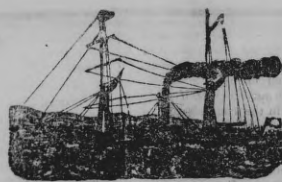


# BRITISH PACKET

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



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No. 1537.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, February 23, 1856.

Established in 1826.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

If a proof were wanted of the straits and sufferings of Russia, it would be found in the issue of its official passages and press. A little discommodious may stand as instead of a regular correspondence from St. Petersburg. We may not learn details, but of results and general tendencies we may be fully certain. Even the divergence of the sentiments expressed is a guide to a just conclusion. The Emperor and his Generals speak a somewhat different language, while both vary widely from the "Northern Bee." Alexander has been moderate and dignified in his addresses, as a man should be whose every word is weighed by Europe. Prince Gortschakoff places the best construction on his retreat to the north side; he shows the enormous losses of his army, the untenability of his old position, and comforts his troops by reminding them that they will be no longer exposed to an "infernal fire." It is left to the priests, and to those writers who address the population of the capital, to show that the war has been one long triumph for the Muscovite arms. The absurd hurrahs of the St. Petersburg press display the insensibility of the land as much as the subdued tone of each imperial speech. If anything hopeful could be urged, it would be unnecessary to publish boasts which must move the ridicule of Europe. If the Russians had been victorious on any important point—had they taken Silistria, destroyed a French division at the Tchernaya, or planted their flag on Kars, they would be able to confess with candour their eventual defeat at Sebastopol. Were there union in the Czar's counsels, content among his nobles, enthusiasm in his people, confidence in the hearts of his Generals, and hope among his armies, we should have a less theatrical and unreal description of the universal loyalty that prevails, and of the cheering expectations that maintain it. The "Northern Bee" has published an article evidently intended for the perusal of Europe. It accords opportunely in tone with the alleged revival negotiations. The writer, no doubt, aims at obtaining easy terms for his country by showing her power of prolonged resistance. The Allies, it is expected, will be content with a little when to gain more they must prepare for a conflict the end of which is far off in the future. But the writer of "The War Beginning in Earnest" is not a man to influence his readers. He starts by paradoxes which no one will accept, and then proceeds with a boldness which carries his conviction. It is a singular proof of the ignorance which prevails in Russia when a public writer deems that Europe will believe in the profound strategy of the abandonment of Sebastopol. This explanation of the events of September was received at the time with ridicule, although just admiration was not withheld from the General who with such skill and coolness saved the remnant of his shattered force. But we now have the whole repeated, and supported with arguments worthy of the cause. It is useless to refute, or even to ridicule, the assertion that "the Russians crossed the north side as one changes his dress or selects another path;" but we may point out the folly of losing the respect of the world for what was really achieved by an absurd claim to complete success. The "Northern Bee" is as confident in its predictions as its hosts. We are told that the purple dress of Sebastopol is put off for a time, but that the Czar will give it a new one by the genius of Tothleben and his companions. The petty victory of the Western Powers was unworthy of record, and will be speedily effaced. Their robe trophies are crumpled and black dresses, their armies are reduced to the verge of despair. Whatever Russia suffered was only through a momentary want of preparation—because she had not sufficient railroads, or guns of the same range as those of the enemy. Thus she has met with a slight reverse; but on the other hand, she defeated the British wherever she met them, while the French in their last victory, will instinctively recur to the words of Pyrrhus. So the writer goes on:—The French loan was only successful by means of the Jews; the Anglo-French alliance may be broken up in a day by any reverse; the nations of Europe, momentarily estranged, are rapidly assuming their former sympathy for Russia. The army of Gortschakoff is unassailable; the Allies have landed on spots of no importance; whatever ships they may bring will be received by the Russian gunboats. We have quoted these dishonourable and foolish misstatements, not from

a desire to expose them, but rather that they may throw a light on the language of the Czar and of his friends, who declare that the West has gained all that it can fairly desire, and that Russia is willing to concede all that she decently can. It must be remembered that all writing in St. Petersburg is at least negatively official. If not the direct production of a government agent, it contains only what such an agent will prove. The "Northern Bee" may, therefore, be considered to speak what the Czar wishes his subjects and neighbours should believe. There can be no doubt that when the war is spoken of as only now beginning in earnest, it is the wish of the imperial cabinet that the Russians should be encouraged to obstinacy or their opponents terrified into a treaty. Probably both objects are included. The waverers at home and abroad are to be strengthened in the idea of Russian invincibility; the noble and the trader of the Capital are to believe that a determination to resist will lower the tone of the Allies; while the peace-makers of the West, and all the irresolute or secretly sympathetic in Europe, are to be confirmed in Russian leanings by the spectacle of an indomitable people and the prospect of an endless war. But if the idea was good, the execution has been indifferent. We can gather nothing from the present document but an encouragement to persevere. An apology for ill success would command more respect than a gross and absurd denial. But what would carry the greatest weight would be a statement detailing some of the means by which Russia can support the campaigns that are to come. It is useless to affect a mystery about things which cannot be concealed, or, in such a contest as this, to pass over with affected contempt the opinions which are current among men. Throughout the Old and New Worlds there is but one language. Every one speaks of the humiliation of Russia. Statesmen compare the days when the implied wish of a Czar was enough to stay any scheme of improvement throughout the East with the present time when hastily raised levies of Asiatics have defeated his disciplined troops, and the Ottoman Porte, weak and distracted though it be, never gives a thought to the sovereign whose representative was before all-powerful. Two years since military critics, men of sober judgment, declared that both history and their own observation induced them to place the Russian troops on an equality with any that could be brought against them. Now it is proclaimed, without denial, that they are inferior to those of four nations whom the chance of war has opposed to them, and the presumption is that the army of the smallest European power might face with assurance of success an equal force of the Czar. It is said that more than 300,000 Russians have been buried since the Pruth was passed; it is said that the recruiting for fresh levies is every day more difficult; it is said that the nobles are disconcerted and disloyal, angry at the loss of those who till their lands, and anxious for a return of the ease and luxuries of peace. The serfs who supply the armies are stated to dread the hour which drags them from their home to fight in a war which they feel to be objectless and endless. Religion, even under the goad of the priest-hood, ceases to inspire them with enthusiasm enough to do away with the necessity of chains and handcuffs. The finances of the empire are said to be wasted; the revenues of the Church, the savings of the State, are nearly gone; manufactures are at an end for want of material; Commerce is only carried on by the surreptitious aid of a neutral port. These are the opinions which prevail in every land beyond the Russian boundaries. They may be exaggerated, they may be false; but they exist, and influence the world. It is for the rulers and the press of Russia to deny them if they be untrue, to correct them if they be exaggerated. Let the "Northern Bee" descend to details, if it has anything that can be truly or even plausibly urged. Let it labour to convince men of judgment, and not to impose on the prejudiced or the ignorant. It may then in some measure benefit the power which it serves. At present it belongs to that class of friends from which people commonly pray to be preserved.

