

BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1532. BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, March 1, 1856. Established in 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE INDIANS—A WAR OF EXTERRINATION.
 A brilliant historical writer has compared the Indian character to rock, whose form cannot be changed without the destruction of its substance. The whole annals of the ill fated Red Men corroborate the simile. The aboriginal races within the limits of the United States have, with few exceptions, resisted all civilizing influences, utterly refused either subjection, amalgamation, or improvement, as Anglo-Saxon hands, and have fallen, rank after rank, fighting to the last, within the shadowy grounds of their ancestral forests, for the hunting-grounds of their fathers. Their van has been driven back, and further back, until they are all forced, beyond the Mississippi. And now, suddenly, they are pressed by great detachments from civilization, who flank them from Utah and New-Mexico, and encroach upon their narrowing territory from the rear, in California, Oregon, and Washington. Upon the barren plains, and among the dreary mountain-ranges of the great desert-herb of North America, they have for some time maintained a precarious existence from the yearly decreasing bands of the buffaloes, the trifling avails of other hunts, and the insignificant fruits of some little unskilful agriculture, eked out with wild roots. But the ring of advancing settlers now hem them in on all sides. From Minnesota, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, and the Mormon and half-Mexican settlements at the South, they are steadily compressed within their narrowing deserts; and steadily is starvation staring them more and more nearly in the face.

With the stubborn hardihood of their race, however, the few survivors seem to be resolved to die in the van effort to maintain what ground is left to them, unsoiled by the step of the white man. By the advents which the last few arrivals bring from our Pacific and Trans-Mississippi possessions, there seem to be now raging a concerted and general, yet loose and disorganized attack upon the whites, similar in character to the enterprises of King Philip, of Pontiac, of Tecumseh and Black Hawk. In the Columbia, Rogue River and Willamette Valleys, beyond the Rocky mountains, in the mountainous region east of the California settlements, in the vast plains haunted by the Sioux and Pawnees, which stretch from the foot of the Black Hills eastward to the settlements upon the borders of our States, the Indians seem to be everywhere rising after their old manner, ambushing individuals and parties, firing houses, murdering and scalping man, woman and child; in short, devastating and destroying every person and thing which has the mark of civilization upon it, with all the old Indian blood-thirstiness and blind, unthinking barbarian recklessness of consequences. And, as always heretofore, the more slowly moving Anglo-Saxon power is rising around them with its old, steady exterminating purpose, to erase forever these last remnants of the red tribes. Harney moves westward from the frontier forts upon the Sioux and Pawnees, with a strong body of regulars. Governor Curry, of Oregon, is preparing to sweep the Rogue River, Walla Walla and other Pacific tribes, out of Oregon—and existence—with a thousand frontiersmen and three hundred United States troops. Governor Mason, of Washington Territory, has summoned volunteers from that section for a like purpose. The whole white population is beyond endurance exasperated at steadily daily murders committed by the Indians, in their national warfare. Thirty men and women are heard of, assassinated singly or by families, within ten days. Sixty more similar cases are registered at another time. Daily reports of such atrocities have awakened all the settlers; and they will probably not rest until there are no more Indians left within their borders. This done, there will be none of the race in the United States, except those settled in agricultural communities in the different "Nations" and "Reservations" west and northwest of Arkansas, and the few scattered relics farther east.

A great outcry has more than once been raised about the diabolical injustice, so called, of the exterminating and revengeful character of the measures now being pursued against the Indians. This, however, is far from being a reasonable objection; although, we must confess that the case is *prima facie* strong against the present Administration, since it is one where we, the stronger nation, are arming against the weaker—a well-known trick of the heroes now managing the Executive and De-

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres, in February 1856.

	GERMANY HOLLAND BELOIUM.	ITALY	SPAIN.	HAVANA	UNITED STATES.	BRZIL.	PACIFIC.	MAURITIUS.	TOTAL OF FEBRY.	TOTAL OF JAN'RY.	GRAND TOTAL.	
Number of vessels	10	5	9	1	1	9	3	7	1	46	49	95
Tonnage	3443	1288	2131	162	418	2008	912	1775	204	12043	12166	24209
ARTICLES												
Beef, jerked, quintals						27928				47189	26736	73925
Beef, preserved, cases		103								103	401	604
Bones	252000	20000	8000	32000						342000	485300	827300
Do. tons	202		31							233	400	633
Bone ash, ton	161									161	1391	1552
Feathers, bales						8				8	9	17
Guano, tons	184									184		184
Hair, bales	42	99								196	336	532
Hide cutting, bales						70				70	286	356
Hide, ox and calf, salted	36199	3474	19582	1686			4330			65271	61698	126969
Do. do. do. dry	150	3945	19252	4228	8648	65	35135	45		71468	60832	141300
Do. horse do. do.		2606	100			145		110		2961	255	3216
Do. do. salted							5000			5000	24916	29916
Horns, ox and cow	44527	15848	5000				12000			77375	176805	254180
Hoofs, tons	4									4	24	28
Skins calf, bales											9	9
Do. do. dozens				718						178	116	295
Do. deer, bales												
Do. do. dozens												
Do. goat bales			13							14	30	44
Do. do. dozens												
Do. nutria, bales	1						13			14	38	52
Do. do. dozens												
Do. sheep skins bales	75	762	60							897	972	1869
Do. do. dozens											10	10
Do. slunk calf, bales											6	6
Do. do. dozens											235	235
Mares, grass, pipes	164	51								215	902	1117
Do. do. boxes	147	198	99							444	1285	1729
Tallow, pipes	1492	20	37							1549	1730	3379
Do. boxes	69			50						593	697	1290
Tobacco, boxes and seroons								474	256	256	1114	1370
Wool, bales	455	1076	2611	12						4658	4956	9614
Do. seroons and bags			2							2	4	6

