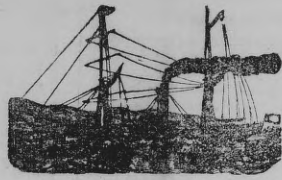


BRITISH GAZETTE AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1538.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, April 12, 1856.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

As it is extremely important to ascertain the views and position of Great Britain, as respects the question of peace or war, we give another article from the *Standard*, in which a special reference is made to the questions pending with the Cabinet of Washington.

We need not reiterate the contents of the telegraphic despatches. They are already familiar to our readers. Beyond a mere enumeration of the plenipotentiaries who have been invited by their respective governments to take part in the congress, and a general cessation of hostilities, there is nothing of importance to communicate. Whether Prussia is to be admitted to take part in the conferences remains as yet undecided. The decision does not rest exclusively with the English Government. It is not merely the late conduct of the Prussian authorities which will enter into the merits of this question, and renders it difficult of solution. Otherwise the relations of this country with the nation of Frederick the Great, and other considerations which we need not enlarge upon, would have substantiated any claim which Prussia might have made to be admitted as a partner to those deliberations, in which the peace of all Europe is so intimately concerned. Nor, if that was all involved in her admission, has there been any such great difference between the conduct of Austria and that of Prussia—so far as England is concerned—which can justify such a different treatment. Austria is freely admitted; Austria is made a principal party in these deliberations. M. Buol and Hubner represent that Government which, of all others, is the most unpalatable to this country. A preponderance is thus given to Austria in the affairs of Germany which is not desirable whilst Protestant Prussia is neglected. We are no advocates for Prussia. She has richly merited the neglect to which she is now subject, for the shuffling and trimming conduct of her rulers, not only in regard to this war, but for a long course of policy, pettifogging schemes—not the least for her negotiations in regard to Denmark and the duchies. She is, moreover, not independent; she would by her vote give preponderance to any question unfavorable to the interests of England. Still there is this difficulty: in excluding her from the exercise of her legitimate influence, we may indeed be punishing one guilty party, but we are at the same time fatally exalting another. In depressing Protestant Prussia we are augmenting the influence and strengthening the hands of Catholic Austria; and Germany suffers.

The chances of peace gather strength. Russia is earnestly bent on having peace, and the expression of her wish that it should be decided as speedily as possible gives sufficient indication that she is willing to purchase it at any price. She has nominally consented to the demand of not rebuilding Bomarsund; the war party, once so obstinate against all concession, has suddenly become tractable. There is some strong indication, beyond that of mere pressure on its finances, which has driven a power notorious for its obstinacy and its disregard for suffering, where its national integrity was concerned, to yield so readily and so rapidly. Russia either sees in the present condition of the Western alliance a chance of making peace on terms more favorable to itself; or, if war must be, it reckons on the possibility of a coalition consequent on the opportunities and misinterpretations which a skillful politician will be sure to discover in the doublings and windings of diplomacy.

But whilst we are beginning to wash our hands of one war in the East there seems a great probability of our being entangled in another in the West. A collision with America is greatly to be deprecated; it cannot be for her advantage nor for ours; nor will it much contribute to the character of either people for us once more to display the sad spectacle of a mother country at variance with her children. With all the varieties which a difference of latitudes, of institutions, of interests, may have tended to bring out between England and the United States, the agreement between them and us is nearer, closer, more natural, and more desirable than between any other countries. There may be jealousies and rivalry; but our career is too far apart, our mutual prosperity too much interwoven, that such unworthy feelings should operate in the minds of the better men of either nation, or blind them to the necessity of mutual concession. Surely America is not so misled by the intemperate statements of some English journalists as to imagine that the great and influential masses of this

nation entertain for her sentiments either of envy or hostility. She surely cannot forget that of thousands amongst us she has the dearest hostages on her own shores. Their wealth, peace, and prosperity are bound up with that of the nation where they have taken up their abode. The strongest ties exist of nature, blood, language, literature, and religion to bind Englishmen and Americans together. Are these to be broken for a few impatient expressions on this or that side of the Atlantic? This would be utterly unworthy of a great nation. Still more so of one which was founded by men who claimed for themselves full liberty of conscience and of speech; and who were not easily moved to depart from a great and peaceful course, by the intemperate doings or sayings of many or of few.

