

Gibraltar Chronicle

AND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

No. 7789.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1863.

Vol. LI.

All Public Acts appearing in this Chronicle, signed by the Proper Authorities, are to be considered as Official and obeyed as such.
By Command of his Excellency the GOVERNOR,
S. FREELING, Colonial Secretary.

From the Government Observatory—Height above the Sea, 50 feet.—January 7.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the 24 hours ending 9 o'clock this morning.

Hour.	BAROMETER, corrected to Temperature 32°	HYGROM. Humidity. Sat. being 100.	THERMOMETER, In the Shade.	At the Signal Station.		RAIN. 25 feet above Ground.
				WIND.	WEATHER.	
Three P.M.	29.774	87	57.1	S.W. 9	r.	From Aug. 20. 5.543 Last 24 hours..... '350
Nine A.M.	29.946	69	47.3	W.N.W. 3	c.	Total.. 5.893

The extremes of Temperature in the shade during the 24 hours were—Max. 60.8; Min. 46.3.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTICES FOR JANUARY 8.

SUN	GUNFIRE.	Nineteenth day of the Moon.
Rises.....7h. 13m. Sets.....5h. 0m.	Morning 6h. 15m. Evening 5h. 35m.	High Water at Waterport at 3h. 27m. P.M.

SPAIN.

The abolition of passports by the Spanish Government does great credit to General O'Donnell, and is a sure sign of the moral as well as material progress of that country. From the 1st of January next foreigners entering Spain will not be obliged to produce their "tickets of leave" certified by Spanish Consuls on the frontier, nor consequently to pay the heavy fine hitherto required by those functionaries for a run across the border. A foreigner meaning to spend some time in a town will still have to prove his identity by a declaration signed by two persons residing there, specifying the place he came from and the object of his journey. Spanish subjects liable to be called to the conscription will, when going abroad, have to deposit 80*l.* as security for their service when called upon, or to procure a substitute in case they do not return.—Correspondence of the *Times*.

AMERICA.

The *Times*' correspondent in the Southern Confederacy sends the following portraits of the Southern Generals:—

General Lee is, I believe, between 50 and 60 years of age, but wears his years well, and strikes you as the incarnation of health and endurance, as he rears his erect, soldierlike form from his seat by the fireside to greet courteously the stranger. His manner is calm and stately, his presence impressive and imposing, his dark-brown eyes remarkably direct and honest as they meet you fully and firmly, and inspire plenary confidence. The shape and type of the head a little resemble Garibaldi's, but the features are those of a much handsomer man. On the rare occasions when he smiles, and on the still rarer occasions when he laughs heartily, disclosing a fine unbroken row of white firm-set teeth, the confidence and sympathy which he inspires are irresistible. A child thrown among a knot of strangers would be inevitably drawn to General Lee first in the company, and would run to claim his protection. The voice is fine and deep, but slightly monotonous in its tone. Altogether, the most winning attribute of the General is his unaffected childlike guilelessness. It is very rare that a man of his age, conversant with important events, and thrown to the surface of mighty convulsions, retains the impress of a simple ingenuous nature to so eminent a degree. It is impossible to converse with him for ten minutes without perceiving how deeply he has meditated upon all the possible eventualities

of the campaign in Virginia, and how sound and well-considered are the positions which he advances. It is obvious that the most entire and trusting confidence is placed in General Lee by his subordinate officers, whose respect and affection he seems thoroughly to have won.