#### FRANCE.

##### FRENCH CIRCULAR.

The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following as the text of a circular addressed by Count Walewski to the French agents at foreign courts:—

#### CIRCULAR.

"Sir,—I am informed from different parts of

Germany, that the speech of the Emperor, at the closing of the Universal Exhibition has caused, as was to be expected, a deep impression. However, it is said not to have been appreciated everywhere in the same manner, and to have become the subject of different interpretations. There can, however, be but one, and the neutral States could not be mistaken on sentiments upon which they can only congratulate themselves.

"The Emperor said that he desired a prompt and durable peace. I need not dwell upon that declaration; it explains itself, and needs no comment.

"In addressing himself to neutral States, calling upon them to express wishes in this sense his Imperial Majesty sufficiently testified the price he attached to their opinion and the value he gives to their influence in the course of events. Such, moreover, was his opinion respecting them from the very commencement of the diplomatic conflict which preceded hostilities. The Emperor always thought that if they had then more forcibly expressed their judgment upon the point under discussion, they would have exercised a salutary action upon the resolutions of the power that provoked the war. Their position has undergone no change in the eyes of his Imperial Majesty, and they may now, by a firm and decided attitude, hasten the dénouement of a struggle which it is his conviction they might have prevented.

"It is with this view that the Emperor asks them to declare openly how they are disposed towards the belligerent Powers, and to place the weight of their opinion in the scales of the respective forces. This appeal, moreover, which was so well understood and so warmly received by an audience formed of the representatives of all nations, is simply a solemn act of homage rendered to the importance and efficiency of the task which devolves upon neutrals in the actual crisis. "WALEWSKI."

#### RUSSIA.

Under date of Simpheropol, 12th Nov., Emperor Alexander addressed the following order to his troops:—

"Brave soldiers of the army of the Crimea! By my order of the day of the 30th of August last I expressed to you the sentiments which filled my heart with sincere gratitude for your services, which have immortalised the glory of the defence of Sebastopol. But it did not suffice for my heart to thank you from a distance for great acts of bravery and self denial which ever astonished your enemies, and which made you brave all those difficulties of nearly a year's siege.

"Here, in the midst of you, I desired to say to you personally how much benevolence and real affection I entertain of you. My interview with you has procured me inexpressible pleasure, and the brilliant condition in which I found all the troops of the army of the Crimea, after having inspected them, surpassed my expectations. I felt pleasure in beholding you and in admiring you. I thank you from my very soul for your services, your exploits, and your bravery. They are guarantees for me that my brave army will know how to uphold the glory of the Russian arms, and to sacrifice itself for its faith, its sovereign, and its country.

"In commemoration of the celebrated and valorous defence of Sebastopol I have instituted, especially for the troops who defended the fortifications, a silver medal, to be worn at the button-hole with the riband of St. George.

"May this sign be the certificate of merit for each, and inspire your future comrades with that sentiment of duty and honour which constitute the unshakable foundation of the throne and country.

"May the union upon this same medal of the name of my father, of imperishable memory, and myself be a pledge to you of our sentiments, which are equally devoted to you, and may it perpetuate with you the inseparable memory of the Emperor Nicholas and of myself.

"I am proud of you, as he was. Like him, I place full confidence in your tried devotion and in your zeal in the accomplishment of your duty. In his name and in my own I once more thank the brave defenders of Sebastopol.—I thank the whole army. "ALEXANDER."

#### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

##### THE DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLAND.

##### Central American Affair.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 6th.—It has just

been ascertained beyond the possibility of cavil that a despatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan relative to the Crampton difficulty, the tenor of which is, that the British Government, in a courteous but positive manner, decline giving such explanations as have been demanded by our Government regarding the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by British agents.

The aspect of affairs imposes on our government delicate obligations, and will require all its wisdom to extricate itself (honorably) from the present dilemma.

The governments of San Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica have strongly protested to this government against the recognition by Minister Wheeler of the present Nicaragua government. He has probably thus acted with the concurrence of our government, and in accordance with our uniform policy, whatever may be the objections on the part of the Central American States. The governments first named predict that the present order of things in Nicaragua will not long continue for reasons stated, and declare themselves resolved to exterminate foreign adventurers who may invade their soil for revolutionary purposes.

The numbers of the House are interchanging views to-night, and endeavoring so to arrange matters that an organization may be effected without further delay, but their figuring does not promise them a favourable prospect. The Democrats resolve to stand firm on their platform recently adopted in caucus, in the hope of eventually succeeding, seeing that the majority of the House in opposition to them cannot unite. But some of the latter are comforting themselves with the assurance that after several of their number shall have been complimented merely with a heavy vote, an election of Speakers will easily take place.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Republicans are holding a caucus at the Capitol to-night to arrange the programme for to-morrow, when Banks, it is thought, will nearly double his vote of to-day, and there halt in the race. Politicians are in as dense a fog as ever as to the chances of this or that candidate for the Speakership, and the election of one to-morrow is improbable.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Francis P. Blair has written a letter to the Republican Association of Washington, in response to an invitation to preside over that organization, taking strong grounds against the extension of slavery, and urging the Republicans to unite firmly in an effort to secure freedom of Kansas.

It is said that Mr. Wheeler's recognition of the new Nicaragua Government has been disapproved of by the Administration.

An extra mail for California and Oregon will be despatched by the steam-ship "St. Louis," to leave Norfolk on the 13th inst., with the Ninth Regiment of United States Infantry. Connection will be made at Panama with the steam-ship "Oregon," and also an extra steamer, both of which will leave immediately for San Francisco and Oregon.

#### THE RISING OF THE RED MEN.

The intelligence from California, Oregon and Washington Territory, as given in almost endless detail by the San Francisco papers, is of the most startling character. The Red Man is on the trail of his white brother, in all directions, and the various tribes are uniting, as if determined to make a last grand struggle, if not for the retention of their native mountains and forests, at least for retribution and revenge. Hence, the journals, and the correspondence from the back country, are filled with murders and massacres of the most appalling character. An ugly feature of the war, is the seeming fusion with the Indians of a large number of Spanish and American "Greasers"—scamps who kill merely for plunder. The Indians in the Southern portion of California, complain of having been badly treated by Col Henley, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and a general outbreak in that quarter is feared. There has been a Grand Council at the head of Tuolumne River, between Indians from both sides of the Sierra Nevada, and including representatives from the tribes of the North and South. The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing whether they would make war upon the whites. The Tuolumnes concluded to remain quiet, for the present.

The war on the Columbia and Rouge River Valleys, continues without abatement. An engagement, of which we have no satisfactory account, took place in Crow Creek, in Rouge River Valley, on the 31st ult., between 400 U. S. troops and volunteers and 800 Indians, in

which the Americans were compelled to retreat with a loss of eighteen men. On the 1st instant the Indians murdered two miners. These alarming occurrences, however, are stirring up the United States troops to action. Major Gen. Wool and Staff, with 500 picked men, and four thousand stand of arms, had left San Francisco for the Columbia River, (Oregon.) The General, we doubt not, will give a good account of himself.