Nor can we believe that other sentiments than those exist in the breasts of the most serious and earnest-minded men in the United States. They cannot wish to bring back to their former preeminence, and set up in the high corners of their land, those evil passions to which the last century gave birth, and which time, it was to be hoped, had buried and extinguished. They are as much concerned as we are in the improvement of mankind, and in the promotion of those measures by which alone that improvement can be secured. A war between the two countries would throw all those improvements backward to an indefinite distance. The good understanding thus banished might never be recalled in the memory of this generation.

Undoubtedly the hazards are great; for it is to be feared that there is a party in the United States who are anxious to press war against this country, not out of any regard to the interpretation of the treaty, or from any great value for Belize, but because they dislike England and the support rendered by it to the cause of emancipation. We do not want to plunge foolishly into a war and give this party a popularity they by no means deserve. We do not wish to see the fair settlement of a difficult question embroiled by any new complication of our political relations with the United States. Still to this rock we shall inevitably drift unless the good sense of both nations come to the rescue. For it is not to be supposed, as Mr. Bright would persuade his hearers, that it is a mere question of territorial possession; or that the surrender, right or wrong, of a few hundred cottages, will determine this great question. Give up what is demanded of us, and a new claim will be made, a new quarrel sought. And what more easily, in such a state of things as exists now in that Continent? The only hope of adjusting the difficulty is not, as Mr. Bright proposes, by surrendering our rights, from mere expediency—that is all he cares about—and so setting a precedent for aggression, but by both nations calmly considering what is the justice of the case, and how readily both may fall into direct evils by the least departure from it. Meanwhile we fully coincide in Mr. Bright's remark, that in Lord Palmerston's Administration "everything is subterranean, everything is concealed." There is no possibility of arriving at any satisfactory result while such is the crooked policy of the Government.

The same journal remarks:—

If it is a curious circumstance that the Austrian official organs published in Lombardy rather than cold water on the hopes raised regarding peace.

The *Invalide Russe* of the 16th, as well as the *Northern Bee* of the 16th to the 19th, publish articles both in prose and verse of excessive violence against the Western Powers, and particularly against England. It would appear from those outbursts of the Russian press that the statesmen of that country do not entertain any very strong hopes that peace will result from the negotiations which are about to open, for the Imperial censorship has not thought proper to prevent the violent language used by the press and in the pamphlets which are daily published on the subject, although every article and work before publication must be duly submitted to it. An article, in particular, which is entitled "Languishing Europe," states that the kindness of the Czar, which has been so many times invoked by Europe, will in the end give peace a second time to that part of the world which in its blindness has raised its pigny arms against the giant of the north (sic).

The question about the proposed reconstitution of Poland is not yet cleared up. The *Journal des Debats* has an article, apparently replying to the *Siecle*, but while it affects to be rather pleasant on the subject of the conclusion

to which the popular organ has arrived, does not deny the assertions on which they are founded. You cannot fail to recollect that the *Journal des Debats* affirmed most positively in a number of Wednesday that the way in which Russia was brought to accept the Austrian propositions was this—that Colonel Manteuffel, on a mission from the King of Prussia to the Emperor Francis Joseph, discovered that Austria had entered into an engagement with the Western Powers, that in case Russia should persist in rejecting offers of peace, she would consent to the revival of Poland, and this discovery so alarmed the Prussian Government as to have induced it to make such earnest appeals to the Czar, as that the latter yielded. In this statement the *Siecle* thought it saw full confirmation of its own view, that Poland was the vulnerable side of Russia, for the mere threat of a diversion in that quarter brought the Czar at once to terms; and it contended, moreover, that the Western Powers, having raised such a question, were bound not to let it drop, for they admitted a principle of too grave a character to sacrifice lightly and without assuming on their heads the most heavy responsibility. Against such conditions the *Debats* raises its voice rather mockingly, but does not attempt to recall its statements, which it no doubt knows to be well founded.

According to the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, the Sardinian Government has addressed to both Paris and London a paper containing its views on the subject of the fifth point. May we not infer that Sardinia makes stipulations on her own account, for which her services give her a fair title.