partments. And this final extinction of whole nations, who are, moreover, after their savage fashion, only striking for their Fatherland, their homes, and their rights, is unexpressed sad to the philanthropist and the Christian. Yet is it, apparently, a necessity. The Anglo-Saxon race will spread—and the forests must fall, before and around its advancing footsteps. Its pioneers will be rude and uncultivated men, of fierce hearts and strong and ready hands—who will reck little of the wild savage, his fights or his wrongs, his comfort or his anger. The proud and passionate savages will waylay and murder, as they always have; and the revengeful frontiersmen will, as heretofore, kill the "Indian devils" like so many dogs. Unless the forest pioneers are exemplarily forbearing and forgiving Christians, or unless the savages shall become such in advance of them, neither of which conditions seems likely to be fulfilled, the collision is absolutely necessary; and as surely as it comes, the aborigines will perish. Their few remaining roving bands, scattered and weak as they are, can offer no substantial resistance to the attack of the whites. Their numbers are set, by guess of the Oregon papers, at ten thousand; it is, however, very unlikely that there are more than fifteen hundred or two thousand fighting men of them, all told. Few or many, they will all have perished ere long; and the roving Indians of Central North America will be known only in tradition.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the King of Prussia's speech on the opening of the Chambers:—
 "Illustrious, noble, and dear Gentlemen of both Houses.—I rejoice at beholding again assembled round my throne the representatives of the country, and bid you from my full heart welcome. The new session commences under circumstances the increasing importance of which has already in a high degree occupied the attention of my government. I rely upon finding, as heretofore, a powerful support in your exertions.

"Above all things, I am grieved at the increased price of the most necessary articles of food, which is to be attributed to the unsatisfactory result of the late harvest in many districts of the country, and to the impediments to traffic caused by the war; on the other hand, an alleviation may be looked forward to, if with God's blessing, the hopes are fulfilled which the favourable promise of agricultural produce and increase of production justify. Until then I confidently hope that a careful continuation of free traffic, founded upon previous experience, and a wise economy, combined with the

never failing private charity which exists with us, will help to lessen the weight of the high price of food.

"The continual extension of artificial roads and the incessant activity of industry promise to the working classes additional opportunities of remunerating labour. Certain branches of industry suffer, it is true, under the pressure of high prices. On the whole however, the general activity of commerce is undisturbed, and the prospects of industry are satisfactory. A striking proof of this is to be found in the favourable results of the postal and telegraph services, and in the increase of railway traffic. It has given me satisfaction to lay the foundation-stone to the important completion of the railway system of my kingdom.

"At the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations at Paris Prussian industry was worthily represented in the departments of art, agriculture, mining, and commerce.

"For a long time the want has been felt for regulating on a footing becoming the circumstances of the day the police and municipal system in the eastern provinces, giving it a more solid basis. Projects for this purpose will be submitted to your consideration. Projects will also be laid before you for bettering the district and provincial regulations of the western provinces.

"The budget for the next year, which will be laid before you, will show a happy prospect of an increase in receipts, and offers an additional proof of the order which prevails in our finances. The maintenance, with your sanction, of the taxes already imposed will enable a balance to be drawn between receipts and expenditure, and provide for the increased wants of the State, and enable the vigorous continuation of important useful undertakings which have been already commenced.

"The continuation of political complications has also made it necessary this year for me to maintain my army, if not on a complete scale, as in former years, still on a footing of increased preparation for war. I was enabled to do this by the bill passed on the 7th of May of the present year, which sanctioned an extraordinary credit for that purpose. My Ministers of Finance and of War will lay before you the special papers relating thereto.

"Gentlemen, the conflict between different European Powers, the commencement of which I had to deplore last year from this very place, still continues, to my most sincere regret. Our fatherland, however, still continues to be the abode of peace.

"I trust in God that it will remain so, and that I shall succeed in preserving the honour and standing of Prussia as a great Power,

without inflicting upon our country the heavy sacrifices of war.

"I am proud to be able to say that I know of no people so well prepared for war or more ready for sacrifices than my own, whenever its honour or interests are really in danger. This proud consciousness, however, imposes upon me the duty, while abiding faithfully by obligations already contracted, not to enter into further engagements, the political and military liabilities of which are not to be estimated beforehand.

"The attitude which Prussia, Austria, and the German Confederation have assumed by common consent gives a solid security for the further maintenance of that independent position which, with upright good wishes for all and an impartial appreciation of circumstances, is equally conducive to the attainment of an equitable and lasting peace.