## BUENOS AYRES.

The questions of the day is the war with the Indians on the frontier. The drawn battle of the 14th, which some here were disposed to represent as a great and decisive victory, threatens to turn out a virtual defeat, according to all the subsequent information we have been able to glean.

By the latest accounts that reached us, the town of Azul had been closely besieged for several days, and the force of General Hornos reduced to a state of inactivity, in consequence of the loss of the greater part of his horses. And the worst remains to be told, for while part of the Indian force is employed in watching the General and besieging the Azul, it is feared that the other may be plundering and destroying at their pleasure. With infantry and artillery there need be no apprehension for the safety of the army. Unless reduced by starvation, they can unquestionably defend themselves, but unfortunately they cannot extend protection to others; and we shudder to think of the tales of havoc and devastation that we have good reason to expect.

As a specimen we may relate one, that has been going the round, though we still hope it is unfounded or greatly exaggerated. It is said that 60 Basques undertook to defend themselves from the roof of a brick-house in the immediate neighbourhood of the Azul. They were surrounded by an overwhelming force of Indians, and fought with the valour of desperation. Many of the assailants fell, but their place was filled up by others; till the brave Basques were at last overpowered by numbers, and shared the fate of the gallant Otamendi and his devoted Division. Horrible though it be, there is nothing improbable in the story; and our only hope is that it may not be true.

It is now admitted on all hands that the situation is difficult and alarming, and that the present organization of our military force is defective and ill-sustained. To remedy this some of our public writers propose the institution of military schools, and a European equipment for our soldiers. This is looking far ahead and blinking the immediate danger. It is to the Gaucho we must appeal in the emergency; offering \$5,000 of bounty instead of \$1,000, and at least quadrupling his monthly pay during active service on the frontier. All else is to amuse the public with words.

### THE CONFEDERATE PROVINCES.

On a late occasion we gave the official documents exchanged in regard to the invasion of the Province of Santa Fe. We now give the Proclamation of General Urquiza, and leave each to draw his own inferences as to the probabilities of peace or war.

### PROCLAMATION.

*The Brigadier General, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Division of the Army, President of the Argentine Confederation, to the Divisions of the Entre-río Army under arms.*

The duties of my post and the honor of the Nation, compelled me to withdraw you from your homes and pacific occupations. Liberty, peace, the laws—those blessings achieved by you for the whole Argentine territory, demanded a new effort of your indomitable valour.

Veterans of Caseros!—I called you to arms, because the territories under my command, which is that of the whole Argentine Confederation, had been premeditatedly violated by the soldiers of the Government of Buenos Ayres under indelible pretexts. Your worthy and loyal brethren, the brave Santafecinos, prepared to avenge the offence, and it was proper that we should repair together to defend the noble realities we conquered together at Caseros. The sons of the other Confederate Provinces had assembled under the National banner to repel the insult that had been offered to it.

You have responded, my loyal and valiant soldiers, with your customary enthusiasm and decision, to the call of your former Chief; you have all contended for the glory of the new campaign; and your attitude has been the more noble and imposing, in that your return to arms was not your will or mine, but for a provocation that the frank and loyal policy which my Government observes with that of Buenos Ayres did not merit. My Government has abstained from interfering in the slightest degree in the internal questions that now agitate that sister and disunited Province. The National Authorities and that of Santa Fé, have made sacrifices to maintain said policy, and the return made them is an outrage: an invasion that compromises the tranquillity of the country, that prejudices our commerce and our revenue, and compels us to take down our arms.

The forces of Buenos Ayres immediately retired. The Santafecinos were preparing to chastise them, and you were ready to cross the Paraná. There could be no doubt as to the result.

The aggression might have been repelled by another aggression. Nevertheless, before appealing to arms it has been considered just and generous to seek redress by pacific means; by the means counselled by the important interests of every kind that prosper in the shade

of peace. The Government has reclaimed against this offence before the Government of Buenos Ayres, and demanded suitable redress. If that redamation an offensive answer is returned, if we are challenged to war, if pride prevail over prudence in the counsels of the Authorities of that Province then—to arms; and as usual I shall be the first at your head; to arms! In redress of the National honor, in defence of the dearest interests of the country, of your lives and that of your offspring of your glory and your prospects; to arms! against the vandalism and demagogism that has once more treacherously stained with blood the land of their liberators!

If our wishes in favor of peace are fruitless, if justice is disregarded, then the Nation counts upon you, on your valour, on the exemplary discipline that has rendered you famous in the warlike annals of the Argentine Confederation.

Faithful and decided soldiers of liberty and order! return to your homes, till called upon anew; you shall be called upon anew in defence of the noblest of causes, that of the Nation and the most sacred rights of freemen! Entre-ríos! Your enemies will be few compared with your valour and glory; a herd of unworthy Porteños that betray the happiness and honor of their own land! And all the courageous and patriotic Argentines will be on your side, and all the friends of the aggrandisement and glory of the Nation will aid you with their prayers.

Unswerving companions of glory! I await you at my head quarters; you shall not unheath the sword except in the cause of resolute justice; nor sheath it without the honors of victory. Prepared for the combat, repose for a moment longer, whilst he who will fight and vanquish by your side watches for your tranquillity.

Your General and Friend,  
JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.  
San José, Feb. 5, 1856.

### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

**Monday 18th.**—Despatches from the Justice of Peace of the Azul, of date 13th, and from Gen. Hornos of date the 14th, give an account of another invasion of Indians, amounting to 3000 fighting men. In two skirmishes from thirty to forty Indians were killed, with a loss on our side of 15 killed, including an officer, and 20 wounded. This is the most formidable and daring invasion of which we have yet heard, and we are sorry to say they succeeded in carrying off a flock of Government horses, from the immediate neighbourhood of the Azul, and we fear there is yet awaiting us a doleful account of other mishaps.

This morning H. E. and escort started for the South, and it is to be hoped he will find means of placing matters on a better footing in that quarter.

**PARAGUAY.**—Yesterday the British steamer "Paraguá" arrived from the Asunción but brings no news of public interest.

It was reported here on Saturday, that a revolution had broken out somewhere in the Province of Corrientes, headed by the Virasoros, but when the "Pampero" touched at Corrientes in her downward passage, nothing was known of the alleged movement, and we may therefore conclude that the rumour which circulated here is unfounded.

It is said on the authority of passengers from the Paraná, that Gen. Urquiza had found it impossible to assemble the military forces of the Province of Entre Ríos; which if true would be a guarantee in favour of peace; but the rumour is too vague to merit much reliance.

**Tuesday 19th.**—The "Mená" arrived this morning, leaving everything perfectly quiet at Montevideo. No disturbance of any kind had taken place; and the only warlike indication was a force of 400 or 500 cavalry kept in the neighbourhood of the Capital under the command of Flores and Oribe. The Chambers were opened on the 19th, when the President presented the usual Message, in which the picture of the situation is far from flattering, as appears from the following paragraphs:—

"The decadence of our commerce, the depopulation of our cities and the exhausted state of the public Treasury, are facts so notorious that their mention here would be superfluous, were it not absolutely necessary to remind you of their existence, that you may apply the necessary remedy so as to put an end to their prejudicial and fatal influence.