THE RUPTURE WITH PERSIA.—The following statement is said to be a correct version of the dispute between Persia and Great Britain:—"Mirza Hashim had been a Persian employé, and, considering his pay to be too small, he had applied for an increase, and received for answer a refusal, being further told 'that if not satisfied, he might seek his fortunes elsewhere.' On Mr. Murray's arrival at Teheran he found the Mirza under the protection of the British Mission, and soon ascertained that he was an object of most intense hatred to the Sadr (or Prime Minister). To withdraw from the Mirza the protection he enjoyed would have been an act of most cruel injustice, as it would have placed him at the mercy of a powerful foe and bitter enemy; at the same time, to retain him at Teheran was evidently a stumblingblock to a good understanding between Mr. Murray and the Sadr. In this dilemma, the British Minister, bound to protect the Mirza, yet anxious to conciliate the Sadr, endeavoured to accomplish both purposes by removing the Mirza to an agency at Shiraz, and notifying the same officially to the Sadr. This latter, seeing his enemy likely to escape beyond the reach of his immediate vengeance, intimated to Mr. Murray that he claimed Mirza Hashim as a Persian employé, and that if he attempted to leave the Mission he would be seized and detained. As the British Minister was aware of the falseness of the claim made by the Sadr, and of the malicious feelings which prompted it, he insisted upon making the appointment. The Sadr then seized Mirza's wife, and endeavoured by threats to induce her to divorce her husband; the latter having, according to Moslem law, absolute control over his wife, claimed her restoration, which was refused. As the sanctity of British protection was violated by the seizure of Mirza's wife, Mr. Murray demanded her liberation and was equally refused. The Sadr, not content with this gratuitous insult, went still further, and spread reports of Mr. Murray's having a very close and personal interest in the liberation of Mirza's wife, and had the audacity to allude to the reports publicly. If any confirmation of the calumny were needed, it might be found in its absurdity; inasmuch as the lady in question is the wife of a third husband, by whose appointment to Shiraz she would be removed nearly 1000 miles from the British Mission. Thus publicly insulted, and the protection of the Mission flagrantly violated, Mr. Murray had no alternative left but to insist upon the liberation of Mirza's wife, and an immediate retraction of the vile calumny which the Sadr had spread, or to strike his flag. At Persia refused the former, British honour compelled him to adopt the latter."

In reference to the difficulties with the United States, we find the following in the *Times* of the 21st Jan; which, by the way affords a good specimen of the slashing style of the Thunderer, but at the bottom will be found moderate

views and sound logic:—

At length we have received the correspondence referred to in the Message of the President of the United States with regard to the dispute between England and America on the Central American question. The documents are extremely voluminous; but we can, in a very few sentences, give our readers an account of the real matter in dispute between the two countries. Great Britain is possessed of a settlement at Belize, on the coast of Central America, the right to occupy which for certain purposes was conceded to her by Spain in the treaty of 1783, reserving, however, to the Crown of Spain full and undiminished sovereignty over the district. Great Britain has also possessed, for many years, the right of protection over the Mosquito Indians—a barbarous race than wanderers at will over the coast of a considerable portion of Central America. Great Britain had also occupied the fine island of Ruatan, placed in a commanding situation in the Bay of Honduras. This was the state of things in 1850, when the attention of both Governments was drawn, by the discovery and rapidly increasing wealth of California, to the growing importance of the road across the Isthmus which led to that golden region. Hence resulted the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, negotiated between Mr. Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer in April, 1850, the first article of which declares—"That the United States and Great Britain agree that neither will occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America. Nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same." Notwithstanding this treaty the British Government still retain possession of Ruatan, still occupy Belize, and still retain the protectorate over the Mosquito Indians. It is not disputed that all these places are within Central America. The Government of the United States waive any claim to the evacuation of Belize, but insist upon our abandoning the protection of the Mosquito Indians and the possession of Ruatan Island. And now our readers are as fully in possession of the real merits of the controversy as if they had waded through those twelve columns of very closely printed matter into which the rival Governments have found it possible to condense their remarks, and may by their own senses decide the controversy for themselves. It is doing the American Minister and his Government only justice to say that they urge their claim with great moderation of tone and temperance of language, appealing only to reason, and discarding all topics of an exciting and irritating nature. On the part of England it is urged that the treaty was never intended to apply to existing rights, but only to such interests as might arise by any future acquisition of Great Britain. The American Minister, on the other hand, contends that the words of the treaty are clearly large enough to include Ruatan and the Mosquito protectorate, and that the intention of the treaty is to be gathered from its own language, and not from any collateral writings or circumstances. We do not intend to offer any opinion on the subject, but we may remark that it was a most extraordinary omission of the English Plenipotentiary, while using words so wide and comprehensive, not to have saved, by an express proviso, the existing interests of Great Britain, if such had been his intention, and it is not wonderful that the Americans, when revivifying all rights of interference in Central America, should have expected a similar concession from Great Britain.