General Lee has three sons in the army—the one a General, under General J. E. B. Stuart; the second a Colonel; the third, a lad of 18, who is a private attached to one of the batteries of General Jackson's corps. In reference to the last, General Lee told me a story which seemed to me, for the first and only time during many conversations, to have elicited from the narrator faint traces of emotion. Most certainly it was difficult to listen to the story without one's self experiencing such emotion. It appears that at the most critical moment of the battle of Sharpsburg, when General Lee was ordering up every gun to meet the heavy masses of Federal artillery pressing on the centre, he observed a single gun harnessed and ready for action, the sole survivor of a battery which had been engaged earlier in the day, and had been roughly handled by the Federals. General Lee immediately ordered the gun to the front. As it passed to the front, coming close to the spot where General Lee was standing, he recognised in the postillion mounted on the leading horses his young son. The boy turned and smiled brightly on his father, exclaiming, "So I see that you are sending us in again." It is a pleasure to add that, although slightly wounded, the boy lived to come safely out of the terrible engagement.

At a distance of seven miles from General Lee's head-quarters, near the little village of Bunker-hill, were the head-quarters of the hero of heroes of this struggle, General "Stonewall" Jackson. We had been taught to expect a morose, reserved, distant reception. We found the most genial, courteous, and forthcoming of companions. A bright, piercing, blue eye, a slightly aquiline nose, a thin, tall, sinewy frame, "made all over of pinwire," a great disregard of dress and appearance,—these are the characteristics of General Jackson's exterior. There is also about him a very direct and honest look. The disappointing circumstance is, that his voice, which is rapid in its utterance, is weak and unimpressive. Passionately attached to the Valley of Virginia, which has for so long been the principal scene of his achievements, idolised by the inhabitants of Winchester and of the Valley, General Jackson has acquired such a fame in that entire neighbourhood that it is sad to think what would happen if the one life round which such prestige clings should yield to a stray bullet or to the chance of disease. Sinewy and wiry as the General seems, it is impossible not to fancy that he is wearing himself terribly by his restless sleepless activity, by his midnight marches, and by the asceticism of his life. The respect and consciousness of his presence, and what that presence means, exhibited by his staff, impressed me very strongly, and seemed to exceed the respect exhibited towards

General Lee. He spoke a few hearty words of admiration of General Lee, saying that he never should wish to serve under an abler commander. But his heartiest and most enthusiastic utterances were in admiration of the cathedral edifices of England, and notably of York Minster. He dwelt with great animation upon the vibration of the air produced by the deep notes of the organ in York Minster, and which he had never heard equalled elsewhere. It is rare to find in a Presbyterian such appreciation and admiration of cathedral magnificence.

NEW YORK, DEC. 20, Morning.—It is asserted that Mr. Seward has resigned, but no official statement has been published. The *New York Herald* contains a rumour that General Burnside had resigned, but that his resignation was not accepted. The official reports state that the Federal loss in the battle at Fredericksburg amounted to 1,400 killed and 8,000 wounded. The Confederate General Lee has officially reported his loss at 1,800 killed and wounded. The Confederate Generals Thomas, Cobb and Gregg are killed. Northern accounts state that the Confederates have captured Kingston, North Carolina, with 500 prisoners and 11 pieces of artillery. The Southern journals, announcing the capture of Kingston by the Confederates, add that they were obliged to retire from the town, the Federal bombardment having greatly injured it. The Federals are advancing from Kingston in the direction of Goldensborough and Weldon. Fighting was going on in the vicinity of Corinth, Mississippi. The Confederates had made a demonstration against Harper's Ferry, but were repulsed. General Butler has ordered that all persons who have registered themselves as enemies to the United States can, if they desire, go within the Confederate lines and not return. They may take personal luggage only not exceeding \$50 value. General Butler has ordered a further assessment of the cotton brokers for support of the poor. An order has also been issued by General Butler that no person be allowed to land from any vessel arriving at New Orleans without taking the oath of allegiance. The public meeting at New York is postponed until the report of the Committee of Inquiry in the Senate on the battle of Fredericksburg has been published. The House of Representatives has passed a resolution instructing the Committee upon Naval Affairs to consider whether letters of marque should not be issued for the capture of the *Alabama*. The Senate has passed the Army Appropriation Bill, amounting to \$731,000,000, for the support of the army until June, 1864.

Times.