"Gentlemen, the serious aspect of the present makes it a duty for us all to devote ourselves fully and unreservedly to the interests of our country. You will have shortly to fulfil this duty at the coming deliberation, the result of which is of great importance for all and every one.

"I am convinced that you are all actuated by this feeling, and that the blessing of Him will not be wanting to your acts who in His almightiness and justice decrees the fate of nations."

BUENOS AYRES. Monthly Retrospect.

Considering the state of political excitement in which we have been throughout the whole month, the wonder is that we have any thing deserving the name of commerce or business to think or talk about. The fact is that we are getting so accustomed to invasions and attempts at revolution that they cease to make any deep or lasting impression, even on those who have material interests at stake. Sensitive as the money market is generally supposed to be, it has become comparatively indifferent to our triumphs and defeats, hardly elated by the one, and as little depressed by the other: a state of philosophic equanimity that approaches ideal perfection, and must be held highly creditable to our speculators in ounces.

In the department of manufactured goods, the chief demand has been for the local market; less than a fair average in ordinary times, but more than we had a right to expect in our exceptional circumstances. Prices have not rallied, nor do we see any likelihood of their doing so for some time to come. Outstandings are got in very slowly, but there have been no fa-

tures of any importance, and upon the whole we consider the state of the local market somewhat than it was say a twelve month ago.

For the sister Provinces of the Confederation, the demand has been very limited; and nothing else could be expected, considering the unsettled state of our political relations. The question of peace or war must be definitely settled before commercial intercourse can resume its activity. Parties are not likely to embark in speculations with an uncertainty as to the effects reaching their destination within a reasonable term, and a still more formidable uncertainty as to the time and mode of the remittances.

The very same causes tend to check and limit the intercourse with Paraguay. Her attention is occupied and her resources exhausted in warlike preparations; and though at present the chances appear in favour of an amicable arrangement, still the uncertainty is sufficient to paralyse commercial transactions.

The arrivals during the month have been more moderate than in that of January; and we trust they will continue so for some months to come. A glutted market is a present and positive evil to all parties concerned, whatever may be the solution of the pending political questions.

ARTICLES OF DAILY CONSUMPTION.—The arrivals from the United States and the Mediterranean have also been more moderate than in the preceding month; but the general market is abundantly supplied; and thanks to our system of deposit, prices in general have been maintained with comparatively slight variations. Common Spanish wines are abundant, and difficult to be realized, but with the facilities afforded by deposit, we never hear of the sacrifices that used to be made in former times, when the market chanced to be overstocked.

Yerba, Paraguayan tobacco, and rice have all shown a downward tendency, whilst sugar and coffee on the contrary are buoyant. The rise in sugar may perhaps be ascribed in part to an artificial scarcity created by private speculation. It is pretty well understood that parties have attempted to monopolise the wholesale market; and they need not expect much sympathy should they happen to burn their fingers.

In general Brazilian produce is rather scarce, and consequently dear; which may eventually lead to the successful cultivation of some of her products nearer home, and save us the ruinous balance of specie required to settle our accounts. There is no question that the Argentine Republic might produce coffee, rice, beet root sugar, and peach brandy equal in quality to Brazilian run; and in quantities sufficient for its own consumption. Instead therefore of admitting these articles at low duties sound policy would counsel us to hold out every possible inducement to foreign skill and capital to develop our own resources.

The results of the harvest must now be decided. It is taken for granted to be deficient; but we question whether the Police or the Government has any certain data on which to found their judgment. We hear of superior qualities of wheat, equal to any produced in England or the United States; but a strange mystery is kept up as to the quantity collected and secured. Meanwhile with its teeming fertility and scanty population bread is fifty per cent dearer than in London or Glasgow; and yet our legislators maintain an import duty on corn and flour! By a strange anomaly, we have been striving towards free trade in almost every thing except human food, the most sacred and untaxable of all commodities.

EXPORT PRODUCE.—A number of causes have conspired to give a lively impulse to our sales during the month under review. The oldest inhabitants cannot recollect a season equal to the present. Owing to the seasonable rains the fields have clothed with verdant pasture even during the scorching months of our protracted summer, and the herds have rarely been seen in such splendid condition. The saladeristas therefore can afford to pay a high price; and it will unquestionably be found that the quantity both of beef and tallow is far above an ordinary average, even in proportion to the number of animals slaughtered.

Another cause is the felt insecurity of our rural establishments which has compelled many to kill off even breeding stock, that no other consideration could have induced them to part with; securing the present at the cost of our prospects for the future. It is a melancholy reflection, but not the less true on that account.

Again this forced competition has tended to bring down the price of live stock, so that for once every thing has played into the hands of the saladerista; affording some compensation we dare say and hope for many months nearly lost during the past year.

Wool, no stocks of produce have been allowed to accumulate; and we question must whether it would be safe to depend on a continuation of the late rate of supplies. On the contrary we are persuaded that the first glimpse of peace and tranquillity will check the present rate of killing whatever may be the price of live stock or export produce. Unfortunately we are unable at present to predict when this happy consummation is likely to be realized.