Without, however, offering an opinion on the interpretation of the treaty, in our point of view, a matter of very secondary importance, we may presume to offer a few words of advice to the Government and the nation. The matter in dispute is ludicrously disproportioned to the dimensions of the interests engaged in it. Here are two of the greatest nations of the world, possessing between them the greatest share of its maritime commerce, approaching to the very verge of a quarrel about matters of an ordinary apprehension of the most extreme insignificance. What possible advantage can England derive from the protectorate of the Mosquito territory, or the seizure of the island of Ruatan, for of her rights over Belize, patry as they are, there is no question? It is, no doubt, a very glorious thing to carry off his

Mosquito Majesty to Jamaica, and then, after he has recovered the effects of his three or four days' devotion to the celebrated rum of that island, to stuff his sable limbs into a General's uniform, to crown him with a cocked hat, to anoint him with palm oil out of a calabash, and to send him back to his naked subjects with all the solemnities that can wait on protected royalty; but surely even this gratification and that of occupying the island of Ruatan may be brought too dear. All the advantage that we could hope to attain from these dubious and ill-defined rights over remote and unhealthy districts, that by being first in the field we may prevent the Americans from anticipating us in obtaining exclusive possession of the transit over the Isthmus of Darien. That nothing of the kind will be attempted we have the guarantee of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the provisions of which the American Government has evinced no inclination to infringe, and any future infraction of which we possess both the right and the power to prevent. Once secure on this point, we might leave the care of the morals of the Mosquito Indians to themselves, and restore the island of Ruatan to its primitive desolation, without any perceptible diminution of the power or prestige of the British monarchy.

In the meantime, by adhering tenaciously to these barren and worthless rights we are running some risk of forfeiting the very objects to secure which we retain them. America is never wanting in a race of hardy and adventurous pirates, ready to undertake any enterprise, however desperate, and carry it out by any means, however criminal. Such a horde of civilized barbarians co-operating with the American Transit Company has just taken possession of the State of Nicaragua, under the leadership of Colonel Walker, and while we are debating about the Mosquito protectorate and the island of Ruatan, seems not unlikely to accomplish the very mischief, by the establishment of an American State on the line of transit, against which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was intended to guard. We apprehend it is the duty of the United States to put down by military force these disgraceful enterprises, where men possessed of no other merit than ferocious courage disgrace their country and their race by every species of cruelty and oppression, and continually embroil the relations of the Union with foreign countries. But while we are at issue with the American Government as to our part of the treaty it is vain to expect that they will incur either trouble or unpopularity in punishing such of their citizens as are violating its provisions on their own account. The suggestion, then, we would offer is simply this:—Let us take our stand on the liberal construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which accomplishes for us all that we can reasonably desire in Central America. Let us frankly give up our questionable right to the Mosquito protectorate and the island of Ruatan, and, by way of delivering ourselves of the whole embarrassment at once and for ever, throw the worthless settlement of Belize into the bargain. In return, let us call upon the American Government not only to observe its portion of the treaty, in respect of which we have hitherto had nothing to complain, but also to root out the gang of pirates and murderers who have taken forcible possession of the State of Nicaragua, and hold it in defiance of the will of both countries. Such an example would do more to carry out the intention of the treaty than any amount of protection to drunken savages or occupation of worthless islands.

BUENOS AYRES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW GAS WORKS AT BUENOS AYRES.