LATEST NOVELTY.—The New York papers boast of an invention which will destroy iron-clads, the most impregnable of them being as unprotected against it as a wooden vessel against a 500lb. ball. The inventor is an engineer in the pay of the Government—has been in the Naval Engineer corps for years, and while attached to the man-of-war *Kearsarge*, in the Mediterranean, conceived the idea which is to revolutionize even the latest modes of naval warfare. The gentleman alluded to was recalled from the Mediterranean, and arrived some weeks ago. He visited the Navy Department, and laid before a somewhat incredulous Board the nature of his extraordinary plan. His scheme is to get a fair and impartial trial, and an iron-clad man-of-war now in course of construction has been turned over to him that he may have his machine fixed to his satisfaction. The inventor is First Assistant-Engineer James W. Whittaker, of New Jersey. He entered the navy in 1857, and made his first cruise in the steam corvette *Brooklyn* in 1859. He is considered a clever professional man by his compeers, some of whom, however, doubt the value of his invention, which is said to be a torpedo.

AN OLD FRIEND IN A NEW PLACE.—Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, has been appointed Commissioner of Horses in the Federal States. His first official act was to go to the Army of the Potomac under Burnside. There he inquired fully into the health of the horses, and has adopted a new system to check the mortality among them.

ITALY.

A letter from Caprera of the 26th December says:—

"The *Sardagna*, having Garibaldi on board, arrived here in safety. The General's bed was let down into a boat, and in that way conveyed to the shore. The General, who had not suffered during the passage,

again beheld his rude rocks with pleasure. The two surgeons in ordinary and M. Occhipinti carried the bed to the General's residence and deposited it in the small chamber on the ground-floor of the house. Thus Garibaldi, after an absence of four months, again saw his dear Caprera. It was on the 22d, at eight in the morning, that he arrived. At ten o'clock, after the wound had been dressed, Garibaldi ordered his bed to be taken out of doors, and himself to be so carried through his grounds in order to once more look upon his fields, his vines, and his olive trees. He is carried about in that way twice a day. These little excursions in the mild air of Caprera have already contributed greatly to improve his moral and physical condition. He is delighted that he decided on returning to his solitary home, where he can at least breathe the air freely. It snowed a little at Caprera on the day of his arrival. On the following day the snow was more abundant; at present there is a mild autumn temperature. The wound is going on well. The foot is now scarcely swelled, and the rheumatic pains are no longer felt. Christmas-day was a fête around his bed. The snow and frost in the evening admitted of sherbets being prepared, the first assuredly which were ever made in the midst of those rocks."

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 30th of December, says:—"A letter from Toulon explains the cause of the delay of the sailing of the screw transport *Seine*, with troops and military stores, for Cochin China. The captain had received instructions from the Minister of Marine to make the necessary preparations to take on board, on his arrival at Alexandria, a battalion of 1,000 men, composed of negroes of Darfour, which Said Pasha of Egypt offered the Emperor for his expedition to Mexico. They are old, well trained troops, sufficiently brave, and not liable to be affected by hot weather or fever, which qualities will give them an immense advantage over the Mexican guerillas."

ENGLAND.

The *Times* of the 31st, in its review of the past year, has the following on the feeling in England towards the combatants in North America:—

