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(No. 1492.)

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It was generally expected that the death of Nicholas would give a more pacific aspect to the deadly struggle, but such has not been the immediate effect. The warlike operations in and before Sebastopol, are going on with increased energy; whilst the prospects of the negotiations at Vienna are spoken of with much reserve and some apparent distrust. On this all engrossing topic, we confine the following from the *London Times* of the 9th April.

The accounts of the engagement in the lines before Sebastopol fought in the night of the 22d of March have now reached us from our own source of information, from Lord Raglan's despatch, published in a supplementary *Gazette*, and from General Buller's report. If we compare the latter with War. We shall endeavour to extract from these reports a more connected version of the scene which was witnessed on the 22d. The Russians first fell, with a force of 15 battalions of 1,000 men each, moving in two columns, upon the head of the angle which the French are driving forwards on the right of the Mameluk. The attack was made with French shouts and extraordinary, and General Canrobert states that the French were driven back on the left flank of the parallel. The Russians, however, succeeded at last in forcing a passage on the left of the parallel, and then, having taken their then passed along the parallel till they came to the British right, where it is considered the heaviest fighting took place. The British of the 77th and 97th Regiments (British) occupied this position, and, though severely wounded, were gallantly repulsed the attack at the point of the bayonet, in which the 7th Fusiliers and the 34th, who distinguished bravery, was unappreciated. While this combat was going on upon the right, the enemy made a desperate attempt to our second parallel on the left, calling the Green Hill attack, and they likewise reached our mortar battery on the left front of our right attack. Fortunately, Lieut. Col. Tylden, of the Engineers, succeeded in bringing up great prompt detachments of those fine regiments, the 7th Fusiliers and the 34th, which had been at work hard by, and these troops advanced with so much steadiness and resolution that the Russians were speedily and firmly pitched over the parapet, with little firing on our part. The loss of these regiments was about 20 men killed and 100 wounded; but it is feared that Lieut. Col. Kelly of the 34th, who in Lord Raglan only reports as missing, was in fact killed, and Captain Brown, a son of Lord Kilmaine, was mortally wounded. Meanwhile, the French, who had retired on their reserves, rallied with great energy, fell upon the enemy, and drew him back so far towards the Mameluk that he was enabled to rally and destroy nearly all the ambulances or rifle pits. It is in this part of the engagement that General Buller's despatches were despatched more particularly referred, and, although great numbers of lives were sacrificed on both sides, the result of this struggle seems to be that the relative position of both armies is precisely what it was before. This, however, was one of unusual magnitude and importance. The Russian General had brought eight battalions of fresh troops to the town expressly to make it, and they evidently hoped to carry the approaches directed against the Mameluk Tower, which this attempt they utterly failed, and the loss they sustained was undoubtedly very great.

In an ordinary siege, in which the garrison of the town is numerically weaker than the besieging army, the success obtained by the Russians in these repeated attacks would be a serious injury to the defence of the place. In this case, however, the Russians have conducted their defence as if both their own and their stores of war were abundant, which they are not, so long as they can be replenished from the depot of the army in the interior of the Crimea. Hence, although we have no doubt that the loss of the enemy in all these contents has been far greater than that of the allies, we are altogether entitled to continue them for the purpose of harassing the operations of the enemy, and of weakening the assaults. Here, again, the only condition of success is that it is more common for the besiegers to harass and exhaust the garrison than for the garrison to inflict the most of

