

If the Government had shown a bold front — if the Emperor had been told that England would go to war with him, he would have acknowledged the pretensions of Russia, Prussia, Menshikov would not have pushed forward what would have been admitted with the first thing offered to him. [Cheers.] But we did not take this course. The Emperor has been deceived. The Government at this time was composed of the Liberal party and a party which followed and not popular in England — the men the Prelates. They held diametrically opposite opinions. The Emperor had a predominant in Europe to those of Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Lansdowne, and the other Liberals. It is all very well in quiet times to have a divided Government, but it is impossible to carry on a war. It is a failure when you have a divided Cabinet. [Cheers.] In great matters, half and half politics will not do. What was your opinion of the Emperor telling the Emperor what they thought of his ambitious schemes? He was published in the Government. Never showed a bold front, and the Emperor pushed him to the utmost, thinking that the English Government would never oppose him. All he wanted was the right of direct intervention in the affairs of the other States, the subjects of Turkey which would have given him authority over 11,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects. He was not to be trifled with. Pruth, and then I for the first time rose and besought the Government not to allow the Emperor to spend the money of Europe in a declaration of war — no man does — but I knew that if the Government were afraid of war, that that war would be the end of anything on earth could save us from war. [Cheers.] This is an opinion which I have always expressed. I was a member of the Commons from the moment that I had honour of representing you. The Emperor was in the hands of Austria, which had an interest in keeping us as long as possible in the hands of Austria. I protested before under very sacrifice. I protested against the Vienna Conference. I would not hold your hands off the European people, or anywhere, rather than submit the negotiations to the direct interference of Austria. [To be continued.]

BUENOS AIRES.

JUDICIAL INNOVATION.

The trial and sentence of Manuel Gerónimo Lopez, reported in the *Judicial* of the 20th July, attracted much attention, and appears to us incompatible with the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the State.

In finding his sentence, the Judge of 1st Instance winds up in these terms:— "It appears from the accompanying proceedings, that the ordinary Judges who formed it, did not succeed in establishing the fact that he was guilty of the crime of treason; elapsed now renders it difficult if not impossible to institute further inquiries, in the purpose of ascertaining the degree of said culpability; "

"And, finally, with regard to the death of Gerónimo, and the accompanying circumstances, traced in the accusation, there does not appear in the process sufficient evidence to warrant the accusation of the accused; "Of any of the punishments which the course, says (the laws) as also the authors provide, that the punishment to be applied "to the delinquent shall be left to the discretion of the Judge; therefore, and in conformity with the prescriptions of the Law 5th, Chap. Dist. point, which we decide, "that we ought to condemn, as in fact we do condemn, the aforesaid Manuel Gerónimo Lopez to five years imprisonment in the public jail, or other place that the Executive Power of the State may think proper to appoint, &c."

In reviewing this sentence the Supreme Court, not only accepts the general views embodied in the sentence, but stating them more precisely, and adding some considerations in favor of the accused, sanctions and confirms the sentence. We are not disposed to question the legality of such a sentence; but with the Constitution as a standard, and with the principles of criminal jurisprudence, we feel bound to do so, and to state the grounds on which that opinion is based as follows.

We premise, that the Constitution is an ultimate authority or canon, to which all legislation and general regulations must conform; and that it is the duty and interest of every legislator, whether or not he may be directly bound by it, to conform to its prescriptions, and denounce their violation.

It must also be granted that the Constitution is a restrictive law, and that our legislation that differ or deviate from its letter and spirit. To this extent all laws, decrees, instructions, orders, and regulations, and must in no case transgress. These are necessary consequences, in no degree invasive of the will, in the absence of a general or specific declaration.

We might even go farther, and say that every new law that is issued, and legislation, on the ground that legisla-

tion must be consistent with itself; the presumption always being, of course, that the law that is first promulgated is the permanent one. As all things there can be, and as we have seen, it is not possible, in which in our case is distinctly recognized as the fundamental law. In those, then, we find these textual words:—"All the inhabitants of the State have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of their person, liberty, security and property; No one shall be deprived of them except in accordance with the law."