"The principal, or more properly speaking, the only cause of this deplorable state of things are our misunderstandings, our reciprocal hatreds and our civil discords."

A brief notice it taken of the repeated invasions that had been made upon this State, and of the means that had been and would be employed, to prevent them for the future.

In the department of Foreign Relations mention is made of a new treaty of commerce, friendship and navigation with Great Britain. Treaties have also been concluded with Belgium, the United States and Sardinia, that only await the approbation and sanction of the Legislative Assembly.

The Representatives of France, England, Spain and Sardinia, are highly commended for their dignified neutrality in the late affairs in the Capital.

The demarcation of boundaries between the Republic and the Empire has not yet been finally arranged, but there are hopes that it will be soon.

The deficit in the public rents unhappily goes on increasing; the debt latterly contracted amounting to half a million.

The document concludes with an urgent appeal on the necessity of organizing a veteran force for the public service; as the duty now

required of the National Guards has become too great to be sustained for any length of time.

It is generally supposed that Sr. Pereira will be named President and that the other sections or parties must conform in the mean time.

**CONFEDERATE PROVINCES.**—The point of greatest interest to day is a Proclamation of Gen. Urquiza to the Entre Ríos troops, of which the tone is very firm, and we regret to say, rather warlike. Of the invasion of the territory of Santa Fé he speaks in indignant terms, and tells them plainly that they will be called upon anew to vindicate the National honor should the answer returned to his favor by the Government of Buenos Ayres not be entirely satisfactory. We are not aware that any answer has yet been given.

It is reported now that the new invasion on Corrientes is headed by Colonel Caseros, who has often than once been concerned in similar attempts.

In Santa Fé the Militia forces assembled in consequence of the invasion had been disbanded, and things restored to their ordinary state of quiet and order. It was said that General Flores had left the Rosario and was living with a relative near the Pavon, not far from where he had his head quarters when Colonel Mitre made his unexpected visit.

**Wednesday 20th.**—No Southampton Mail, to the disappointment of all the world. After her early arrival at Rio, this is the more unaccountable.

The Proclamation of General Urquiza made less impression than might have been expected. We have no later news from that quarter, than those brought by the "Pampero."—The rumours respecting the invasion of Corrientes appear altogether unfounded.

**SOUTHERN FRONTIER.**—Since the despatch of General Hornos of date the 14th, no further news have been received from that quarter, which begins to cause some uneasiness.

**PERSONAL AFFAIRS.**—The promoter of the Spanish Company of the Victoria Theatre incensed at some remarks that appeared in the "National," attacked Señor Alvarez, one of the Editors in the public street; and has in consequence been lodged in prison and put on trial for the misdemeanour.

**Thursday 21st.**—Another disappointment as to the arrival of the Southampton Mail. She had not reached Montevideo last evening; and it was rumoured there that the Mail would be brought this time by the "Ribbon" the "Camilla" proceeding to England to undergo some repairs, of which it is alleged she stands much in need.

**MONTEVIDEO.**—The news by the "Constitución," that arrived here this morning, have no general interest. The public peace had not been interrupted, and that is nearly all that can be said.

**THE INDIANS.**—The anxiety respecting the state of affairs at the Azul is intense. The "Tribuna" of this morning admits that the Indians had not retired, as at first reported, and that for some reason or other, not very satisfactory, they had not been attacked by General Hornos. Many alarming rumours are of course in circulation, but it is difficult to ascertain their truth or falsehood.

**THE PENDING RECLAMATION.**—It is not known that any answer has yet been returned by this Government. The prospects of peace and war are pretty equally balanced; the "Tribuna" of this morning advocating no concession, and the "Orden" as strongly inciting the necessity of peace. The current of public feeling we believe to be in favour of the latter.

The Money market shows a rather upward tendency; but we have little faith in it as a political barometer.

**Friday 22d.**—After all the ingenious speculations as to the causes of delay, and the expedients to be resorted to for bringing down the Mail, the old "Camilla" appeared this morning in propria persona; but being in quarantine has not yet had an opportunity of explaining the cause or causes of the present irregularity.

The news from Europe a brief summary of which we give below are of minor interest.

The Cholera had all but disappeared at Rio, and we think the sham precautions here might safely be dispensed with.

The only incident at Montevideo worthy of notice is half laughable. Yesterday a party of some two hundred cavalry entered the town, and by a *coup de main* carried off all the artillery belonging to Fort San José. It was a bold step, and may indicate an ulterior object.

Nothing new from the frontier, which we cannot regard as a good omen.

### Latest Foreign Intelligence.

A despatch from St. Petersburg confirms the retreat of Omer Pacha on Redout Kavé. His troops were suffering dreadfully from the weather. Our flying columns, consisting of Mingrelian militia, inflict great losses on the rear guard of the enemy.

It is affirmed here that the Russian answer has already left St. Petersburg for Vienna, where it may be expected to arrive on the 13th, or 14th of January.

The unconditional rejection of the proposals by Russia is not anticipated in diplomatic circles.

MARSEILLES, JAN 8.

The Ephrate brings news from Constantinople to the 31st of December, from Sebastopol of the 27th, and Eupatoria of the 24th.

Fifteen merchant vessels and transports have been wrecked near Kamiesch, in a tremendous

storm. The Russians fire heavily upon every one seen on the southern shore of Sebastopol harbour. There have been several explosions of the docks, which have ruined some of the grandest of the masonry in the basin. The Russian guns fire at so long a range as to do us no harm.

The ceremony of the presentation to the Sultan of the Grand Cross and Badge (in diamonds) of the Legion of Honour was magnificent. The French Ambassador proceeded to the Serai accompanied by a splendid cortege, amid the warmest acclamations of the people.

M. Thouvenot observed to his address, that this was the first time that a monarch of France had shown his friendship, for the Porte in so warm, so personal a manner. It was a new page of the alliance which will place the Ottoman Empire under the guarantee of European right, under the shield of civilisation.

The Sultan, in his answer, spoke strongly of the importance of the ceremony in which he was engaged, in receiving the insignia of a foreign order.

The "Moniteur" has a statement of the Turkish finances, and the expenditure of the Ottoman Government during the present war. It is an extraordinary document, showing how much the resources of the Ottoman Empire have been underrated.

### THE AUSTRIAN PEACE-PROJECT.

The *Emancipation Belge* has a letter from Berlin, considered as authentic by the *Patrie*, which would seem to indicate that the Czar estimates, as its exact worth, the sham Austrian ultimatum. The wretched trilateral, Franz-Joseph, richly deserves the kick he has received unfortunately by despatch.