annoyance on the besiegers. But the Russian go still further; as though they have in no instance succeeded in wresting from us or destroying any fortified portion of our works, it is admitted that on this and several other occasions they penetrated into them, they ran along the rear of our parallels, surprised the men in the trenches with a superior force, and were very difficult to get an obstinate resistance. We cannot regret any instance in which as much has been done by any portion of the British army against the Russian lines, probably because our Generals are averse to risk their men in those ineffective contests, but the success appears for the moment to have resolved their minds upon the attack and defence of the Mameluk. It is true that the Russian, from the position, and would enable us, if in our possession, to command a part of the town and the Mameluk. If we were to attempt to do so with any prospect of success, that position must be taken; and the extreme energy and vigour with which we have been enabled to ward off our attacks on this point seem to imply a consciousness that the fact of Sebastopol turning out to be a point of battle. The more it is to be regretted that our engineers, used as they have never done, are the impediment to the success of the hands of the enemy. The engagement on the night of the 22d of March must, however, again have shown us that, though we may be outnumbered, we are not to be beaten, and that attack, though partially successful at first, and afterwards repulsed. Will General Canrobert, with his own gallant troops supported, if necessary, by the British forces in front of our attack, follow up this advantage, and make an important use of the position he has already attained to carry, by main force and by regular approaches? We hope to learn within a very few days, but it is certain that no more time has been lost, but that the attack has been resumed with equal vigour on our side. Already the fire of the shells and rockets has become far more constant and effective against the town, and a very short time might be long the siege operations in a crisis, or to determine the allied forces to have recourse to other means of carrying on the campaign.

The *Times* Correspondent, under date Constantinople March 22, writes as follows:—

It seems now pretty well understood that the Emperor of the French has either abandoned or is about to bring his projected visit to the East. Great disappointment is, of course, felt by those who anticipated amusement or excitement from the presence of the Imperial pair. All kinds of stories have been about as to the ceremonial to be observed, and though, of course, for the most part inventions, yet they testify to the interest excited by the expected event. What is more, it is not to be expected that the first visit, whether he should give his name to the Empress, have been gravely discussed and decided upon by the Emperor. But among serious politicians there is a general feeling of relief at the possibility of his going to the East, and it is thought the Porte has made every preparation to receive him with the same splendour as to be prepared for the Emperor, yet it is most certain that the Turks regard him as the most powerful man in the East, and a powerful force in Turkish waters, and the most powerful man in the present age has soon, would be too powerful and too important to be looked upon as a mere figure-head, and they respect to an allied Sovereign. The probability is that the Christian population may be more than ever attached to the Emperor; but, whatever be the result of the visit to the East, it is certain that we think that nothing but disadvantage to them selves as a race can come of the whole proceeding. The death of Nicholas is no visit at such a time opinions are divided,

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

ADVERTISEMENTS received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the *Argentine* office. According to the rates of insertion, and such subject each subsequent insertion.—NOTICE from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, and notices to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficial Societies, &c.—GRATIS.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

(Established in 1826.)

but the general impression is, that the Emperor would, by his presence in the Crimea, make himself too far responsible for the fruitless success of operations which it is known will be long and laborious, even though the issue be not doubtful.

The purchase of mules and ponies for the approaching campaign proceeds with fair success. Major Fellows, of the 11th Hussars, has obtained a large number from Ismid, and is about to visit Messina for the purpose of obtaining a still greater supply. The number of boats said to be required for the land transport is 40,000, of which 15,000 have yet to be brought. No less than 200 tons of gun powder will be necessary for the use of the British army alone. It is true that our force will contain a large proportion of cavalry, but that arm has suffered less than the infantry, and the Government has been obliged to purchase in the Crimea 5,000 acres. But though a considerable quantity of vigour seems to have been inspired in the ranks of the British troops, and it is probable that the British army will once again be placed in a position which will give it the pride of their country, yet there is no doubt that time will be necessary to make the due preparations for the campaign. The fact that one of our large transport ships will only furnish forage for two days to the immediate neighbourhood of the front shows on how large a scale are the contemplated operations. The Russian Government has not yet put any advantages in the supply of its troops, but uses, which it has ruthlessly makes use of. The whole supply of certain districts are at an end, on account of the cars and sledges having been taken for the war. The results are seen in the reinforcements which their armies receive, and the losses which they suffer in the Crimea.

On the 17th 15,000 men entered the town, and the same day about 18,000 crossed the Tchernya towards Balaclava.