Of wools a large proportion has already been despatched; and on this occasion they that sold early in the season have fared the best. For ordinary and low qualities prices have declined, say 25 perhaps 30 per cent from what they would have brought in October or November; and in consequence some lots have been stored, but not to a great extent. At the rate black cattle are at present being killed on the one hand, and plundered by the Indians on the other, it will be necessary to pay greater attention to the wool, as likely soon to become our staple article of export.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECT.—We almost shrink from giving expression to our convictions and opinions. On all sides we foresee complications, difficulties and dangers; and as regards the Indians dangers of a new kind, that we have not witnessed or experienced for the last thirty years. It is no longer with a mere party question we have to do, but with the undisguised barbarism of the Pampa Indian, arrayed in hostile and preponderant attitude against the institutions, the rights and the very existence of a christian community. "To be or not to be, that is the question."

In the presence of such a calamity, so formidable or danger, it might be expected that the christians would at least combine their efforts, to ward off a common danger; but it is not so. Here we are divided and subdivided into circles and coteries, that distrust, hate and persecute each other, with a rancour that would hardly be justifiable towards the sanguinary and relentless barbarians. This is the real source of our relative weakness and prostration, and of their strength and preponderance. In the repeated triumphs they have already obtained over us, we begin to see its bitter fruits, and it would be easy to predict the disastrous consequences to which so infuriated a policy must lead.

During the last twelvemonths the State of Buenos Ayres has suffered in its commercial interests and prospects what cannot be retrieved in several years of peace and tranquillity; and still we are only in the crisis of the dismiser. The struggle is fairly commenced, when, where and how it may end, we cannot foresee, and shall not attempt to predict; but we may safely predict that while the struggle lasts, all interests, commercial and industrial alike are doomed to suffer and languish.

Another serious complication is the misunderstanding with the President of the Confederate Provinces, arising out of the invasion of the Province of Santa Fe. Satisfaction has been demanded, and so far as we yet know, no answer of any kind has been returned. In view of our actual difficulties on the frontier, this we confess surpasses our comprehension. Without acceding to exorbitant demands, common courtesy requires that some answer should be returned, if not in the form of an apology, supplying all the explanations that may be conducive to the maintenance of peace. By withholding such explanations, we invite and provoke a collision, affording a pretext of which others may not be backward to avail themselves. It will readily be admitted by all impartial observers, that in our circumstances this line of policy is extremely illogical.

Meanwhile General Urquiza, as may be seen by his proclamation, given at length in a previous number, has been addressing his troops in a style that clearly discovers his feelings and purposes; and besides compromises him contingently to a warlike policy, that is not likely to afford him any solid and permanent advantages, but may in the meantime involve us in serious, not to say inextricable difficulties. Let us therefore remove the pretext by a civil answer; and if after that an attack should be made, we may claim the benefit of the assurance, that "he is doubly armed who has his quarrel just."

By another inexplicable fatuity, part of our public press has declared itself active and zealous partisans in the party questions now so warmly agitated in Montevideo, and we must say the Government has not taken sufficient pains to assert and accredit its stern and uncompromising neutrality. We have evidently nothing to gain by embroiling ourselves in the affairs of others.

As regards the difficulties between Paraguay and the Empire of Brazil we are not without hopes of a pacific solution; for we feel certain that Señor Verges and his talented coadjutor, Dr. Lorenzo Torres, will spare no pains to effect that object, and of all the South American States none has a greater interest than Brazil in the maintenance of peace and the establishment and consolidation of public order. Her rapidly extending commerce, her railroads, her efforts in behalf of foreign immigration, are pledges and guarantees in this behalf, that may safely be relied on. With nine-tenths of her territory, the richest and most fertile in the world, still unoccupied, it is not likely that she will court the hazards of a foreign war for the sake of a few miles of desert frontier. Allowing a footing on the Paraná and the Paraguay to be an object of desire, we may expect diplomatic intrigue in all its Proteus forms, but we cannot see that the case is so urgent as to justify recourse to war, in which she would risk so much, with the prospect of gaining so little.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Monday 25th.—Yesterday morning the "Menay" arrived from Montevideo, with 150 passengers. The party struggle for the ensuing Presidency is kept with animation, and is taking more the aspect of a British or United States election than any thing we have hitherto seen in the Hispano-American Republics. General Cesar Diaz has published a programme in form, and several of the Representatives have publicly stated the grounds on which they intend to vote.

It seems pretty generally admitted by competent judges, that the probabilities are in favor of Señor Pereyra, as candidate of the party distinguished by the name of the *Colorados*, and who recognise Generals Flores and Oribe as their leaders.

A new journal styled *La Paz* had made its appearance, which all its contemporaries unite in denouncing as a "libel and firebrand." We have not seen said production, and decant emitting an opinion on hearsay.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER.—Two days have elapsed and not a syllable respecting the state of affairs at the Azul. We have heard however

that the forces to the West under the command of Colonel Laureano Diaz, as also those of the North, under that of Colonel Panero, are all in march towards the Azul; and that H. E. the Governor has collected a considerable number of volunteers on his route; and that they are destined for the same point—A more unexceptionable measure is a decree of the 23rd authorising the enrolment of two new regiments of the line.