The memory of the year which ends this day will hereafter be chiefly associated with the American civil war, and with its consequences at home. The disastrous suspension of the great industry of Lancashire would of itself have directed universal attention to the violent interruption of the supply of cotton; and, even if Englishmen had been disinterested spectators of the conflict, the character of the belligerents, and the nature of their complicated quarrel would sufficiently have accounted for the excitement of passions and sympathies which have in some instances degenerated into misplaced but excusable partisanship. Identity of language confers a domestic vividness and reality on the principles and prettexts by which both the hostile Republics account for the bitterness of their internecine struggle, and the questions which are really or apparently involved in the controversy are of themselves of paramount importance. The tendencies of Democracy, the evils of slavery, the legal rights of Governments, and the legitimacy of resistance have been discussed with unwonted vehemence, as issues which seemed about to be determined by the fortune of war; but collateral disputes on the actual meaning and purpose of the contest have added little to the completeness of Lord Russell's early statement, that the North was fighting for empire and the South for independence. The causes of a war are generally distinguishable from its practical objects, and they have little bearing on its ultimate results. Astute interpretations of the Constitution of 1787 possess but a feeble interest for the observer who seeks to learn, not whether the Southern Confederacy ought to have been established, but whether it will succeed in resisting the power of the North. The wishes of neutral foreigners during an alien struggle ought to be absolutely subordinate to observation and probable induction; yet it was impossible that the American war should be regarded by England with the dispassionate calmness of a naturalist engaged in the study of some physical process. One numerous party had converted the triumphant progress of the United States into the symbol of a political faith, while their extreme opponents regarded with distasteful jealousy the apparent success of Democratic institutions. Although the community is unanimously averse to slavery, the majority understood that the Federalists were not fighting for the freedom of the negro; but an active section of philanthropists willingly assumed that the North was more or less consciously engaged in the cause of abolition. If the dominant faction of Republicans could have suppressed its insane antipathy to England, a preponderance of friendly wishes, if not of sanguine anticipations, would have permanently inclined to the North. Indignation at unprovoked abuse, only mitigated by contempt, has, perhaps, caused Englishmen to appreciate more readily the heroic energy of the Confederates, as they have won victory after victory over an enemy immeasurably superior in all the resources of war except in the moral and military qualities of statesmen, of generals, of officers, and of soldiers. The Government has only obeyed the general feeling of the country in abstaining from direct or indirect interference in the quarrel, but no crisis in modern times has been so anxiously watched, nor has any European war or revolution so seriously affected the interests of England.

The Parliamentary Session and the position of the Ministry is thus referred to :—

The Parliamentary Session had raised few political questions ; and in its results it had only determined the prolongation of public confidence in Lord Palmerston's Government. In foreign affairs the national policy of non-interference and of goodwill seems to become partially appreciated in Europe, and perhaps it may ultimately live down the furious prejudice of America. Italy already prefers the respect and friendly equality of England to the capricious patronage of France ; and the selection of an English Prince for the vacant throne by the unanimous population of Greece proves that quiet and unaggressive strength, combined with jealous maintenance of freedom, may impress even Oriental imaginations as forcibly as the military ostentation of despots and of conquerors. The prudent refusal of the Greek crown, even if it is not followed by the surrender of the Ionian Protectorate, ought in some degree to appease the jealousies which the unexpected proof of English influence may not unnaturally have excited. Towards Federal America the conduct of England has been systematically just, and even delicately considerate. The markets of the Empire have been freely open to both belligerents, and the Northern Federation, possessing the exclusive command of the sea, has profited far more largely than the South by the trade in munitions of war. The resolute indifference of the Federalists has perhaps been in some degree facilitated by a profound contempt for irrational and childish injustice. It cannot, however, be denied that, with the exception of a few paradoxical theorists, and of the small faction which vents its anger through Mr. Bright, the misconduct of the North, and the military qualities of the Confederate army have produced a general sympathy with the cause of Southern Independence. The Secession which was at first universally regarded as illegal and inexpedient, has justified itself by heroic perseverance, and by the fact of its continued existence.

DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.—The following information, on this subject, was afforded by Mr. Gladstone, at a meeting in Chester :—

He said that the bulk of the cotton manufacture was carried on in a region comprised within 27 Unions, their population being somewhat beyond 2,000,000, and the rated value of that portion of the property which was subject to rates was above £5,500,000. Certain portions of the manufacture were, however, carried on beyond the limits of this area, the most considerable probably being in Glasgow, but the distress generally would be less severe in proportion as the district was less exclusively dependent on the cotton industry ; yet even in these places much had been suffered and much had been done, and, as an instance of the liberality of some of the millowners, he might mention that in Glasgow a single firm had been supporting its workpeople at a charge representing £12,000 a-year. He might probably, not be wrong in adding to the great Lancashire and Cheshire district 1-10th of the outlying districts, as far as contraction and loss of wages were concerned, and from 1-10th to 1-20th as far as regards actual want and necessity for special aid. The number of persons employed in cotton manufacture in the whole country appeared to be little, if at all, short of 400,000. Of these, one-half were wholly unemployed, 3-8ths or thereabouts were on short time, and less than 1-8th were fully employed. The loss of weekly wages of this population was about £150,000, or at the rate of nearly £8,000,000 a-year, and with the loss of wages in trades directly subsidiary to the cotton manufacture and depending upon its extent, it was impossible to be estimated at less than £12,000,000 a-year—probably a good deal more. Such a loss told in a sensible degree upon the revenue of the state, for it must be roughly estimated that each man in this country contributed an eighth of his income towards public revenue. Upon the whole he thought the present annual rate of loss to the revenue in consequence of the cotton famine, was 1½ millions or thereabouts, and that the actual loss for the current financial year, during which the distress has been growing to what, as he fondly trusted, was its *maximum*, would be more than one million.

LOSS OF DR. LIVINGSTON'S STEAMER, THE "PIONEER."
—A few hours before the *Briton* left the Cape news arrived by telegraph that Dr. Livingston's steamer, the *Pioneer*, had been lost. No particulars were given.

Cape and Natal News.

GERMANY.

"The relations between the two great Powers of Germany," says the *Nord*, "have for some time past taken a character of bitterness and open hostility which seems to portend serious conflicts. The dissent is sometimes upon material questions, and sometimes upon matters of internal legislation. The Prussian government, after having renounced the important part which placed it at the head of political and material progress in Germany, is embarrassed by the antecedents of the liberal policy followed by the men whom it has succeeded. The popularity of Austria has increased by all that Prussia has lost. There results from this a certain irritation which is however not shared by the two reigning families, as the recent visit of the Prince Royal of Prussia to Vienna proves. We

in no way accept the exaggerated reports in circulation on that subject."

The heavy gale and rain-storm, of yesterday, has delayed the arrival of the overland post, and, up to the hour of going to press, the mail has not reached the Garrison ; we have, consequently, no later news from abroad than that published yesterday.

GIBRALTAR GAS COMPANY.

EXCHANGE ROOMS.

6th January, 1863.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders holden this day as above,

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman proceeded to read the letter from Ten Shareholders, dated 31st December, 1862, and explained that the Directors could not, in their notice convening the Meeting, insert the object as stated by the Ten Shareholders, inasmuch as, on the 31st December, there was no point at issue between the Directors of the Gas Company and the Commissioners for lighting the City.

It was then proposed by Mr. Aitken and seconded by Dr. Trenerry—

"That the Directors do read to the Meeting the correspondence which has lately passed between the Directors of the Gas Company and the Commissioners for lighting the City."

This was accordingly done ; and the several letters which were addressed to the Commissioners since January, 1859, relative to the renewal of Contracts with the Commissioners, were also read ; whereupon it was proposed by Captain Blair and seconded by Dr. Trenerry—

"That this Meeting, having heard the explanation of the Directors, and having heard read the correspondence between the Commissioners for lighting and the Directors on the subject of the discontinuance of Gas for the Public Lamps, while it cannot but express its regret that the said Commissioners should have adopted the extreme course they have pursued, fully approves the action of the Directors."

Proposed by Mr. Bassadone and seconded by Mr. Aitken—

"That a deputation, consisting of the Chairman and two of the Directors, be requested to wait upon his Excellency the GOVERNOR, with the view to entering into a full explanation of the whole matter relative to the subject of the recent discontinuance of Gas for the Public Lamps."