In this explicit recognition of Law there is a virtual exclusion of what is known as the discretionary power of the Executive or to be found in any section or article of the Constitution. It may or may not be so, but it is not so here.

Now, the sentence of Lopez is founded on no law; nay, it is expressly admitted that the sentence is not founded on any law, and therefore the "discretion of the Judge," [*Arbitrio del Juegado*] is substituted, which, in our humble opinion, renders the sentence anti-constitutional, and consequently null and void. It may be an equitable, humane and merciful award; but all these qualities, sacred and respectable as they are, do not constitute its *legality*. This Constitution requires that it should be pronounced "in conformity with law;" a condition that nowhere appears, and must therefore be held to be violated, and consequently null.

This discretion of the Judge is nothing else than a species of extraordinary power, and a species of despotic power, and a despotic Power; to which they are expressly declared, and with perfect propriety, by the Constitution, the Executive and Legislative, and also spoken of as a separate and distinct power; the Judicial may with equal propriety be held to be a despotic power, in which case the letter of the prohibition would apply equally to all, the spirit and the letter of the Constitution. The Executive and Legislative Powers are absolutely protected, and the Legislature itself by controlling the Executive, and the Executive by violating the fundamental compact, that all laws voluntarily accepted and sworn to respect and defend.

The Constitution itself may be defective; it may not have foreseen, and may not have provided for, every possible contingency. Granted, and in that view, provision made for such modification of its form. It is not a law of the rules and the Persians. It may be altered, but it must not be violated. It might be advantageous to infract upon it a court of Equity, or to give the Judge a discretionary power. On that point we offer no opinion. It is not our business. What we maintain is, that no such discretionary power is recognized in the actual Constitution, or by any legitimate legislative interference, from any of its provisions. On the contrary, it is a string-and-uncompromised doctrine, that all laws are made and governed to the letter of the law; providing that "No inhabitant of the State shall be punished for a crime, or for a previous legal trial and sentence." [Art. 10.] We shall not, therefore, do what the law does not order, nor permit [Article 10.] "doing what it does not prohibit [Article 10.]"

In these articles the practical inconveniences are distinctly anticipated, and magnanimously sacrificed to a general principle, and which, we think, is a wise and judicious one. It is truth reduced to its simplest terms, that each may see, and comprehend, and feel the dignity and security of his position; and by applying the comprehensive provision of the lawgiver, we condemn the more, strongly the overzeal of the Judge, who, in the case under consideration, makes an exception, introducing a new and extraneous element, to meet a particular exigency.

In the administration of public justice nothing is more dangerous than to admit the elastic principle of expediency; a commodity that should be reserved for the special and limited cases of extraordinary circumstances. We do not understand and appreciate the general principle, "all the inhabitants of the State shall be punished for a crime, or for a previous legal trial and sentence," unless we comprehend the operation of this clause. If we do not, we will be at the discretion of the Judge or of the Executive, as is done in the case under consideration. If the sentence of Lopez is not to be confined to the judge or court, it is only to temper to the rigidity of law; but never is to be a basis for a crime, or for a sentence not substantiated by conclusive evidence. The occasional impunity of a presumed criminal, looking at the general principle, would result, for the opposite practice, it is in the view of its danger as a precedent, that we do not wish to see of our colleagues, to what appears as a case of transcendent importance. If the sentence of Lopez is to be held to be illegal, as we believe it to be, and if, as we have shown, we have proved to be, the Executive and Legislative Powers, we virtually concede that the Legislative Power, by its installation, in one of its most obvious and humiliating forms.

We do not wish to add, in conclusion, that we do claim the part of affixed defenders of Manuel Gerónimo Lopez. We have only to add, in conclusion, that we do claim the part of affixed defenders of Manuel Gerónimo Lopez. We have only to add, in conclusion, that we do claim the part of affixed defenders of Manuel Gerónimo Lopez. We have only to add, in conclusion, that we do claim the part of affixed defenders of Manuel Gerónimo Lopez.

and heard enough of his official career, as Judge of Peace in the District of Callao, to think that there would be no occasion to excoriate his conduct, or to expatiate on the outrage of which we have just spoken. We had only to read the concurrent testimony of respectable patriots, and unimpeachable witnesses. But this is not the case. We have seen, and not in the sentence founded on any definite and clearly established charge; conditions of his official career, and the course of the trial, and the justice and validity of the verdict. To the fate of the individual in this instance, we have not a word to offer; what we inculcate is a vigilant supervision of the administration of public justice. If the order and the law are unenforced or exaggerated, we hold ourselves ready, at all times, to retract them, when their fallacy has been demonstrated.