We have heard that many parties were preparing to abandon the Azul, as no longer safe or tenable; but we cannot vouch for its certainty.

Thursday 26th.—Private correspondence from the Azul, gives a pitiable picture of the situation. The Indians penetrated within three squares of the market place; killing and carrying off upwards of 140 persons belonging to the town and neighbourhood, without taking into account the casualties of the army. They had retired to a short distance, and Gen. Hornos remained in the neighbourhood of the town, but unable to attack them from want of horses.

Meanwhile we have seen letters from the Western frontier, of date the 20th, and on the previous days there had been parties of Indians in that direction, full 20 leagues inside of the Azul, where they had plundered and destroyed several large establishments. The fighting men are now spoken of as 4,000 men. We consider there is good cause to be alarmed for the personal safety of H. E. the Governor, should he continue his route in the direction of the Azul.

EXTRA RIOS.—The steamer "Ya-ba" arrived here this morning from the Gualeguaychú. Shortly after a report got abroad that most of our emigrants, who had been residing in Montevideo, were assembled at the Diamante; that they had had an interview with President Urquiza to learn his views respecting the questions pending with this Government; and that he had given them to understand, that his policy of peace or war would be decided by the answer returned by this Government. In reality it amounts to little; yet some are disposed to view it as a hostile intimation.

Wednesday 27th.—Since yesterday we have had no arrivals; consequently foreign news remain in statu quo.

THE INDIANS.—Last night we saw a letter from the District of Las Flores, which confirms the news we gave yesterday of the appearance of parties of Indians about Fort Esperanza, and the depredations they had committed.

In view of this state of insecurity Messrs. White Torres & Millar have forwarded two small pieces of artillery to their establishment, with orders to make a fosse and draw bridge; and thus put the mansion house in a state of defence, at least in so far as the lives of the inmates and neighbouring families are concerned. We recommend their example to others, as it will go to inspire confidence; and were the case properly represented to the Government it would unquestionably afford every facility for doing so. The case has become serious, and we earnestly recommend foreigners settled in remote country districts to adopt early and energetic precautions. The very report of such preparations will intimidate the assailants, and lessen the chances of an attack.

It is said that the 1st Regiment of the line has received orders to hold themselves in readiness to start for the Azul.

Of H. E. the Governor the latest news are to the 24th; he was then in the District of Las Flores with 200 Volunteers and 500 spare horses, in route for the head quarters of Gen. Hornos.

Thursday 28th.—A glut of news. Two steam packets, the "Pampero" and the "Constitution" from Montevideo, and the "Aurion" from the Rosario and intermediate ports.

The dates from Montevideo are to the 27th. On Sunday there was a review of National Guards commanded by General Flores. After the review, the troops promenaded some of the public streets, defiling in front of the residence of General Cesar Diaz.

Afterwards a serious accident took place. One of the National Guards fired his musket, and killed an Italian youth, some accounts say of 9, others of 13 years of age. Incensed at this dastardly outrage a crowd of Italians assembled, and demanded satisfaction against the aggressor, in a way that seriously threatened public order and tranquillity; but by the intervention and mediation of the foreign Consuls, the difficulties were at last adjusted. Meanwhile it appears that the murderer had escaped, and his capture and punishment of course are problematical.

Subsequently Generals Diaz and Martinez were cited to the Government House; and the former, it appears, instead of responding to the citation, took refuge in a Foreign Legation, where he was supposed to remain when the steamers left.

Nothing else of importance had occurred, but all were looking forward with extreme anxiety to the 1st of March. The chances are still considered to be in favour of Sr. Pereyra.

THE CONFEDERATE PROVINCES.—The most important we found from that quarter is a Circular to the Provinces giving them an account of the violation of the territory of Santa Fe by our troops, and of the subsequent steps that had been taken in consequence; and urging upon them the necessity of a punctual attendance of the National Representatives on the 1st of May, "to lend the National Executive its support and sanction."

The Imperial Envoy, Viscount de Abate, arrived at the Paraná on the 15th, and of course met with a gracious reception.

THE INDIANS.—Nothing new on the subject, from any point of the compass.

RECLAMATION AND REPLY.—The "Tribuna" states that it has seen the draft of the reply, and that it is magnificent; most people that live by the sweat of their brow would prefer hearing that it was pacific and conciliatory to its tendency.

PEÑA MISSION.—Señor Peña publishes in the "Orden," a note from the Minister of Foreign Relations, in which the Government entirely approves of his conduct in the mission confided to him. Those who know Señor Peña never expected any thing else, despite all that has been said to his disparagement.

Exports.—MARCH 1st.

Table listing export goods such as Bull, ox and cow hides, wool, skins, and various other commodities with their respective prices.

Table listing various types of wool, including Merino, Corriedale, and others, with their prices per ton.

Exchange.—MARCH 1st.

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies including Spanish Dollars, French Francs, and others.

MARINE LIST.

Table listing arrivals at the Port of Buenos Ayres, including ship names, origins, and cargo details.

and 225 half-tons champagne, 193 barrels Roman cement, 374 boxes and 711 packages merchandise, 42 sheep, a quantity of fies.—Passengers 18.

