York, with single and double harness of superior quality and make. For particulars apply at the Office of
A. Lines Van Blarcom,
f21 3p.

Notice.
There having recently arrived from England, a number of English females who are desirous of obtaining employment, any persons wishing to obtain their services can apply at the British Consulate for further particulars. f21 3p.
Frank Parish
Acting Consul General.

North American Seminary.
The Principal of the above Institution, having been engaged in the tuition of youth for more than 20 years in various countries, and having a familiar acquaintance with the system so successfully pursued in the United States, from which country he has just arrived; has taken charge of this establishment, which has been reorganised and will be conducted with all the ability and energy, which long experience and success will enable him to diffuse into all its departments.
In addition to the usual branches of a thorough English education, the course of study will include Latin, French, Spanish, German, Mathematics, Book keeping, Music and Drawing.
In the young ladies department, special attention will be given to the polite and ornamental branches.
The Principal flatters himself that from long experience in teaching English to Spanish children, he will be particularly adapted to the Spanish youth of this City, who are desirous of learning that language.
Excellent and ample accommodations are made for the reception of boarding pupils, who will be under the constant supervision of the Principal.
A programme &c., can be obtained on application to the Principal, at No. 175 calle Corrientes.
aug.2-e.o. **Henry R. Nicholson.**

Colegio Anglo-Argentino.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 463, Calle Defensa.
Youths of both sexes are received as boarders, half-boarder and day-scholars. The course of instruction comprises all the branches of an English education, in addition to which all the extra classes will be provided for.
Earnest and unremitting attention will be given to everything connected with the health, comfort and moral and intellectual advancement of the pupils.

Persons residing in the country may be secure for their children the comforts of a home as well as the advantages of a school. The house is pleasantly situated and very commodious. For programme and particulars apply to the principal.
William White.

Mariners and Bathers.
We call attention to the following important notice:
The Captain of the Port acquaints the public, that iron buoys with white lagstaffs 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 Pez de Rey," opposite calle del Parque.
3d.—On the "Tosca del Bague," opposite calle del Temple.
4th.—On the "Tosca 3a." or "Pozo del Diabolo," 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.

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. f20 c.o.

Official Notice.
Bank and Mint Office.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 10, 1857.

Two forged notes of \$1000 each resembling those lately put in circulation, having been detected, the Directory has decided that the whole of said issue shall be called in, convinced that this is the only efficacious means of avoiding said fraud. In consequence all holders of said notes are requested to present them to be exchanged for others.
As all are interested in putting a stop to so transcendental an evil, it is hoped the public will second the measure of the Directory, presenting said notes for exchange at the earliest possible opportunity, that the whole may be retired from circulation.
E. M. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

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, Capor, Orange Pekoe, and Pouchong.
He has likewise an excellent assortment of Port and Sherry Wines, Brandy and Gin; also a small quantity of superior Scotch whiskey, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be found fresh and good, and at the most moderate prices.—No. 19 calle Merced, and Mayo 38.
John Blues.

Spirits, Wines and Groceries.
JUST RECEIVED, AT THOS. NUTTALL'S STORE, CALLE MAYO No. 80.
Superior dark brown Brandy, fine old bottled Scotch Whiskey, real old Jamaica rum, Hollands Gin, Pale Sherry in quarter casks and in bottles, Hock, Madeira and Port wines, bottled Fruits, preserved Hams, Raspberry Vinegar, some prime Cheshire Cheese, 1st to 2d lbs, each, Sauces, Pickles, Mustard, Sardines, Havana cigars, split peas, preserved Ginger, bottled Ale, and Porter. Also hoveheads, barrels and kil-derkens of Ale and Porter on draught.
Just landing a small parcel of Dutch butter of excellent quality in small kegs of 20 lbs. each.
The above are on sale at moderate prices, wholesale or retail, to suit purchasers.
j31 6p.

Situation Wanted.
An Irishman and his wife are desirous of obtaining a situation as steward and cook, in town or country. They would no object to Quinta or Chacara work. Please apply to Y. Peter, calle Defensa No. 69, from 9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

Salted Beef and Pork.
For sale in deposit new prime Pork and repacked Mess Beef in quantities as desired, by
A. Lines Van Blarcom,
No. 75, calle Maypu.

Pianos.
From the most celebrated London

manufactories. Apply at 140 and 142 calle Piedad. o11-c.o.

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

The Northern Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
For fire and life insurance at home and abroad.
Capital 1,259,760 Pounds Sterling.