Proposed by Mr. Power and seconded by Mr. Playa—

"That a copy of the proceedings of this Meeting be sent to his Excellency the GOVERNOR and published in the *Gibraltar Chronicle*."

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting then separated.

J. MACKINTOSH,

Chairman.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the election of persons eligible as Elders of the Catholic Church in this City, for the present year 1863, will take place, under the existing regulations, on Saturday morning, the 10th instant, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at the Public Room of the Exchange, when and where persons qualified to vote are requested to attend, or to send their nomination tickets, authenticated by their signatures.

Further particulars, if required, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Elders of the Catholic Church,

PETER AMIGO,

Member and Secretary.

5th January.

AVISO.

Se hace saber por el presente que las elecciones de personas elegibles para Ancianos de la Iglesia Católica de esta Ciudad, en el presente año 1863, tendrán lugar, según el reglamento vigente, el Sábado 10 del corriente mes, entre 11 y 12 del día, en la Sala Común de la Bolsa, donde y en cuya hora las personas calificadas para votar se servirán asistir, ó mandar sus papeletas de nombramiento, autenticadas con sus firmas.

Cualquier otro informe que se necesite podrá obtenerse acudiendo al infrascrito.

De órden de la Junta de Ancianos de la Iglesia Católica,

PEDRO AMIGO,

Vocal Secretario.

5 Enero.

PACKETS EXPECTED.

From Southampton—*Perd*, on the 9th.
From Malta—*Delta*, on the 12th.

GENERAL RETURN
OF THE WINES EXPORTED FROM XERES DURING THE
YEAR OF 1862.

Exporters.	Arrobes.	Exporters.	Arrobes.
Gonzalez, Dubosc & Co.	162,795 $\frac{3}{4}$	Isasi & Co.	16,289
(In liquidation.)		Mateos & Azopardo.	15,810
Peter Domecq	101,772 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peter A. Rivero & Sons	15,450
Manuel Misa	92,479 $\frac{3}{4}$	Joseph C. Gordon.	15,439 $\frac{3}{4}$
Patrick Garvey	88,223 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cramp, Suter & Co.	15,431 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pemartin & Co.	81,079	Peter Lopez Villegas.	14,411 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frederick Wm. Cosens.	69,752 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lacoste & Capdepon.	10,944 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Haurie & Nephew.	47,954 $\frac{1}{2}$	Joseph de Paul.	10,545
Joseph A. de Agreda.	29,612	Adolphe Capdepon.	7,703 $\frac{1}{2}$
Damian de Goñi.	27,285 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gordon, Beigbeder, Bros.	6,765
Manuel Pareja.	25,879	Thomas Methold Waters	4,530
Manuel Ponce de Leon		Noble, Brothers.	4,380
y Villavicencio.	25,036 $\frac{3}{4}$	Manuel Rubio	3,600
Mathiesen, Furlong & Co.	24,413	Parada & Tejo	2,880
Mackenzie & Co.	24,328 $\frac{3}{4}$	Manuel Francis Paul.	315
Wisdom & Warter.	20,518 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Francis Victor & Co.	18,070 $\frac{3}{4}$	Total.	983,696

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Members and Subscribers of the Calpe Hunt will be held at the Garrison Racket and Billiard Club at 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

B. F. SCHREIBER,
Treasurer, C. H.

ARRIVALS reported up to 10 o'clock this day.

ON THE 6TH.

Bremen brig Martha, F. Schilling, 70 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee for Constantinople—(cleared).
Spanish steamer Pensamiento, J. Leal, 11 hours from Malaga, with wine for Gibraltar, cons. to Messrs. J. Onetti & Sons.

ON THE 7TH.

Spanish steamer Cid, N. Vallspinosa, 1 day from Malaga and $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour from Algeciras, with sugar, &c., for Gibraltar, cons. to the Widow Marin & Sons.
And 1 lateen craft from the West. coast, with sundries.

CLEARANCES reported up to 10 o'clock this day.