Ralahou, American bark, 542 tons, A. Hughes, from New York 14th Jan., to E. H. Folgar, with 2,394 boxes fire crackers, 150 kegs tar, 20 barrels turpentine, 180 do bread, 514 do rice, 200 boxes tobacco, 250 do starch, 257 do and 150 half do. 1 tin oil, 1,417 pieces oak, 204 packages merchandise, 12 do canvas, 12 do cordage, 1 box boxes, 1 do oil cloth, 60 ears, 24 spars.

Marmora, British bark, from Dunkirk, in quarantine.

Asuncion, American steamer, from Rosario and San Nicolas.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, 125 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo, 26th inst., to E. D. Rasso, with 61 pipes caña, 600 barrels and 50 half do sugar, 39 quarter casks molasses, 12 bags starch, 16 rolls cordage, 80 do tobacco, 319 loaves, 2 boxes merchandise.

SAILLINGS.

February 21st.

Nueva Peñita, Spanish brig, for Brazil and Havana, despatched by Martinez & Sons, with 3,750 qq. jerked beef.

Rolampago, National brigantine, for Montevideo.

February 22d.

Perle, French bark, for Bordeaux, despatched by Zumarán & Co., with 540 hales wool, 95 do sheep skins, 20 do hair, 4 barrels ashes, 1 do merchandise, 600 h. r. s.

Bon Jesus, Brazilian brig, for Brazil, despatched by J. C. Meyrelles, with 3,130 qq. jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

February 23d.

T. W. Rowland, American brigantine for the Continent, despatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 130 dry ox and cow hides, 12,041 salted do, 4 tons ox hoofs, 134 do bones.

Asuncion, American steamer, for San Nicolas and Rosario.

Mereed, Spanish brig, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 2343 qq. jerked beef, 25 dry horse hides.

Elvira, Spanish polacra, for Brazil, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3,595 qq. jerked beef, 20 dry ox and cow hides.

February 24th.

Mereis, American bark, for Boston, despatched by S. B. Hale & Co., with 18,043 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do, 5,000 do horse do, 20 bales hair, 283 do wool, 12,000 hors.

Earl of Carlisle, British brig, for England, despatched by E. Von Seutter, with 5,000 salted ox and cow hides, 248 pipes tallow, 32,000 boxes.

Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.

Talavera, American bark, for New Orleans, in ballast, despatched by H. J. ropes.

W. G. Lewis, American bark, for New Orleans, in ballast, despatched by H. J. ropes.

February 25th.

Dolores, Spanish polacra, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 2,833 qq. jerked beef, 60 dry horse hides.

Panpero, British steamer, for Montevideo.

Ipswich, British bark, for Liverpool, despatched by Kerr & Gerson, with 4,550 salted ox and cow hides, 63 do ass do, 183 pipes tallow, 80 bales wool, 46 do sheep skins, 10 do hair, 500 bats copper, 13 tons and 18,000 boxes.

Redlichfeld, Lubec bark, for Antwerp, despatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 3,033 dry ox and cow hides, 2,991 salted do, 311 bales wool, 50 do sheep skins.

February 26th.

William Schroder, American bark, for Salem, despatched by D. Gowland & Co., with 2,030 salted ox and cow hides, 4,197 dry do do.

Francis Partridge, American bark, for Valparaiso, despatched by A. Blanck & Co., with 474 boxes tallow, 256 seroons tobacco, 420 ears.

February 27th.

Maria Teresa, Sardinian brig, for Maracilles, despatched by E. Rama y Rubert, with 20,000 bones, 209 dry ox and cow hides, 13 bales sheep skins, 172 do wool.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived at Gravesend, Dec. 17, Perimade, hence 23d Sept. — at Liverpool, Dec. 11, Vreihandel, hence 13th Sept. — Dec. 29, John Ritson, hence 10th Oct. — at Cete, December 12, Caroline, hence 30th August — at Marseilles, Dec. 8, Joven Mariana, hence 1st Sept. — at Genoa, Dec. 3, Expresso, hence 22d Sept. — at Antwerp, Dec. 14, Eln, hence 30th September; Dec. 27, Courier, hence 4th Oct. — at Cadiz, Dec. 11, Caroque, hence 24th Sept.

VESSELS SAILED FOR BUENOS AYRES.
From Deal, Dec. 22, Admiral Napier (at Falkouth Jan. 3); Dec. 24, Evangelist — from Liverpool, Dec. 22, Annie Warrall; Dec. 29, Favourite — from Cuxhaven, December 7, Berthe; — from Flushing Roads, Dec. 9, Dana; Dec. 17, Don Juan; — from Antwerp, Dec. 17, Tilsich; — from Cadiz, Dec. 3, Johanna Wilhelmina; — from Havre, Dec. 21, Don Quixote; — from Bordeaux, Dec. 18, Pierre Alexandre; — from Gibraltar, Dec. 20, Rosalie.