HEAD OFFICES.
London 1, Moorgate Street-Edinburg 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 particulars respecting insurance.
John Eastman and Co.
Nos. 5 and 7, calle Cefena.
o.11-20 p.

Notice to Mariners.
LIGHTHOUSE ON THE SEA-TURN THE PLAT CALLED THE "HOHE WEG."

Notice is hereby given, that in place of the wooden "Bramen Beacon" situated in 53° 42' 51" North Latitude and 8° 14' 52" East Longitude from Greenwich a lighthouse has been erected; it is built of bricks and at the base surrounded with a sloping masonry of stone. This lighthouse is of an octagonal form, and at the elevation of 34 feet above common high water mark it is surrounded by a terrace with an iron railing.

The light is catadropic according to Fresnel's system of the 2d order, it is 107 feet above high water at ordinary tides, and is a fixed white light. In clear weather it will be visible at the distance of 15 or 16 nautical miles, and may therefore be seen from the first or outer buoy, called the key buoy. This light will be visible within all the points of the compass from South round East to North-West by West.

From the outer light-vessel the lighthouse bears South by East 14 East, and from the lighthouse the church of Langwarden bears South.

The light will be first lit on the 1st of December next, and will continue to burn every night from sunset to sunrise, and from that day the inner light vessel will be removed from their station.

For the convenience of mariners entering the Weser, but by no means to induce them to neglect the use of the lead, a small white light will be shown from the lighthouse at an elevation of 35 feet above common high water mark, which in clear weather will be visible at the distance of 7 nautical miles. This light will disappear to those, who are nearing too much the black buoy (or boardway) side, near buoys A. and J. To those entering the "Dwasgat" it will assume a reddish colour in a line when they reach the line of the black W. A. buoy. This smaller light will be visible between the bearings of North by West 34 West round Northward to East by South.

By order of the SENATE OF THE FREE HANSE-TOWN OF BREMEN published by the
CHANCERY OF THE SENATE.
Bremen, the 10th of November 1856.

To let.
Furnished apartments, in calle Reconquista No. 138. f7.

Almanacs Estadistico.
This Almanac containing an accurate account of the extent, population, resources, &c., of every district in the State, by Justo Maeso, ex-Chief of the statistical Board, may be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. Mackner calle San Martin, or Messrs. Real y Prado, calle Santa Rosa. jan.31 c.o.