JUDICIAL REFORMS.

We do not intend to discuss a general subject. In the same number of the *Judicial* is recorded a report of the Supreme Court of Justice to the Legislative Chambers, urging the necessity of certain reforms in the Administration of Justice. That this reform movement should have originated in the Tribunal itself, is a significant and hopeful fact; that reflects much credit on the integrity and patriotism of its worthy colleagues. It is a noble proof of their self, partly and disinterestedly, to have felt the necessity of what they so positively affirm, if many reforms are urgently demanded, if they had an influential voice, and if they could afford them a more plausible pretext, than the ordinary, the ordinary, and the ordinary of our judicial administration, by the adoption of our Constitution they have been complicated beyond all repair, and beyond endurance, and the only remaining expedient in an entirely new code, consistent with our fundamental law of the State.

The necessity of this becomes every day more apparent, and the more it is in the Senate, the evening of the 20th instant, furnished a conclusive argument. It turns out that the institution of the ordinary and prerogative of amnesty, in part, is a violation of the fundamental law of the State. In certain cases, when the sentence of death is pronounced, and the door of mercy is shut; and cannot be opened, even with the concurrence of all the powers of the State, and the express and express violation of the Constitution!

This we believe to be the fair interpretation, and a strict construction, of the sentence includes the term *agravacion* (as *causal de atenuacion*), it is the kind of desertion to the victim, and his consideration, past, present or future, can apply; no error or oversight can be rectified, no human power, or legislative power, is placed for ever beyond the pale of human aid.

As we cannot subscribe to the doctrine of human infirmity, we insist on a reform either in the law or the Constitution, that will stop at no expense, in the Executive or the Legislature, but let it not be said in any other part of the proceedings, that they are a violation of the Constitution. This we believe to be the fair interpretation, and a strict construction, of the sentence includes the term *agravacion* (as *causal de atenuacion*), it is the kind of desertion to the victim, and his consideration, past, present or future, can apply; no error or oversight can be rectified, no human power, or legislative power, is placed for ever beyond the pale of human aid.

We cannot for the present dwell on the merits of the proposed reforms, and the urgency, and trust the Legislature will devote to them a profound attention. We do not wish to see the publication of the *Judicial*, as an important instrument of reform. The mere publicity given to the proceedings of the Tribunal is a guarantee of the highest order; and if preserved in, will pave the way for the collateral reforms that are so much to be desired. We should like to see the *Judicial* appear often, or in larger dimensions; we do not embrace a conference, but in the interests of the most important decisions.

The Frontier.

The despatch of the Minister of War and Marine to the frontier, under date of the 1st of June, 1850.

We have the honor to acquiesce Y. E. that at this moment, we have the honor to have with us under our immediate command that had entered into combined operations with the tribes of Catriel, Juan M. Cacho, and various Indians of the Salado.

We remained two days on the field of battle, without being able to see from want of horses, under the same circumstances, bringing all our wounded and horses, and some men taken from the Indians; other troops of the Salado, and some from the frontier, from their having dispersed during the action.

"The battle commenced on the 30th ult., at 4 a.m., and lasted till 10 o'clock; and till half-past 9, the two following: One of the Indians, who had been killed, merited the reputation of a 'brave' and 'brave' separation, a new lance for the Indians, and a commissionary point."

Our few comrades of 30 killed and 20 wounded, and the loss of many of our horses, Colonel Laureano Diaz had an action on the same date with the Indians of the Salado, and the Indians of the Salado, and destroyed all the wigwams of Cacho, and some of his old men, women and children, and thousands of his horses, and some of which he had to abandon in consequence of their unmanageable state of mind, when their fallacy had been demonstrated, coming to a decisive encounter with Cal. Cacho, who had only one soldier who was killed by a lance.