The *Emancipation Belge* has a letter from the Prussian capital, which is much too rigorous in its estimate of Austrian policy. The letter is suspiciously like the outpouring of a hireling writer of false news. There is nothing to indicate, as yet, that Austria has much straightforwardness, or honesty of purpose. He says—

"The Austrian propositions are an ultimatum in every sense of the term. Prussia has not bound herself with these propositions; she contents herself with urging the Czar to come to terms with the Western Powers. It is not doubted that Austria will give an efficacious aid to the Western Powers. The withdrawal of her legation at St. Petersburg, fixed for the 16th January, will be the signal for putting her army on a war footing, and of a proclamation in which the Emperor will explain in detail his reasons for taking an active part in the contest. The greater part of the German Powers will follow Austria, the rest influenced by Prussia will consider the question. Supposing the rupture accomplished, France will put at the disposition of Austria and her German confederates one hundred thousand men, who will be placed on the Upper Rhine, and will cross the River as circumstances require."

### LATE DAYS OF THE DEFENCE OF KARS.

A letter from Kars, of the 24 December, says:—

"The last moments of resistance were marked by heroism. For a long time, each soldier on duty had been in the habit of receiving only half a ration, and on this a reduction was soon made for the inhabitants. The portion for each man diminished from day to day.

"The last distribution of provisions took place the 23d of November. Five times the quantity of provisions would have been necessary to appease the hunger of the soldiers and the inhabitants. They had no longer a morsel.

The men sank without uttering a word; and withdrawing from the public gaze to conceal their pangs, and to beguile their hunger in a sort of stupor, to which their sufferings had granted a cessation of some instants. A third of the garrison, inhabitants, and soldiers, lay stretched on the ground, and awaited, without a murmur, their last moments. The rest tried to keep life up as best they could.

"On the 25th, when the convoy of provisions brought by the Russians entered the town the enemy were astonished that it was not attacked by the populace, but only a small number of persons surrounded the waggons. The Russians were soon finished with them, and waited some time for the rest of the inhabitants to come up, but no one came. After some search they learnt that the soldiers and inhabitants were so exhausted as not to be able to leave the houses. They, therefore, resolved, to go from house to house to distribute the provisions personally. The greater part of the sick were suffering from inflammation of the intestines, and among some the malady had made such progress that they could not eat their rations, but died beside the food they had so eagerly longed for. On the 28th the enemy took possession in form, but their definitive entry was postponed to the 30th. The first care of the Russian officers was to organise an interior Administration, to preserve the town from disorder. The number of sick amounted to near 6,000, and the greatest activity and zeal were displayed in attending to them. On the evening of the same day the officers of the regular troops were informed that they should quit Kars on the 1st of December, and that they were to proceed to Alexandropol, where



they should be provisionally detained. They were allowed to make their preparations in perfect liberty. In the meantime the Volunteers, the Redifs, and Bashl Bozouks, quitted freely the town, pursuant to the terms of capitulation. On the 1st, the officers left, as had been announced, and the Russians definitively occupied the town. The General officers had terminated their preparations. The Commander-in-Chief, Vassil Pachá, and Generals Hussain Pachá and Kerim Pachá, Gen. Williams and his staff, among whom were remaned Col. Lake, Major Yeatsle, Captain Thompson, and his secretary, Mr. Churchill, quitted the town, with all the superior officers of the regular troops, accompanied by an escort, on their way to Alexandropol."

**EXCHANGE—FEBRUARY 23d.**

Spanish Dollars and Piastres	100 = 254
French Francs	100 = 209
London Bank	100 = 163
India on London per Bombay	100 = 62
London per India	100 = 163
France per London	100 = 57
London per France	100 = 175
Paris Bank	100 = 175
Patrol Dollars	100 = 175
London per Paris	100 = 175
Paris per London	100 = 175
London per London	100 = 100

**MARINE LIST**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

**ARRIVALS.**

**February 16th.**  
 Aristide Maria, French brig, 262 tons C. Morier, from Havre 25th Nov., Montevideo 25th inst., to P. C. Jorda, with 29,000 tiles, 110 boards, 12 hales cloth, 53 boxes sardines and preserves, 28 barrels wine, 10 do vinegar, 10 do brandy, 30 sets trunks, 3 iron bedsteads, 10 boxes champagne, 215 do and 175 boxes merchandise.  
 Marthide, Danish brigantine, 170 tons, F. H. Toulary, from Hamburg 20th November, Montevideo 16th inst., to Rosenthal Gayen & Co., with 4 boxes leather, 175 do spirits, 284 do coffee, 4 do earthenware, 55 boxes, 65 barrels primes, 20 do merchandise, 8 lasts coal, 5,620 bushels.

**February 17th.**  
 Antelope, British brigantine, 127 tons, J. Moore, from New York 20th Dec., to Weddell Lind & Co., with 786 barrels rice, 26 bales okum, 50 boxes soap, 293 half chests tea, 40 bags pepper, 400 dozen brooms, 100 dozen pipes, 30 sets tubs, 24 do flower pails, 100 do wooden boxes, 97 boxes chairs, 15,505 feet lumber.  
 Pampero, British steamer, D. Soutar, from Paraguay and intermediate Ports, with 1,200 tercios yerba, 2,416 dry ox and cow hides, 1,796 tanned hides. Passengers 10.

**February 18th.**  
 Menai, British steamer, J. E. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 18th inst., with 400 bags wheat, 21 bars iron, 3 bundles of the handles, 3 rolls cordage, 15 hales, 10 boxes, and 2 barrels m-rehandise. Passengers 70.  
 Venilia, British brig, 231 tons, G. Martin, from Li bon 17th Dec., to Lohmann May & Co., with 511 boxes salt.

**February 20th.**  
 Water Witch, British brig, 402 tons, A. Armstrong, from Liverpool 14th Dec., to Getting & Co., with 65 packages and pieces machinery, 3 casks merchandise 20 tons and 1 cwt. coal, 100 barrels beer, 9 boxes linens, 41 dozen chairs, 30 sets flag stoms, 20 barrels wire, 46 tons and 19 cwt. iron, 4 standards doals.

**February 21st.**  
 Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 20th inst., with 2 barrels wine, 301 bags wheat, 6 boxes cheese, 200 do starch, 4 do and 2 barrels eggs, 18 do fruits, 29 boxes and 3 bales merchandise, 5 packages samples. Passengers 91.

**SAILINGS.**

**February 15th.**  
 Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

**February 16th.**  
 Navigante, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, despatched by F. Buxareo, with 3630 qq-jerked beef.  
 Achimedes, Bremen brigantine, for the East Indies in ballast, despatched by G. and H. Fein.  
 Clara Wilhelmshaus, Oldenburg brigantine, for Antwerp, despatched by Deetjen & Co., with 275 bales wool, 14,206 dry ox and cow hides, 1 bag wool, 69 boxes mares grease, 1 bale liscacha skins, 10 tons and 8000 bones.

**February 17th.**  
 Clara, Spanish brig, for Antwerp, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 256 bales wool, 13 do sheep skins 2000 salted ox and cow hides.

**February 18th.**  
 Cythia, British brig, for London, despatched by Best Brothers, with 2,995 salted ox and cow hides, 20,000 horns, 12 tons bones, 100 pipes tallow, 178 bales wool, 22 do hair, 1 do nutria skins, 18 do sheep skins.