VESSELS LOADING FOR BUENOS AYRES
At Liverpool, James Carthy, Velocidade, Istria, George Ann, John Ritson; for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Nautilus; — at London, for do, do, Orient, Kirkland; — in the Clyde, Rother, Salacia; — at Havre, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Cid; — at Bordeaux, for do, do, Rufus; — at Marseilles, Jeanne d'Arc.
St. Michael's Dec. 5. The Arrow (ss.) of

Kirkaldy 18 tons burthen, Moyes, from Queens-town for Buenos Ayres, and 6 days, was abandoned in a sinking state on the 29th November, at 2 m. in lat. 44, lon. 18. Crew saved by the Frolic, arrived here. *European Times.*

Shipping List OF HENRY A. GREEN.

FOR LONDON.
British bark Azorn, 305 tons, at Anderson master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. m1

FOR LONDON.
British brig John Hillman, 230 tons, Williams master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Consignees Messrs. Lohmann and Co. m1

FOR LONDON.
American bark Ann Hood, 312 tons, at J. Wady master, has room for tallow and bales and will sail in the course of 15 days. Consignees Messrs. T. Lapid & Co. m1

FOR LONDON.
British bark Coimbra, at 270 tons, one of the finest vessels in the port has disengaged room for salted hides and bales. Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. m1

FOR LONDON.
British bark Kathleen, 235 tons, at Fader master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann & Co. m1

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark J. O., 252 tons, at Cattie master, has disengaged room for light freight. Consignees Messrs. J. Best and Brothers. m1

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Ferris, 293 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 has 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, is now ready to receive cargo and is a well known opportunity. Consignees Messrs. John Best Brothers. m1

FOR LIVERPOOL.
British bark Isabella, 230 tons, at Ashbridge master, is now ready to receive cargo and has disengaged room for a few pipes and bales, loading in the inner roads. Consignees J. Carthy Esq. m1

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

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

FOR ANTWERP.
Hamburg bark Edward and Elise, 280 tons at Amundsen master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Consignees Messrs. Treussen & Co. m1

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark Ul dia, 236 tons, W. McClary master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. R. Tweedie & Co. m1

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark Helena, 275 tons, AL J. Hood master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. Consignees Messrs. Parlone Graham & Co. m1

FOR ANTWERP.
British bark Julia, 300 tons, J. Blampied master, may have room for, about 50 bales and will sail in the course of 15 days. Consignees Messrs. E. von Seutter & Co. m1

FOR ANTWERP.
Danish schooner Anna Catharina, 100 tons, Matzen master, has all her cargo engaged and will have immediate despatch. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Broeters. m1

FOR HAMBURG.
Hamburg brig Carl von Gneise, 250 tons, at Von Gracie master, has disengaged room for about 50 bales of dry hides. Consignees Messrs. Renner del Embert. j26

NOR HAMBURG.
Danish schooner Mathilda, 100 tons Toosbury master, has disengaged room for dry hides and bales, and will sail in the course of 30 days. Consignees Messrs. Rosenthal Gayen & Co. m1

FOR NEW YORK.
American bark O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, at Schwirck master, a well known regular trader, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will sail on the 5th inst. Consignees Messrs. J. Eastman & Co. m1

FOR NEW YORK.
American ship Margaret Eliza, 430 tons, at Spion master, a well known regular trader now loading and having two thirds cargo engaged will sail on or before the 20th inst., early application is requested for cargo or passengers having most superior accommodations. Consignee Messrs. Freyer Brothers. m1

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
British bark Marmora, 330 tons, at Lyall master. Consignees Messrs. W. Orr & Co. m1

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
Vessels calling in the CHANNEL for Orders.
British brig Sir Hgny Parnell, 294 tons, AI, Patrick master. Consignees Messrs. V. V. Casares & Sons j5
British brig Elizabeth Wood, 245 tons, AI, Nicholson master. Consignees Messrs. J. Black & Sons: j5
American pilot boat, Catherine Johnston 305 tons at E. Crammer master. Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co. j19

Hamburg bark Miles, 250 tons, at J. Jurgens master. Consignees Messrs. Treussen & Co. j26
Norwegian bark Laura, 375 tons, at A. Fude master. Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co. j26
British bark Onda, 371 tons, at Mairns master. Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. 19
British brig Prince Woronzoff, 259 tons at, Twitche master. Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co. 19
British bgn. May, 232 tons, at Millard, Master. Consignee Mr. S. Hesse. f26

For Further particulars respecting the above mentioned vessel, 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 Delanney master, has all her ballast on board, and will meet with quick despatch.

She is on every respect a most desirable convenience for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol & Sons. j26

FOR HAVRE.
French ship Albert, 360 tons, at Eslamare 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. Caumont Esq. f16
FOR BORDEAUX.

The AI French barque Perle, Lafoucade, master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo, and has good accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Zumarán & Co. j29

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. f16

FOR MARSEILLES.
The well known Argentine bark Virgen de Misericordia, has already part of her cargo on board and being a small vessel will be despatched in a very short time. Can admit yet about 30 bales and passengers.
Consignee B. Delfino Esq. f16

FOR MARSEILLES.
Sardinian bark Vittoriosa, 250 tons, at, is now loading and can only admit 20 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.
Two or three surtees of an Estancia situated in the department of Colonia, Banda Oriental ten leagues North of Colonia, and three leagues distant from the port of San Juan, closed by natural limits, there being an abundance of wood for corrales and houses with permanent water, and land being very best quality for sheep. For further particulars enquire at Calle Federacion No. 159. m1—5p.