The period of which our City will be lighted by Gas is now so nearly approaching, and so much interest is exhibited by the public in all that appertains to the means whereby this object is attained, that we are induced to devote some space to a description of the Gas works and apparatus now approaching completion. By the politeness of the Engineer Mr. Bragge, and the contractor Mr. Bellhouse, we are able to give a few particulars respecting the manufacture and purification of Gas, in addition to such observations as were suggested to us during a personal visit to the works. Our readers need hardly be informed that the works are situated on the shore of the Rio de la Plata, just below the Retiro Hill, and that the entire site has been filled in with earth work in order to raise the level so high as to remove all danger of the works being flooded at high tides. A strong retaining wall protects the plot from the water on the river front and two sides. The principal building is the retort house, which is 90 feet in length and 60 feet wide, and exceedingly lofty; extending the whole length and on both sides of the retort house are buildings 25 feet wide, for the reception of the canal coal used for the production of Gas; these are excavated to a low level so as to hold large quantities of coal; we are informed that 3000 tons can be stored in them. All these buildings have iron roofs covered with slates. The retorts will, for the present, be fifty in number, but room is left in the building for an extension to double that number when it shall be necessary to increase the supply of Gas.

There are ten furnaces, each conveying the fire round five D retorts of iron. When the heated retorts are charged with the proper amount of canal coal, the openings by which it has been put in are closed, and the aeriform fluid which is generated is forced to escape through upright pipes from the ends of the retort into a large pipe running overhead along the retort beds. This is called the hydraulic main, and is an ingenious contrivance whereby the gas is prevented from returning into the

retorts, when the coke remaining after the extraction of the Gas is withdrawn and a fresh charge inserted.

This contrivance and many others in the course of our descriptive sketch, cannot be fully explained without the aid of drawings, unless we were to occupy more space than we can command. The smoke from the furnaces will proceed by a spacious flue underground, into an octagonal chimney which will rise to the height of ninety feet above the ground level. From the retort house the gas will be conveyed in its impure and heated state, to the scrubbers and condensers, where it passes through the layers of cinders, and through a long series of upright pipes and syphons the lower ends of which dip into liquid; in this apparatus the Gas is cooled and leaves a considerable portion of matter which would have deteriorated its illuminating power, such as tar and ammonia; these valuable products are received in a cistern to be disposed of. The purifying process is the next; a room 40 feet square, contains four circular purifiers, in which the gas is made to pass through layers of lime placed upon perforated plates of iron; this lime absorbs the impurities which remain after the foregoing processes. The quantity of Gas is then measured and registered by the station meter before passing through pipes into the gasholders.—There are two gasholders made of wrought iron sheets, each 60 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep; these are placed within tanks built of brick work, and are capable of containing, both together, about 80,000 feet of Gas. An ingenious machine called the Governor regulates the pressure at which the Gas is supplied to the mains.

The Gas will be distributed throughout the streets of the City by means of main pipes varying in diameter from twelve inches to three inches, and from these mains the Gas is conveyed in small wrought iron and white metal pipes to the public street lamps, and to the chandeliers and brackets within the shops, houses and other buildings of the City.

Having followed the various steps in the manufacture, purifying, registering, storing and distribution of the Gas, we will mention one or two points which we noticed at the works. At the end of the building for the purifiers, meter and governor, in a room which contains a horizontal steam engine of eight horse power, a lathe, a drilling machine, a grindstone, and the gearing for driving the same, the whole forming a very complete miniature work shop for performing such engineering work as may be required in carrying out the repairs of the apparatus when the establishment is in full work.

A large cistern of cast iron supported on girders of wrought iron, forms the covering of this room, and the cistern is supplied with water by two pumps worked by the engine. The boiler for generating steam for the engine is placed outside the building, and is somewhat like those used for the locomotive engines of railways.

The impression received by a careful inspection of the works is, that no narrow minded views have been allowed to prevail to the extent so frequent in similar undertakings. The whole appears to have been designed with a view to the liberal supply of the present wants of the city, and also to such future extension as may be called for when the advantages of this fine illuminating medium are fully appreciated. In sanctioning at the outset a comprehensive and efficient arrangement of the works, the Directors have better consulted the interests of the shareholders, than if they had, from false feelings of economy, limited their outlay merely to such a point as might have served for the first year and not have admitted of future extension.

The whole of the buildings and the different part of the apparatus have been constructed with all requisite strength and completeness. It is curious to observe that all the materials and apparatus, with the single exception of the common bricks, have been shipped from England, and that notwithstanding the time required in the transport and delivery of the goods, amounting to above two thousand tons, it is only ten months since the order was entrusted to Messrs. Ewd. T. Bellhouse & Co. of Manchester, the general Contractors. This is an instance of energy and promptness highly creditable to that firm and to Mr. Bragge, the Engineer directing the works.