The weather here is once more fine, and the streets full of people. The general sickness which prevails throughout the town towards the Mameluk, which, however, only makes them more desirous to escape from their close and unwholesome quarters. The Sweet Waters of Asia, will now begin to be frequented on Fridays by the Turkish ladies, and by the Europeans whose curiosity draws to the spot. The number of children to be seen on every side is astonishing, and the anticipations relative to the decrease of the Turkish race certainly cannot apply to the Christian and Levantine inhabitants of the capital. Polyglot babies, playing and quarrelling in four or five languages, through every walk in the neighbourhood, indicate great fruitfulness of the race of the European population.

The Turkish contingent is to be recruited chiefly among the Christians of Egypt and Macedonia. This may perhaps be the commencement of a military system for Turkey. The admission of Christians to the right and duty of bearing arms is the first step towards the completion of that system, which is called the Christianization. It is a reform which would carry with it every other, and without it no Tanzimat or reformation of any kind is possible. In a Christian village, eight miles from Beles, and almost within sight of the capital, the Christians have been expelled from their houses by a state of armed Turks, and compelled to take refuge in the mountains. If this is the case, the Constantinople, it may be guessed what is the state of things in Macedonia and the heart of Asia. The Sultan, however, as a Muslim, but Mussulman and Christian, and their submission to military discipline, would prepare the way for a permanent conscription throughout the empire, and be the best guarantee for the future good government of the country. It is impossible to expect an immediate flow of soldiers fit for arms from the Russians. The Albanian will not so readily throw off his wild and predatory habits, nor can he be formed into a regular army by officers who have gained a knowledge of the race to which he belongs and the language which he speaks. The Christians, however, are certainly the best qualified for the task; they had better, however, not attempt to be recruited in the East, as their presence there may endanger their own lives and the success of the whole enterprise.

The death of Nicholas is to be no longer doubtful, but its cause is still a

mystery. He is said to have been wounded by an English shell on the 18th of February, and to have sunk at last under the effects of the blow. According to the current statements he was carried to Bakhsherev and thence to Simpheropol, with a view of being transported by easy stages to Vienna. He accordingly started from Simpheropol on the 8th, but became so much worse on the way that he was obliged to remain at Perlepol, where he died a few days after the master whom he had so much influenced and so unscrupulously served. Minister Menschikov was superseded for some fault, real or imputed, or whether he was merely relieved on account of the accident which had befallen him, is not known here; but it is singular that the careers of the two great representatives of Russian policy should have closed almost at once, so suddenly and so near to each other.

Pasha is expected to leave for Vienna on Thursday next. Even the Turkish Plenipotentiary has now ceased to hope for any result from the Conference which is to be held in the old capital of diplomacy. The Austrian Government, perhaps, is not inclined to peace, if it can, perhaps, not be honourable terms. Although no one is more unopposed to peace than the Emperor, it is not to be expected that he will be able to induce the Emperor Alexander II. to the same time, had the honour of sending you the manifesto of our illustrious sovereign, issued on the first day of the reign.

DIPLOMATIC MANIFESTO.—Count Nesselrode's note to the Minister of Russia at foreign affairs, which is the subject of the manifesto to Europe of the intentions entertained by the new Emperor, and is the first official intimation which has been given to the world of the following is a translation.

His Majesty the Emperor, Alexander II., has informed you of the accession of His Majesty the Emperor Alexander II. to the throne, and at the same time, had the honour of sending you the manifesto of our illustrious sovereign, issued on the first day of the reign.

"This document expresses His Majesty's profound sense of the importance of His Majesty's accession to the throne, and the duties have been imposed on him by Divine Providence in the midst of severe trials. According to the throne of his ancestors, he beholds Russia involved in a war, the like of which occurring in a new reign history cannot produce."

"Our illustrious Sovereign accepts these trials, trusting in God, confiding securely in the unwavering devotion of his people, and filled with religious reverence for the memory of his much-loved father.

"In a child like spirit, of piety he accepts as his heritage, two obligations, which, in his eyes, are equally sacred. The first demands that he should give his attention to all the power which the will of God has placed in his hands for the defence of the integrity of his Empire. The second imposes on His Majesty the duty of steadily and perseveringly caring for the completion of that great work, the Christianization of Turkey, which he has undertaken in the name of the Emperor Nicholas."