WOULD BE SOLD.
Not more than a day's ride from Buenos Ayres, an Estancia with advantages seldom to met with. The land is superior for sheep and black cattle, capable of containing several flocks and the houses, offices &c., are in the best repair, a large sum being lately expended upon them. The Corrales are of pine and Sandubay, there are several enclosures containing almost every class of timber grown in surrounding country the water is permanent and an incoming purchaser will have no outlay.
N.B.—Some flocks of mares may be sold.—Apply at Calle Federacion No. 159. m1—5p.

LARKINS & HAYES
All parties owing money to the above parties are requested to pay the same to C. T. Gating & Co., 20, Calle de la Defensa, or legal proceedings will be taken.
Buenos Ayres, 29th Feb, 1856. m1—3p.

SITUATION WANTED.
A Lady experienced in teaching wishes for a situation. Her instructions include English in all its branches, French, Music, Drawing, Embroidery and various ornamental works. A line directed to M. N., Calle Maypu No. 206, will be immediately attended to. m1—3p.

SITUATION WANTED.
A young man lately arrived from England wants a situation in a commercial house, he has a thorough knowledge of the produce of these countries, understands accounts and writes a good hand. Direct X. Y. Z. Office of this paper. m1—2p.

CONSULAR VACANCY.
The Royal Danish Consulate in Buenos Ayres, having become vacant by the decease of the late Consul, Mr. Klieck, the Merchants of that place, who may desire to occupy the said post, are hereby invited to transmit their corresponding solicitations to the undersigned Ministry within 6 months from this date.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen the 12th of December 1855. m1—1p.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The first class new British bark Azorn, at, at Lloyds, 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. f23—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.
FREETVY VON BARTELS.
Calle Merced No. 73. f23—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. f23—3p.

FOR SALE.
The house Calle de Mayo No 209, with 17 1/2 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 \$120,000.

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 \$20,000.

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 Maypu, No. 209. f23—3p.

NOTICE.
The copartnership 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. HORREY.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

ENGLISH SEMINARY.
SUIPACHA, No. 24.
Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by
Dupuis, Mathematics.
Carson, 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 with standing 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 2d, 1856.

FOR SALE.
A house with Quinta situated at the corners of Cordoba and Paraná streets, having a frontage of 19 1/2 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. f22—e.o.

British Packet.
The Office of this journal is now removed to No. 30 RECORDA 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. Mackern, No. 20 Calle San Martin.
Buenos Ayres, Jan'y. 19th 1856.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq., No. 75, Calle Maypa, 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.

Instructions 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 Grainger, H. J. Ropes, 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.—54c0

To Passengers per Barque William Field.

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 this 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, n10c

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Hartlepool double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton, [2240 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—c0

QUINTA FOR SALE.

The Quintas of the late James Wild, known as the "Jardin Argentino," with 55 varas frontage, by 83 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 Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria. n17—c0

FOR SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press of French manufacture, Colombian stole, 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.54—

Libreria frente al Colegio.

Great assortment of books suitable for Christmas day.

- 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.
Friendships' Offering, 1 vol.
The Bachelor's Christmas.
Shakespeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrative 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 21 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. PPRODY.

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. j1.54—c0

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—c0

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 Maypa No. 14. 26—9c.

SHEEP.

For sale, near the Villa of Lujan, about one thousand Mexico 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. 22—2p.

The Friend of all.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY. Translation of a letter from Baboo Surabjee 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 drowsy feelings, which were horrible in the extreme. I had advice from some of the most clever medical physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I knew not to do, (as the preparations of Europeans are 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) BABOO SURABJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavus Martin of the London Mission, dated Moolmain, May 19th 1844.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—Among my various travels I have observed with great satisfaction the beneficial effect of your Pills in many cases where medical skill has been defeated particularly. A most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description,) five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination, I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the facts. A poor woman, at this place, who appeared to be on the verge of death, was suffering exceedingly 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 seemed better, and continued taking them, and recovered 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.

(Signed) OCTAVUS MARTIN

WONDERFUL CASE—DEATH ROBBED 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 I suffered exceedingly with asthma, attended with continual 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 success, my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condition I now needed your Pills, after continuing them for a week the worst symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now relish 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 Diamond, dated the 18th 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.

- Ague Indigestion
Asthma Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin Lumbago
Bowel Complaints Piles
Colic Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Consumption Scrophula, or King's Evil
Debility Sore Throats
Dropsy Stone and Gravel
Dysentery Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas Tumors
Female Irregularities Ulcers
Fever of all kinds Venereal Affections
Fits worms of all kinds
Head-ache Weakness from what ever it be
Inflammation

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 344, 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 any thing 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 purchasers who require such alterations.—Apply at Calle San Martin, No. 12. j19—c0

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. 18, Calle de la Merced. j1—c0.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 28th inst.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Class, Names, Tons, BRITISH, Consignees, Destinations. Includes entries for ships like '7 de Marzo', 'Ann Hood', 'Avelino', etc., from various ports like London, Valparaiso, and Havana.