Having noticed the progress of the works in a late publication we need not now say more on this subject than that the works are progressing rapidly, that 15,000 yards of mains have been laid on the City, and there is every probability of a large portion of the City being illuminated with Gas about the middle of next month.

THE CONFEDERATE PROVINCES.—To us the question of peace or war with the sister Province is quite as important as the peace with Russia to the British and French Governments. It is to be regretted that we gave Gen. Urquiza a pretext for making a reclamation, and the answer returned might perhaps have been a little more soothing and conciliatory, without compromising either the rights of the State, or the dignity of the Administration.

In our last we gave the rejoinder at length and whilst its tone is anything but complacent and friendly, we cannot find in it any thing amounting to a declaration of war, or that would justify the anticipation or apprehension of such a result. We are persuaded that both here and in the Confederate Province, the current of public opinion is known and felt to be so decidedly pacific, that no one, whatever be his private feelings, would dare to name the ominous word war; and that any one who might recklessly declare or rush into it, fanning that he had the power or the prestige to move the masses in his favour, as Rosas or Quiroga at one time were able to do, would find

himself greatly mistaken, and would probably be the first victim of his own policy or folly.

This inability to make war, we consider the first and best guarantee of peace; and we have no doubt the aggressor would ultimately be the sufferer. We hold it therefore to be imprudent and dangerous to think or speak of carrying war on any pretext into the Provinces; as it evidently would be impolitic to treat them by word or deed, in a manner that might provoke them to attack us, or justify them in the eyes of the world in making such an attack. In this respect our public press is not altogether free from blame; and as nearly all foreign residents are directly interested in the continuance of peace and the consolidation of public order, it is of the greatest importance that their sentiments should be clearly and distinctly known.

If the Government of Buenos Ayres is unjustly and wantonly attacked, it may safely reckon on the sympathy and moral support of the entire foreign community; and with that element in its favour, we see no reason to despair or doubt of the triumph. On the contrary, should it adopt an aggressive policy, or in any way provoke a conflict, that sympathy and moral support will as certainly be withheld, and in that case we will not venture to predict what we cannot help foreseeing as the probable result.

In the mean time we may remark that Gen. Urquiza cannot "come into court with clean hands." He has made more than one attack on the territory of Buenos Ayres, and has no right to be inexcusable in the condemnation or chastisement of a crime which he himself has been guilty and stands publicly confessed. In our opinion, it was wrong in Colonel Mitre, or rather his Government, for it is now a corporate act, to enter a neutral territory *vis a vis*: still in so doing, he only placed himself on a level with Gen. Urquiza.

We may also mention for the benefit of whom it may concern, that the operation of organizing and carrying on revolutions has lately undergone a great change; as may be inferred from the late invasions of Costa, Flores, &c. Property in the country districts has become so valuable, and the reward of personal labour so high, that all parties find it more to their interest to attend to their industrial pursuits, than to enlist under the banner of a marauding Christian, who has seldom the power of holding out as a bait, except such as are but fallacious promises to a heart-sought experience has taught our peasantry. It is well that intending invaders and plotting conspirators should be aware of this; for if either expect a ready or passive response, as happened in days of yore, they labour under a dangerous illusion.

Besides, whilst we have here a numerous and influential party opposed to a new dismemberment of the Republic, the number of those who would rally round General Urquiza, for the purpose of an unconditional submission of this State; we believe to be very small, and worthless as allies in such an enterprise should be so ill advised as to attempt it.

In view of all these considerations we feel satisfied that there need be no apprehension of an immediate rupture; though we condemn the petty persecutions through the press or otherwise, that may tend to that result.

Arrival of H. Excellence.—After an absence of nearly two months, a considerable part of which was spent on the remote frontier, in direct contact with California, and his horde of ruthless barbarians, His Excellency arrived safe in town yesterday afternoon. The results of his peregrination have not transpired; but at all events he has shown a resolution and energy that the public fully appreciate, and if some difficulties still remain it must be allowed that no part of the blame attaches to H. E. individually.