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

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

A. C. Stolz.
SHIP BROKER.
CALLE 25 DE MAYO, No. 36.

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

Merchant Vessels from Sea
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVED VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
British.						
Nov 22 bk.	Cynthia	196	Keamp	Liverpool	To Order	Liverpool
Dec 9 bk.	Favourite	277	Bulley	Liverpool	R. and J. Carlisle	Antwerp
21 bk.	Zodiac	350	J. Jarvis	Liverpool	R. & J. Carlisle	England
25 bk.	Borland	112	Lecewren	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	England
27 bk.	Venilia	334	G. Martin	Liverpool	S. Hesse & Co.	London
28 bk.	Annie Warrall	313	Grindich	Liverpool	J. Bost Brothers	Liverpool
29 bk.	Elizabeth Leath	150	Martin	Liverpool	E. B. Swanton & Co.	London
31 sp.	Raphael	303	Portland	London	S. B. Hale & Co.	London
3 bk.	James Carthy	303	Longeack	Liverpool	Carlyshire Green	Liverpool
8 bk.	Thalia	349	Trowsdale	Liverpool	C. T. Getting & Co.	East India
4 bk.	Excelsior	299	Maxwell	Liverpool	G. Temperley	Liverpool
4 bk.	Cato	237	Champion	Glasgow	T. Duguid & Co.	London
8 bk.	Weybosset	300	Hutchison	London	C. Francischi	East India
9 bk.	Hamburgen	297	Vorleidge	London	E. Stewart & Co.	England
12 bk.	Witch of the Wave	252	Hole	Hamburg	Lohmann Meyn	England
25 bk.	Lady Franklin	416	J. Knowles	Cape Verde	Martinez & Sons	Liverpool
26 bk.	Irigo	323	Sanders	Liverpool	Zimmerman & Co.	London
30 bk.	Thomas Daniel	291	Alexander	London	Hughes Brothers	England
30 bk.	Perianne	350	J. Tessem	London	Getting and Co.	London
14 bk.	Duchess	229	G. Lorraine	Cape Verde	Von Sauter and Co.	London
19 bk.	Isis	333	J. Rowley	Cape Verde	R. Twends and Co.	London
30 bk.	Rovena	105	E. Smith	Liverpool	Nicholson G. and Co.	Colossario
30 bk.	John Risson	395	J. Owen	Liverpool	K. Grierson	Liverpool
27 bk.	Leopard	310	F. Richard	Liverpool	Drablosbras	London
27 bk.	John	350	Canagan	Liverpool	R. and J. Gardie	Liverpool
5 bk.	Idalia	188	Novoricko	London	Getting and Co.	
5 bk.	Osward	188	Novoricko	London	Getting and Co.	
American.						
Dec 25 bk.	B. Penelton	338	Simpson	Sepport	Bunge & Co.	Antwerp
27 bk.	Frescott	278	L. Hallet	Boston	Zimmerman & Co.	Boston
30 bk.	Weybosset	321	Hobson	Boston	Zimmerman & Co.	Boston
Jan. 2 sp.	Celestial Breeze	431	J. Buckman	Portland	S. B. Hale & Co.	New York
3 sp.	Chase	381	Charon	Boston	S. B. Hale & Co.	New York
3 bk.	Archer	405	R. Lewis	Cape Verde	Zimmerman & Co.	London
17 bk.	Felix Parker	327	W. Parker	Hamburg	Zimmerman & Co.	London
17 bk.	Suecia	371	Feenigen	Baltimore	Zimmerman & Co.	New York
17 bk.	Tangier	333	Warren	Boston	S. B. Hale & Co.	Boston
20 bk.	G. J. Hayes	420	Silvercote	Cape York	E. E. Edwards	New York
28 bk.	California	300	Rigging	Baltimore	S. B. Hale & Co.	Boston
28 bk.	Lisle Lizzy	244	Gilbert	Boston	S. B. Hale & Co.	U. States
28 bk.	Thales	231	Penacoli	Boston	Endt Febr & Co.	U. States
12 bk.	W. A. Schraeder	243	S. Upton	Boston	D. Goodland and Co.	Boston
12 bk.	Bonning Bill	353	C. H. Small	Boston	Hale and Co.	Boston
13 bk.	Hurricane Bloat	359	A. Dabel	Richmond	Z. Frazier and Co.	Boston
13 bk.	James W. Simson	270	W. Simson	Boston	Z. Frazier and Co.	Boston
17 bk.	Gipsy	295	Malhart	New York	Arango and Co.	Boston
19 bk.	Young America	370	Porres	New York	Pohlar	Boston
21 bk.	Margaret Eliza	555	J. Strout	New York	Freyer broer	Boston
22 bk.	Sea Light	315	T. Spies	Baltimore	R. & J. G. and Co.	U. States
22 bk.	Tarquin	400	G. B. Smith	Portland	Hale and Co.	Boston
Mar. 3 sp.	James A. Cooper	560	Nickels	New Port	Cora P. and Co.	Boston
French.						
Jan. 24 bk.	Marlene	332	Hubin	Havre	Llavallo and Sons	Havre
29 bk.	Alix	419	Dumoulin	Havre	Tessierne & Co.	Havre
Feb. 5 bk.	S. Georges	231	Bernard	Bordeaux	D. Charvel	Marseilles
10 bk.	Agathe	201	Agathe	Bordeaux	Assogant	Marseilles