"Finally, in the plans which predominate in the last dispositions and arrangements of his illustrious father, the Emperor has endeavoured to carry out, by the plenipotentiary of Russia which has been provided from December until the time of the opening of the institutions of the Empire, in this way the intentions of the Emperor Nicholas are certain to be fulfilled. To contain the freedom of worship and the peace of the Christian States of the East, without distinction of race.

"To place the immunities of the principalities of the Danube under the protection of the Great Power respecting the East, in such a manner as to preclude the return of new complications."

"Finally, to come to an understanding with the Great Powers respecting the revision of the treaties of the Danube, the Emperor is recognised the principle of closing the Danube and the Bosphorus, and in this way to give an outlet to the Black Sea.

"A peace concluded upon such a basis as this would terminate the calamities of the East, and the well-being of all nations upon the new government."





THE ROAD TO HEALTH HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

CURE OF A HUNDRETH LIVES AND ONE DIRECTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir—Your Pills and Ointment have afforded the highest cure I ever saw of Pterygiae. I received the same years ago. A customer, whom I can refer to as my own patient, desired to try you & for the particular of her case...

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF RHEUMATIC NEURALGIA. BY JAMES HENRI'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1854, by Major J. Welch.

Margaret McDonough, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, suffered from the most violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely prostrated her...

From Messrs. Thos & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can furnish for the following statements, dated 20th Nov. 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir—I desire to testify to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered from a pain and itching in the stomach which was accompanied by a shortness of breath...

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Rheumatism Indigestion
Bilious Complaints Liver Complaints
Headaches on the Stomach Constipation
Colic Dyspepsia
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Consumption of the Lungs Stomach and Bowel Complaints
Dropsy Dropsical Swellings
Erysipelas The Dropsical Swellings
Fever of all kinds Ulcers
Gout Venereal Affections
Headache Various kinds of Rheumatism
Inflammation Ulcers of various kinds
Wounds of various kinds
Sore Throat

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 24, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers throughout the British Empire, who wholesale and retail in men and boys at the Drug Store of J. BASTMAN & Co.

Apply at Calle La Defensa, No. 69, July 9

Notice. SEED WHEAT. For sale a lot of very superior American Seed Wheat.

For terms, apply to Zimmerman Frazier & Co. Calle La Defensa No. 69.

FOR SALE. A steamer of 120 tons Burden, oak built coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery...

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The undersigned, agent for the sale of Brandreth's Pills in the Province of Santa Fe...

It being notorious that large quantities of spurious Pills are constantly offered for sale...

RICHARD HAYNES. Buenos Ayres, March 10, 1855.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c. Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Sale, acquire of John Marshall, Atalaya, (Bar, care), m-6

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep. It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to be scattered upon worms arising from them.

Prepared and sold only by S. H. Benson, Chemist and Druggist, No. 40 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church, 381 c.

NOTICE. All persons having accounts against the late Patria Bank, Esq. are requested to present the same at No. 35, Calle Balcarce.

FOR SALE. About a league from Quilmes, a flock of from 800 to 1000 moztizo sheep of good quality.

Sherry Wine For Sale. The best quality ever imported, recently received from Cadix in barrels and casks.

To Estancieros and others.—Just received from England, two iron carts of the class now so much used on the sheep establishments in Australia...

FOR SALE. A plot of Land 24 yards to the calle Sola and 52 yards to calle de Calabaria.

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LIBRERIA FRENTE AL COLEGIO. Calle Santa Rosa, No. 46. FOR SALE.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS. History of England, by Goldsmith, 1 vol. Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, etc. vol. with numerous engravings, by Granville.

Manual of science and philosophy. The fall of Palmyra. Ugho Tom's cabin. The life and exploits of Jonathan Wild.

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MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 24th inst.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, REFERENCES. Lists various destinations like Bahia, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, etc.

Table with columns: Date of arrival, Class, Name, Nation, Dis. Lists ship arrivals with names like E. Thomson, G. G. G. G.

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