The loss of Calafourc cannot be estimated by lance and ball, that he left on the field, and many wounded that he carried off. The loss of the Indians of Catriel, Cacho, and the Salado, cannot be accurately ascertained, but it was greater than the loss of the Indians of the Salado.

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reached a crisis when half measures are no longer in favor available. It is not a mere Indian invasion, in the usual acceptation of the term, but the germ of a civil war, that must be crushed in its bud, at its highly improper. Therefore, to speak or think of the late affair as a victory, that has removed the danger, or decay may with necessity, in the defensible preparation.

British Hospital.—The recent case of a distressed and homeless boy, apparently suffering from a violent attack of scarlet fever, shows the necessity of a further extension of this noble institution; so as to receive not only more boys, but also other infectious diseases.

In the case alluded no person would consent to receive the unfortunate sufferer into his house; and an application by the British Consul for an order of admission into the British Hospital, was declined, as contrary to "an existing regulation," and on the ground that patients might withdraw or withhold their approval, were such cases admitted.

The real reason, we presume, was the want of a separate ward, where the case could be treated, and where the people be made to meet such cases. Besides the relief to individuals, it is one of the most humane of measures, a consideration to which the most selfish cannot feel or plead themselves insensible.

As we understand that scarlet fever is rather prevalent at present in this city, it appears very desirable that some temporary arrangements should if possible be made to meet such cases. Besides the relief to individuals, it is one of the most humane of measures, a consideration to which the most selfish cannot feel or plead themselves insensible.

In every view we think the Committee of the Hospital would be justified in acting on their own responsibility, if they have the requisite resources, and in appealing to the well known generosity of the community, if they have not.

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS.—To animate, the zeal of the Honourable members, Senator Valencia has introduced a bill, assigning them a daily compensation of \$500 dollars each for their services. The same bill excludes all salaried employees from holding any office in the Legislature. Another measure submitted by the same gentleman, embraces a deed of amnesty and oblivion, with a total restriction on re-conviction. Having advocated a similar measure, presented by Senator Anhoron and Deputy Minister, after a long opportunity of the Constitution, we cannot in consistency deny the present our mode of application. The bill is now in committee; but it is late; but better late than never.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The Communication of "A. Clerk" is our next.

DIED.
On the 2nd inst., Julia Lydia the beloved child of Mr. Henry Becker, aged 18 months.

EXCHANGE.

Paraguay	214
Peru	214
Spain	214
London	214
Paris	214
Genoa	214
Bombay	214
Calcutta	214
Canton	214
Hankow	214
Amoy	214
Swatow	214
Shanghai	214
Peking	214
Tientsin	214
Hankow	214
Amoy	214
Swatow	214
Shanghai	214
Peking	214
Tientsin	214

MAINE LIST.

ARRIVALS.

Abella, Spanish schooner, 204 tons, J. Ota from Barcelona, 24 Feb. Montevideo 29th inst. to Liverpool and Sons, with 16 bags hazel nuts, 4 trucks boxes, 10 boxes soap, 204 pipes, 74 half oil, and 26 boxes wine, a quantity of tins.

Belario, Brazilian brig, 288 tons, M. da Silva Santos, from Paranaque 15th inst., to Liverpool and Sons, with 200 reeds, 18, 1,819 buletos yerba, 48 dozens boards, 18 do vares.

Celestina, sardinian pulcra, 175 tons, Gillet, from Genoa, 17th March, Santa Cruz 24th April, Montevideo 31st inst. to Messrs. Fryer, with 15 barrels wine, 1 trunk shirts, 6 packages tools, 12 boxes iron, 1 box soap, 10 boxes wine, 100 do oil, 75 do vermuth, 10 do cheese.

Oriente, Hamburg brig, 270 tons, J. Harms, from Pernambuco, 10th inst. to Messrs. and Sons, with 100 pipes catia, 4 barrels sugar, 1,800 do and 200 half do sugar.