ON THE 7TH.

British brig Amphion, J. Cornwell, in ballast for Huelva.
Oldenburg brigantine Societat, D. Hartzog, with coffee for Trieste.

SIGNAL REPORT.

January 7, twelve o'clock noon.—H. M. screw line-of-battle ship London left at 8:30 this morning for the West and the steam-transport Megara at 9:15 in the opposite direction.

The brig Charity passed from W. to E. this morning.

**SOCIETE DE BATEAUX A VAPEUR ENTRE LA
BELGIQUE ET LE LEVANT.**

STEAM
FOR MALTA, SYRA, SMYRNA, CONSTANTINOPLE
AND ODESSA.



THE BELGIAN STEAMER

"MARIE DE BRABANT,"

VAN DIEPENDAHL, Commander, is expected from Antwerp on or about the 10th instant, and will leave for the abovementioned ports as soon as possible after arrival.

Consignees of Goods per said steamer are requested to have some person in attendance at the Wharf to receive their respective property, which will be landed for their account and risk; and no claim for damage to packages will be noticed after their removal from the Wharf, the steamer's liability then ceasing conformably with the conditions of Bills of Lading. Holders of Bills of Lading of Goods "to order," will please present them to the undersigned.

For freight or passage, apply to

Irish Town, 5th January.

Y. BERGEL,
Agent.

**LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN
SCREW STEAMERS.**



PERSIAN.
ARABIAN.
EGYPTIAN.
ITALIAN.
GRECIAN.
SYRIAN.
SICILIAN.
VENETIAN.
CRIMEAN.

CALPE.
CAIRO.
IONIA.
RHONE.
DANUBE.
TIBER.
EUPHRATES.
MILAN.
ALBANIAN.

CORINTHIAN.
MÆANDER.
BÆOTIA.
FRANKFORT.
BRAGANZA.
DOURO.
DALMATIAN.
CASTILIAN.
CATALONIAN.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FOR GENOA, LEGHORN & NAPLES.

The "MILAN," Captain BROOKING, to-morrow.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARVER, BROTHERS,
Tuckey's Lane, 7th January. Agents.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF
STEAMERS**

BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, ITALY, SICILY AND TURKEY,

CALLING AT

GIBRALTAR.



MOROCCO.. Capt. LANGLANDS.
MARATHON " M'ARTHUR.
OLYMPUS.. " J. R. BELL.
HECLA..... " INGLIS.
ATLAS..... " DUBBINS.
OSTRICH... " BRYCE.

KEDAR..... Capt. HOCKLY.
PALESTINE " MARTYN.
BALBEC..... " KELLY.
BRITISH QUEEN HARRISON.
STROMBOLI " SMALL.
HERON.... " DAVIES.

SIDON..... Captain M'MICKAN.

**FOR GENOA, LEGHORN, NAPLES, CORFU,
ANCONA AND TRIESTE.**

The "MARATHON"

is expected from Liverpool on or about the 12th instant.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The "KEDAR"

is expected from the Eastward on or about the 13th instant.

The above steamers have handsome and comfortable cabin accommodation, and carry Stewardesses.

*** Consignees of Goods per said Steamers are requested to attend at the Wharf to receive their respective property which will be landed for their account and risk.

For freight or passage, plans of cabins, and for further information apply to

MIDDLETON, MACKINTOSH & BLAND.

NAVEGACION E INDUSTRIA.



EL PAQUETE DE VAPOR ESPAÑOL

CID,

su Capitan Dn. NICOLAS VALLSPINOSA, saldrá el Viérnes 9 de Enero, á las 5 de la tarde, admitiendo Cargo y Pasajeros para MÁLAGA, ALMERIA, CARTAGENA, ALICANTE, VALENCIA, BARCELONA y MARSELLA.

Se despacha por

Gibraltar 6 de Enero 1863.

VIUDA DE MARIN É HIJOS.

Supplement