**February 19th.**  
 Belizario, Brazilian brig, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zumarán & Co., with 2,563 qq-jerked beef, 60 dry horse hides.  
 Vaillant, French ship, for Essequada, in ballast, despatched by A. Manilla & Co.  
**February 20th.**  
 Ernesto, Hamburg brigantine, for Hamburg, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 1 package and 19 boxes merchandise, 134 do blue, 19 barrels ink, 13 bales goat skins, 146 do wool, 3000 horns, 2140 dry ox and cow hides, 2000 salted do do.  
 Angela, Spanish polacre, for Brazil, in ballast, despatched by F. Scailiosa.  
 Villanueva, Spanish bark, for Galeaguaychu, in ballast, despatched by Llavallol & Sons.  
 Forest City, American ship, for the East Indies, in ballast, despatched by Eberhard & Co.  
 Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

**February 21st.**  
 Amistia, Spanish brig, for Havana, despatched by Zumarán & Co., with 3,270 qq-jerked beef.  
 John Murray, American bark, for Southampton, despatched by Nicholson Green & Co, with 184 tons guano, 36 do bones.

**SHIPPING LIST OF HENRY A. GREEN.**

**FOR LONDON.**  
 British bark Acoro, 308 tons, at Anderson master, has only disengaged room for a few salted hides and bales, and is a most superior opportunity.  
 Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. j19

**FOR LONDON.**  
 British brig John Hillman, 220 tons, Willfams master, has disengaged room for salted hides, and bales.  
 Consignees Messrs Lohmann and Co. j19

**FOR LONDON.**  
 Spanish bark, Sta. Petronilla, 290 tons, at Paraja y Abella, master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales.  
 Consignees Messrs Freyer Bros. j19

**FOR LONDON.**  
 American bark Ann Hood, 312 tons, at J. Wady master, has disengaged room for salted hides and bales, with a few pipes of tallow, if offered immediately.  
 Consignees Messrs. T. Loguid & Co. j26

**FOR LONDON.**  
 British bark Cimbrin, at 270 tons, one of the finest vessels in the port and will have quick despatch.  
 Consignees Messrs E. Lumb & Co. j16

**FOR LONDON.**  
 British bark Kathleen, 233 tons, at J. Fader master, now loading may have room for a few pipes tallow or salted hides.  
 Consignees Messrs. Deetjen & Co. j16

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
 British bark Ipswich, at 239 tons, Gallie master, a regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.  
 Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grieron. j5

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
 British bark I. O., 252 tons, at Cattier master, has all her tallow engaged and has disengaged room for a few bales.  
 Consignees Messrs. J. Best and Brothers. j26

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
 British brig Gauntlet, 266 tons, Bell master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.  
 Consignees Messrs. R. Tweedie & Co. j16

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
 British bark Ferris, 233 tons, at Goddard master, has all her tallow engaged and has only room for salted hides and bales.  
 Consignees Messrs. J. Best Brothers. j5

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
 British bark Crusader, 311 tons, A. I. Williams master, has all her tallow engaged and only room for salted hides and bales.  
 Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. j11

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
 British bark Ann best, 335 tons at Cheyne master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.  
 Consignees Messrs. John Best Brothers. j9

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**  
 British bark Isabella, 220 tons, at Ashbridge master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, a regular trader, and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged.  
 Consignees J. Carthy Esq. j16

**FOR ANTWERP.**  
 Dutch bark Pantolon, 333 tons, A. I. Bruyssen master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.  
 Consignees Messrs. D. T. Vison & Co. j26

**FOR ANTWERP.**  
 Belgian bark Progress, 271 tons, at B. Vullopp master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.  
 Consignees Messrs. B. Bornfeldt & Co. j26

**FOR ANTWERP.**  
 Hamburg bark Edward and Elise, 250 tons at Amundsen master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, is a new vessel and a most desirable opportunity.  
 Consignees Messrs. Trousslein & Co. j9

**FOR HAMBURG.**  
 Hamburg brig Earl von Graefe, 250 tons, at Von Graefe master, has disengaged room for about 50 bales of dry hides.  
 Consignees Messrs. Remor del é Hubert. j26

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
 American bark O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, at Schwicker master, a well known regular trader, has three fourth of her cargo engaged and shipping, will sail on the 1st March, early application is requested. Can still accommodate two or three cabin passengers.  
 Consignees Messrs. J. Eastman & Co. j9

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
 American ship Margaret Eliza, 430 tons, at Spota master, a well known regular trader and will succeed the O. J. Hayes.  
 Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers. j9

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
 British bark Ocean Sprite, 233 tons, at Kyall master.  
 Consignees Messrs. J. Best Brothers. j9  
 British bark Julia, 307 tons, at Blampied master  
 Consignees Messrs E. von Seutter & Co. j9  
 British bark Uvidia, 236 tons at, McClanay master.  
 Consignees Messrs Rennie Tweedie & Co. j9  
 British bark Helena, 279 tons at, J. Hood master.  
 Consignees Messrs Porlane Graham & Co. j9  
 American brigantine Anna Prentiss, 238 tons, at, Dunbar master.  
 Consignees Messrs T. Tomkinson & Co. j9

**FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.**  
 Vessels calling in the CHAN-NEL for Orders.

American brigantine J. W. Rowland, 394 tons at Rowland master.  
 Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. d22

British brig Sir Henry Parnell, 294 tons, at, Parnell master.  
 Consignees Messrs V. Y Casares & Sons j5  
 British brig Enarl of Carlisle, 192 tons, at J. Smith master.  
 Consignees Messrs E! von Seutter & Co: j5

British brig Elizabeth Wood, 245 tons, at, Nicholson master.  
 Consignees Messrs J. Black & Sons j5  
 American pilot boat, Catherine Johnstone 335 tons at, E. Crammer master.  
 Consignees Messrs E. Lumb & Co. j19

American bgn Kathleen, 233 tons, at J. Fader, master.  
 Consignees Messrs Zimmermann and Co: j19  
 British brig Spinner, 185 tons, at, L. Smith master.  
 Consignees Messrs W. Orr & Co. j26

Hamburg bark Miles, 250 tons, at, J. Jurgens master.  
 Consignees Messrs. Trousslein & Co. j26  
 Norwegian bark Laura, 375 tons, at A. Fuld master.  
 Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. j26

British bark Onda, 371 tons, at Mairns master.  
 Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co. j9  
 British brig Prince Woronzoff, 259 tons at, Twitcheit master.  
 Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co j9

British bgn May, 232 tons, at Millard, Master.  
 Consignee Mr. S. Hesse. j26

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

**HENRY A GREEN.**  
 No. 51, Calle Reconquista.

**Shipping List OF H. LEZICA and SAGORY.**

**FOR HAVRE.**  
 French ship Racine, 420 tons, at Delanay master, has all her ballast on board, and will meet with quick despatch.  
 She is on every respect a most desirable conveyance for passengers.  
 Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol & Sons. j26

**FOR HAVRE.**  
 French ship Albert, 309 tons, at Eelamarer master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days—She has beautiful accommodations for passengers.  
 Consignee A. Dumoyr Esq.