Zeehoop, Dutch schooner, 130 tons, J. Kozze from Antwerp 9th March, Montevideo 31st inst., to Bunge, Hornsfield and

Co., with 100 barrels roman cement, 3 boxes, and 120 hazel nut, 19 do and 17 hogs-heads porcelain, 100 boxes and 210 bags Freytag Elias, 230 to nails, 1 piano, 10 boxes silk, 528 do, 27 bales G. packages, and 1 oak merchandise.

FOR ANTEWERP.
Bremer brig Arion, 272 tons, Juburg Master, is now loading, and will have quick despatch, having disengaged room for a few bales.

FOR ANTEWERP.
Bremer brig Courier, 200 tons, A. Havinghurst Master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged, and will be ready to receive a few days.

FOR ANTEWERP.
Hamburg bark Orient, 280 tons, at Handson Master, now discharging, and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

FOR HAMBURG.
Danish brigantine Uria, 188 tons, at Thorsholm Master, has all her cargo engaged.

FOR HAMBURG.
Danish brigantine, Ida & Emma, 150 tons, at E. Beck Master, has disengaged room for a few tons of cargo.

FOR NEW YORK.
American LUGG. Moses Taylor, 300 tons, at Smith Master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in the course of next week.

FOR NEW YORK.
American bark Knowles, 280 tons, at Towne Master, has just arrived from New York, where she has had a thorough overhaul and is now a most superior and desirable conveyance and having already a good portion of her cargo engaged, she will have quick despatch.

FOR PASSENGERS IN THE "CHILAN-NEE" for Orders.
British brig Merchant, 255 tons, at C. Lake Master.

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SHIPPING LIST.

FOR LONDON.
British Bark Commodore, 250 tons, at Asplet Master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and will have quick despatch.

FOR LONDON.
British bark Breadalbane, 234 tons, at Florin Master, is now ready to load in the Inner Roads, where she will receive three fourths of her cargo.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig March, 245 tons, Jones Master, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British ship Row, upwards of half cargo engaged and shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Mary Ismay, 163 tons, at Pearson Master, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Isabel, 221 tons, Ashbridge Master, has room for a few pipes.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brig Mary, 238 tons, at J. Millard Master, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British brigantine Marvel, 185 tons, at Jago Master, has disengaged room for a few tons of salt.

FOR ANTEWERP.
Bremer bark Johanna, 300 tons, D Jackson Master, may have room for a few bales.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The fast sailing French bark Marie Louise, Hernand master, is a chartered vessel and can only admit passengers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The well known fast sailing Sardinian bark Larsson, Giesra master, may have room for a few bales. Can admit passengers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The Sardinian brig Pietro, is a chartered vessel. She can admit a few passengers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The beautiful French ship Charles George will be ready for sea on the 10th of this month, and has beautiful accommodations for passengers.

FOR CAJIZ AND MALAGA.
The Spanish brig Manuel, P. Garcia master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will not be ready to receive cargo on freight.

FOR MARSEILLE.
The Sardinian brig Pietro, is a chartered vessel. She can admit a few passengers.

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THE ROAD TO HEALTH

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Copy of a Letter from Dr. R. P. Kizer, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th, June, 1891.

To FAVORABLE HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Sir—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list...

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Holborn Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1891, by Major J. Walsh.

My friend, W. Conington, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had suffered from a violent rheumatic fever...

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir—I learn by your kind reply to the good effect of Holloway's Pills...

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints: Bilious Complaints, Constipation, Dropsy, Female Irregularities, Headache, Inflammation...

ON SALE. A handsome case printing press, of French manufacture, 'Colombian' style...

Notice. For sale a lot of very superior American Seed Wheat. For terms, apply to Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.

FOR SALE. A steamer of 120 tons Burden, oak hull, coppered and coppered, with all machinery...

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The undersigned, agent for the sale of Brandreth's Pills in this place...

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

RICHARD HAYNES. Buenos Ayres, March 10, 1893.

TO SURVIVORS.

For sale a quantity of chain saws in Gutter, Percha case and 4 and 10 every fitting saw with offset scale complete.

TO LET. At No. 13 Calle Tucuman, two rooms comfortably furnished, one to the street.

ROOMS. To let furnished, three or four Rooms adjoining in a central situation for single gentlemen or a family without children.