10 bk.	Manned	239	Rougin	Rio Janeiro	J. Lopez	Antwerp
12 bk.	Corneille	423	Bilard	Havre	Llavallo and Sons	Havre
12 bk.	S. François	334	Frenault	Havre	Honore & Lafourcade	Havre
24 bk.	S. Louis	452	Langs	Bordeaux	Soyezans	Bordeaux
27 bk.	Prosper	175	Selbitz	Caiz	Green and Co.	Boston
Mar. 3 bk.	Anna	209	Caiz	Caiz	Simon Gysler	Boston
Dutch.						
Dec. 25 bk.	Schelde	655	Reulle	Rotterdam	D. T. Visser and Co.	Antwerp
Jan. 29 bk.	Sluisdracht	211	Fuunstra	Rotterdam	Freyer Brothers	England
29 bk.	Anna Mrs. Henriette	330	Schweggen	Hamburg	Harland's and Co.	London
Feb. 25 bk.	Non-combat	613	Van Dycke	Rotterdam	Non-combat	Co. Antwerp
25 bk.	Eda Marsalee Reath	218	De Baar	Rotterdam	Visser and Co.	Antwerp
Norwegian.						
Dec. 26 bk.	Vidvingen	300	Larsen	Lisbon	J. N. Bieher and Co.	Antwerp
Feb. 27 bk.	Valkyrien	205	Selbitz	Hamburg	Guyen and Co.	London
Feb. 27 bk.	Baldier	250	Andriott	C. G. G. G.	Trousson and Co.	England
Spanish.						
Dec. 25 bk.	Morced	114	N. Maria	Malaga	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
25 bk.	Silencio	184	J. Alonzo	Pernambuco	E. Ochoa and Co.	Havana
Jan. 2 bk.	235	235	Gomez	Caiz	S. Swanton	Caiz
4 bk.	Dorinea	205	A. Pages	Barcelona	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
4 bk.	Junilla	214	J. Pages	Barcelona	E. Ochoa & Co.	Havana
10 bk.	Louise	152	Almida	Barcelona	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
10 bk.	Victoria	242	F. Masas	Pernambuco	E. Ochoa and Co.	Havana
Feb 13 bk.	Cacique	220	Paraguaya	Paraguaya	Martinez and Sons	Havana
15 bk.	Adelina	294	J. Ora	Barcelona	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
17 bk.	Muana	218	A. Pages	Barcelona	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
20 bk.	India	170	L. Pages	Rio Janeiro	Ochoa and Co.	Havana
22 bk.	Floresta	212	J. Pá	Rio Janeiro	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
23 bk.	Pirro	212	Guaralida	Cape Verde	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
25 bk.	Christina	180	W. Roche	Barcelona	Zimmerman and Co.	Havana
25 bk.	Emprendedor	344	J. Martinez	Barcelona	Meyrolles	Havana
25 bk.	Procer	148	Nillet	Mon evitico	Ochoa and Co.	Havana
Mar. 1 bk.	Pedro Antonio	200	B. Oza	Bordeaux	Llavallo and Sons	Havana
Brazilian.						
Jan. 2 bk.	Genrosa	300	Lagoa	Bahia	A. F. Ramos	Brazils
Feb. 20 bk.	Genro 5o.	225	De Almeida	Pernambuco	Arango and Co.	Brazils
21 bk.	Cascado	224	De Myra	Paraguaya	Mendoza	Brazils
24 bk.	Castro 3o.	235	J. C. Ruzgo	Montevideo	Order	Brazils
24 bk.	Castro 3o.	304	C. T. Laverda	Muyvidero	Dacosta broer.	Brazils
Sardinian.						
Dec. 30 bk.	Rosita	536	Quirola	Genoa	Viale and Co.	Antwerp
Jan. 20 bk.	Genia Linotha	243	Genoa	Genoa	J. Swanton	England
Feb. 7 bk.	Baldifina	250	J. B. Sobri	Bahia	Bale and Co.	England
28 bk.	Zelina	300	Pozzo	Cape Verde	B. Delino	Llavallo and Sons
28 bk.	Giovanni	200	Pontrillo	Llavallo and Sons		
National.						
Dec. 30 bk.	Rio Plata	210	Van Harten	Cape Verde	Deejean and Co.	Antwerp
Feb. 20 bk.	Adelheid	300	D. Spille	Cape Verde	Deejean and Co.	Antwerp
Hamburg.						
Jan. 20 bk.	Martha Allen	295	Wagner	Antwerp	J. B. Vignal	London
25 bk.	Emma & Louise	355	H. Poll	Hamburg	Schmidt Grome & Co.	England
Feb. 20 bk.	Olinda	250	Wagner	Hamburg	Eiberand Co.	London
21 bk.	Anna Maria Siel	570	Gardner	Hamburg	Bunge B. and Co.	Antwerp
21 bk.	Olinda	250	Massen	Hamburg	Bunge B. and Co.	Antwerp
Futch.						
Mar. 4 bk.	Catharina Hermann	125	D. B. Visser	Rotterdam	Visser and Co.	
Portuguese.						
Feb. 12 bk.	Relhappago	290	Olveira	Hamburg	Freyer Brothers	England
Jerusalem.						
Feb. 10 bk.	Julia	245	Cassinger	Pernambuco	A. F. Ramos	
Oldenburg.						
Feb. 7 bk.	Felix	165	E. H. Leek	Bremen	Fein and Co.	England
Swedish.						
Feb. 23 bk.	Franzen	416	Ferastus	Havre	A Van Praet	
Neeklenburg.						
Feb. 24 bk.	Paul Jense	250	Langs	Antwerp	Bieber and Co.	London
Danish.						
Feb. 7 bk.						