**FOR ANTWERP.**  
 Hamburg bark Gustav Adolph, Go'de master, first class vessel, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and loading.  
 Consignee Messrs. F. Buxareo. j26

**FOR ANTWERP.**  
 The well known trader Swedish brig Sidon, Hammarberg master, will be ready to receive cargo in the Inner roads. Requires only about 1000 dry hides.  
 Consignees L. Caumartin Esq. j16

**FOR BORDEAUX.**  
 The Al French barque Perle, Lafoureddre, master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo, and has good accommodations for passengers.  
 Consignees, Messrs. Zumarán & Co. d29

**FOR MARSEILLES.**  
 French bark Mont Bearn, at, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo and will have quick despatch. Can accommodate passengers for whom she has the most desirable accommodations.  
 Consignees Messrs. Guizot & Bertorelli. j16

**FOR MARSEILLES.**  
 The well known Argentine bark Virgen de Misericordia, has already part of her cargo on board and is being a small vessel will be despatched in a very short time. Can admit yet about 50 bales and passengers.  
 Consignee B. Deifino Esq. j16

**FOR MARSEILLES:**  
 Sardinian bark Vittoriosa, 280 tons, at, is now loading and can only admit 50 bales or equivalent in dry hides.  
 Consignee B. Caprile Esq. j26

**FOR MARSEILLES.**  
 Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, 190 tons, Fixi master, is a chartered vessel, and only admit passengers.  
 Consignees Messrs. Rams & Co. j26

**FOR RIO JANEIRO.**  
 Belgian brig Belizario, will be ready in a few days and can admit a few passengers.  
 Consignees Messrs. Zumarán & Co. j26

For further particulars, please apply to their respective consignees, or to

**H. LEZICA & SAGORY,**  
 No. 41, Reconquista.

**FOR SALE.**

A house with Quinta situated at the corners of Cordoba and Paraná streets, having a frontage of 19½ varas to the South and 55 varas to the West, planted with fruit trees, and vines, with iron and wood trellises. For particulars apply on the premises. j23 c.o

A young German who writes a fair hand and can give good references, desires a situation in a commercial house, he would prefer an English house. A note addressed P. P. will be immediately attended to. j23—1p

**FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.**

The first class new British bark Acoro, at Lloyd's, has superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. Said vessel is a first rate fast sailing one, and is bound for London and now nearly ready for sea.

Persons requiring a Passage to England, who wish to take advantage of this excellent opportunity may apply, for terms and particulars, at the Grocery Store of Mr. John Blues, corner of Merced and Mayo streets where the Captain Peter Anderson can be seen from 7 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m. every day. j23—2p

**INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.**

This establishment receives orders to procure persons for any service, viz. Clerks, servants, cooks, mechanics, tradesmen and workmen, and the undersigned have the honor to recommend their service in above behalf to this community, both for such as are in search of employment and for such as want to engage persons.

Some servants and cooks will be placed immediately at good wages and excellent treatment.  
 F. REVET Y VON BARTELS,  
 Calle Merced No. 73.  
 j23.4p

**FOR SALE.**

3,000 fine mestizo sheep, in the Estancia de los Ingleses, Rincon del Tuyú, Partido de Ajo.  
 Apply to the owners, 154 Calle Cuyo between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. j23.3p

**FOR SALE.**

The house Calle de Maypú No 209, with 174 Varas frontage and 70 Varas in depth; price \$220,000.

Another in the same street, Nos. 275 and 279, an old building with the same frontage and depth, price \$130,000.

A Quinta with some plantation, distant 30 squares from the Plaza de la Victoria, with 285 Varas in front and 150 varas in depth, at the rate of \$700 per vara of frontage, or in fractions of 50 varas each of frontage.

Another in the Calle de Corrientes, 20 squares West of the Church of San Nicolas, with 35 varas in front and 70 in depth; price \$200,000  
 Another in San Fernando, three squares from the market place, with 33 varas in front and 50 varas in depth, price \$10,000.—For half the value of either of these properties, a reasonable term of credit will be granted.

For further particulars apply at Calle Maypú, No. 209. j23.3p

**SHEEP.**

For sale, near the Villa of Lujan, about one thousand Mestizo Sheep of superior quality, the property of a person lately deceased. For particulars apply at No. 136, Calle Corrientes, from 11 to 3 o'clock. j23—3p

**NOTICE.**

The partnership which has hitherto existed under the firm of Eberhard & Co., at this place and Montevideo expires this day. The same business as heretofore will be continued under the new firm of Fels & Co., by the undersigned partners, who take charge of the liquidation of all affairs of the extinct firm.

L. A. SCHULTZ,  
 H. SPILCKER,  
 J. T. FELS,  
 J. E. CLAUSSEN,  
 A. HORNEY.  
 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

**ENGLISH SEMINARY.**

SUIPACHA, No. 24.  
 Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by

Dupuis, Mathematics.  
 Larsen, Latin.  
 Roca, French.  
 White, English and Spanish  
 Cadiz, Book keeping in Spanish-  
 Jensen, " " " English-  
 " " " Drawing.  
 Navarro, Vocal and Instrumental music.

The most satisfactory proof of the efficient organization of this institution, is the unexampled patronage uninterruptedly awarded to it notwithstanding the unflinching execution of its salutary regulations.

The premises afford every desirable convenience for boarders, half boarders and day scholars. The studies will be resumed on Monday next, 7th inst.

The programme may be had by application to the Principal, and the best bona fide references that can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars.

NEGROTTO.  
 Buenos Ayres, January 24, 1856.

**FOR SALE.**

In the district of Chacabuco on the coast of the Salado one thousand five hundred fine mestizo sheep. For particulars apply to Mr. T. Moore, No. 19 Calle Reconquista. j23—3p

**British Packet.**

The Office of this journal is now removed to No. 30 ROSA VIEJA, under the archway fronting the New Customhouse; where Subscriptions are received and advertisements and communications may be left.

All transactions prior to the present date must be arranged at the former Agency, Book-store of Messrs G. & H. Mackera, No. 20 Calle San Martin. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 19th 1856.

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq. No. 75, Calle Mayno, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Carrow, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 7th of January.

It will consist of three departments, viz: one for infants, another for boys of advanced years, and a third for young ladies. Such alterations have been made in the apartments of the house as will afford separate and commodious halls of study for each class of pupils.

Instruction will be given in all the branches of a liberal education. The pupils will be under the constant and careful superintendance of the principals. The principals have enjoyed the best opportunities for acquiring a complete knowledge of the various educational Institutions of their own country, and their system of teaching will be the same as that which is practiced in the United States with such pre eminent success.

Special attention will be given to the instruction of native children, whose parents may wish them to acquire a thoroughly correct knowledge of the English language.

For particulars apply at the Institution, or at No. 18, Calle de la Merced.