QUINTA. To let one near the town. For particulars apply Calle D. Funes opposite No 106 1/2.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c. Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Sale. Enquire of John Marshall, Atsaya, (Barracas).

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep. It is also found an excellent remedy in various diseases mentioned by Dr. Ayer...

Sherry Wine For Sale of the best quality ever imported, recently received from Cadiz in fourths and octaves.

Just received from England, two iron cages of the class now so much used on the railways...

REMOVAL. E. VON SETTLER & Co. have removed their office to Calle Santa Rosa No. 192.

ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS. On sale at J. H. Mackern's, San Martin No 20.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS. G. & H. Mackerns have received an assortment of the Oxford edition...

General Furniture Warehouse No. 130 Calle Victoria. First-class; iron and german silver, copper, brass, bedsteads, in great variety...

Second—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in walnut, rosewood, and mahogany.

Third—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Fourth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Fifth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Sixth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Seventh—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Eighth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Ninth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Tenth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Eleventh—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Twelfth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Thirteenth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Fourteenth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Fifteenth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Sixteenth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Seventeenth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Eighteenth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Nineteenth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

Twentieth—FURNITURE. The following articles are now on show, in mahogany, oak, and chestnut.

with stands, supper trays, mahogany knife and plate boxes, and every article necessary for a dining room, including cutlery of the best description.

Third—PLAINS from the best makers, music stands, jenny linds, music stools, and all kinds of the new game of rates, and racing.

Fourth—ROSEWOOD ottomans, covered with silk and velvet, sofas, do, do, pier chairs, rocking chairs, and every article of drawing room.

Fifth—PAPER MACHE GOODS, work boxes of the new variety, fitted complete, tables of great variety, sets of trays, alcohols, knitting boxes, gloves, and card baskets; tea caddies, ink stands, paper weights, work-boxes of all sizes, and perfect sets of drawers, trunks, and suitcases for a drawing room.

Sixth—UTENSIL GLASS AND HARDWARE, elegant cut glass, silver plated knives and forks, silver and ivory handled game carvers, german silver spoons, table desert, and tea, very superior quality; children's silver knives, forks, and spoons; cases; superior pocket knives, razors, and table napkins of all kinds.

Seventh—LAMP, Table, hall, desk, and every kind of lamp, with every article of hand lamps and bulbs; gas, do, bracket lamps, all fitted with extra glasses and tubes; and every article of lamp.

Eighth—FENDERS AND FIRE RANGES, iron, brass, and copper, with every article of iron, brass, and copper, with every article of iron, brass, and copper.

Ninth—LAMP, Table, hall, desk, and every kind of lamp, with every article of hand lamps and bulbs; gas, do, bracket lamps, all fitted with extra glasses and tubes; and every article of lamp.

Tenth—LAMP, Table, hall, desk, and every kind of lamp, with every article of hand lamps and bulbs; gas, do, bracket lamps, all fitted with extra glasses and tubes; and every article of lamp.

Eleventh—PLATED TEA SETS, H. Stuart stands, plated vegetable dishes, children's silver spoons, forks, and knives, and every article of children's silver.

Twelfth—LINGS, CARPETS, cushions and linen sliding, best quality, damask and muslin for curtains, sheets, reed mat, etc.

Thirteenth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Fourteenth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Fifteenth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

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Twentieth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Twenty-first—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Twenty-second—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Twenty-third—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Twenty-fourth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Twenty-fifth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Twenty-sixth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Twenty-seventh—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Twenty-eighth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Twenty-ninth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Thirtieth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Thirty-first—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Thirty-second—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Thirty-third—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

Thirty-fourth—SADDLERY—Gentlemen's saddles of the very best description, complete, horse and rider, with all the very best imported, silver mounted whips.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea, in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 7th inst.

DESTINATION REFERENCES.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

AMERICAN.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

SPANISH.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

II BERLIN.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

BATHMAN.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

DUTCH.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

DANISH.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

SWEDISH.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

HONGKONG.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

MEKLENBURG.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

SVERINEN.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

ITALIAN.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

NEAPOLITAN.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Class, Nationality, Date of Arrival.

PRUSSIAN.

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RUSSIAN.

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