The principals beg leave also to refer to the following gentlemen: Thomas Armstrong, Esq., S. B. Hale, Esq., Henry Gilbert, Esq., Col. Joseph Graham, H. J. Roper, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy.

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 ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. d31—54c

To Passengers per Barque William Flete.

All persons indebted to Captain Joseph Sprout for balance of passage money by the above mentioned barque, are hereby requested to call at the house of Messrs. Best Brothers, of the City, and settle the same; otherwise, legal proceedings will be instituted against them by parties who hold a formal Power of Attorney for that purpose. n10-c

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Hartlepool double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton, [3240 lbs.] One ton of this coal will go as far as one and a half of ordinary smith coal.

ALSO, now landing Newcastle household coal and will be delivered full one ton at purchaser's house. Apply at Calle Defensa No. 20. n10-c

QUINTA FOR SALE.

The Quinta of the late James Wald, known as the "Jardin Argentino," with 55 varas frontage, by 93 in depth, with a large and commodious dwelling house containing 13 apartments, and another small independent house. The ground is tastefully laid out and stocked with the choicest fruit trees.

For further particulars apply to John Eastman, Calle Defensa, No. 5, or Daniel Gowlard, Plaza de la Victoria. n17-c

FOR SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press of French manufacture, Colombian stone, measuring 3 feet, by 2 feet 3 inches, with an elegant assortment of type and ornamental letters, appropriate for the publication of a newspaper. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 69. July 5-4

Libreria frente al Colegio.

Great assortment of books suitable for Christmas days. History of England, by Goldsmith, 1 vol. Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 1 vol., with numerous engravings by Grandville. Byron's Poetical Works, 1 vol. Arabian Nights, 1 vol. Popular display of the Wonders, 1 vol. Buffon's Natural History, 1 vol. Friendship's Offering, 1 vol. The Bachelor's Christmas. Shakspeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description. d22-

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY. CALLE SANTA CLARA No. 129. The undersigned, ex-teacher of the "English Seminary," begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that on the 2d of January next, he will open the said establishment, limited to the number of fifty scholars, and hopes that by his assiduous application he will merit a share of their protection and approbation. W. BRODIE.

FOR SALE.

A steamer of 120 tons burden, oak built, coppered and copper fastened, with double machinery of 70 to 80 horse power, drawing about 5 feet when loaded, and 4 feet without cargo. The vessel has good accommodations for passengers, is in perfect condition, and has lately received new boilers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. No. 69, Calle Defensa. j15-4-c

Tarpaulins.

Ready made of nine yards long and six wide, also six yards by four at moderate prices. Tarpaulins made to order of any dimensions required, by applying to No. 25, Paseo Julio. j19-c

SHEEP FOR SALE.

A flock of 750 fine meroizo sheep, on the Estancia of Vinomat, in the District of San Vicente. For further particulars apply to Mr. George Bell in this City, or to the owner Edward Slamon at said Estancia. n1-4p

SAXONY SHEEP.

For sale in the District of the Guardia del Monte in one or more lots as may suit purchasers, a flock of the most approved breed, and warranted of pure blood. For further particulars apply at Calle Mayno No. 14. 28-8p.

The Friend of all.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

Translation of a letter from Baloo Stralgie Chetty, of Allahabad, dated 17th of October 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir:—For a number of years I suffered most intensely from general debility, disordered state of the liver, together with melancholy and dreary feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most celebrated native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew not what to do, save the preparation of European medicine forbidden by our holy religion; but after wavering between two opinions for some time, I determined to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health. Although fifty-eight years of age, I am now as agile as a boy, and have renewed vigor in every sense of the word. Accept my Salutations, and believe me yours till death. (Signed) BALOO STRALGIE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin of the London Mission, dated Malabar, May 19th 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir:—Among my various travels, I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills in man's case when medical skill has been defied, particularly. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination, I then myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the facts. A poor woman, at this place, who appeared to me to be on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint she was tapped eight times within six months, I visited her myself, and gave her a box of your pills, and after taking them, she settled better, she continued them, and persevered for about nine weeks, when she was perfectly cured; and has since through the blessing of Providence enjoyed the best of health. They are a truly invaluable remedy for females at the turn of life, and for young women with obstructions in their health. Yours truly, OCTAVIO MARTIN (Signed)

WONDERFUL CASE—DEATH BORNE OF ITS VICTIM! ASTHMA CURED—AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!! Copy of a letter from Chas. Smith, Esq., of Buenos, dated March 12th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir:—I have been a resident here for the last seven years and during the whole of that time, (till within the last five months) suffered incessantly with asthma, attended with occasional spitting of blood which completely shook my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but without any success; my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly advised that all hope of recovery was gone. In this pinning condition one mended using your Pills, after continuing them for five weeks the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now regard the most simple food. I remain Sir, your obliged servant. (Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut. Thompson,) of Dinapore, dated the 13th of July, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir:—For fourteen years I was in the most delicate state of health, suffering continuously from liver complaint and indigestion, the least thing deterring me from attending to my ordinary avocations although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago when my health seemed totally to have fled, a friend kindly advised me to try your Pills, which after some persuasion I commenced to use. I must confess they quickly produced a change for the better, and by continuing them, every symptom of my disorder disappeared and I am now perfectly cured; my health being better than it has been for the last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to mention, that my daughter aged sixteen who suffered considerably for two years, has just been restored to health by your invaluable Pills. I am Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine, and your obedient servant. (Signed) JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Table listing various ailments and their corresponding treatments with Holloway's Pills. Columns include Ague, Indigestion, Asthma, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Lambolego Pills, Bowel Complaints, Rheumatism, Colic, Retention of Urine, Constipation of the Bowels, Scalds, or King's Evil, Debility, Stone and Gravel, Dropsy, Secondary Symptoms, Dysentery, Tumours, Erysipelas, The Dysenteric, Female Irregularities, Ulcers, Fevers of all kinds, Venereal Affections, Gout, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from what Inflammation ever do &c.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

GAS.

James Colquhoun and Sons, Gas engineers in all its departments, have the honour of acquainting the inhabitants of this City, that they are prepared to place the small pipes in private houses or other establishments, so as to be ready to make use of the Gas whenever the Company are prepared to supply it.

Their long experience in England and elsewhere is a sufficient voucher for their competency in the art, and having in their employ workmen of the first class, as also materials of the best quality, they can produce work superior to anything in the Country, and for which they will hold themselves responsible to their employers.

They also acquaint the Public, that any kind of lamp that has served for oil, can be altered in their establishment so as to serve for Gas, thereby saving the expense of new lamps; the charges being moderate, and a satisfactory guarantee given to parties who require such alterations.—Apply at Calle San Martin, No. 12. j19-c

SITUATION WANTED.

An American woman wishes a situation as Seamstress, or to take care of children. She speaks the Spanish language and can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 16, Calle de la Merced. j1-c-o.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 21st inst.

Large shipping schedule table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, BRITISH, Consignee, and Destinations. Lists various ships from companies like Messageries Maritimes, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, and others, including destinations like Liverpool, London, and various ports in the Americas and Europe.