Some days back we were annoyed up with the hope that the negotiations with the Indian Caciques promised a favourable result; but an article in the *Tribuna* of yesterday, which is reckoned to have access to good information on matters connected with the departments of Government and War, speaks of exorbitant pretensions, and states that any arrangements entered into, would require the sanction of General Urquiza. Without giving implicit credence to these insinuations, it damps and almost destroys our hopes of an amicable arrangement. It is probable that some communication will be made to the Legislative Chambers, and at all events the 1st of May is at hand, and a point of such vital interest cannot be sharded over in the message.

The latest accounts from the frontier report nothing new, with the exception of some depredations on the Arroyo del Medio, where some cattle and horses have been carried off; but whether by common thieves, or parties with political pretensions, is not clearly stated, and as yet nothing official has been published on the subject; although the semi-official organ takes notice of it in a strain that leaves hardly any doubt as to the fact.

Governor Cullen.—It was currently reported for several days that Governor Cullen had tendered his resignation; but like other exchange or electioneering reports it has gradually died away, with-

out confirmation either positive or negative. We have had no arrivals since direct from the Paraná; but there are parties here that would undoubtedly have been informed before this, and we therefore conclude that the wish of some speculator or partisan, was the father to the thought, that generated the report.

The late Murders.—We have not been able to find any person that knows any thing of the William Brown said to have been murdered in the district of Las Flores, on the 20th ult. We consider it proper on many accounts to report these cases, and if any person can furnish us with reliable information, we shall take care to give it due publicity.

So late as Sunday last the murderers of the late William Graham were still at large, and the Authorities at Lujan, instead of obeying the order of the Supreme Court, had sent in a written communication which we understand was remitted to the Fiscal. This delay in apprehending a murderer is unaccountable and exasperating, when there were at least 100 witnesses to the dastardly deed of outrage and blood.

Administrative Crisis.—The week has been prolific in rumours of all dimensions. First the Ministers were to be called to account by the Chambers, for an alleged violation of the Constitution by ordering elections in some of the Country districts on another day than that specifically fixed in the Constitution. If the idea ever existed it appears to be abandoned.

Next it was given out that the Minister of Government would positively resign, that the Minister of War would probably resign, and that the Minister of Finance might possibly resign, immediately after the return of H. E. the Governor. The Governor has arrived, but we have heard nothing further of the announced resignations. Were these rumours and their results duly chronicled, the fabricators would soon lose caste and forfeit their prophetic credit. We suspect they are little better than expressions sprung from the debris of the late electioneering contest.

Musical and Literary.—On Thursday evening according to announcement, Mr. Charles E. Soedling delivered his third lecture specially devoted to the origin of Melody, and the history of the National Music of Sweden; which merits a more detailed notice than we can afford to give it in the present number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At an Outpost.—The duties of the man who commands an outpost are grave and onerous in the highest degree. He must be brave as a lion, crafty as a cat. When he perceives that the enemy is not in his immediate neighbourhood, he must send out scouts in all directions, till he discovers the points to which he has retired. Every sound he hears must be noted; every countryman he meets must be questioned; the rise of every cloud of dust must be chronicled, to estimate the movements or intentions of the foe. His conjectures and his observations must be clearly given to the officer of the grand guard immediately in his rear. Again, he is responsible that all communications with the enemy shall be impossible along the line of his sentinels. No bearer of a flag of truce should pass his line of posts before he has received an order to this effect from his superior officer. He must take care that all his men do not eat their meals at the same time; that they lie down in rotation, and the horses of the mounted patrols go to drink two or three at a time only. As soon as the night closes in, his responsibilities double. Half of his men remain under arms all night; the rest sit, having their arms and saddles at their side. Colonel Tevis insists that these poor fellows should never be allowed to occupy a house, since, enclosed within four walls, they neither hear nor see all that is going on around them. If the time be winter, and a fire be indispensable, only half of the outpost should be allowed to approach it at once, the other half of the force being stationed at a distance ready to receive the enemy. As the night wears through, in the performance of these exciting duties, while far away behind the divisions sleep securely, the grade-guards prepare to relieve outposts. With the first break of day, fresh soldiers approach their tired brethren of the outposts to relieve them—this time being sagaciously chosen by prudent generals, because it is the time most favourable to the enemy for an attack. Thus, in the event of a skirmish, the outposts are doubly strong at the most perilous moment, the relieving and

the relieved soldiers being together. Should the advance of the enemy appear general, the officer commanding an outpost collects his sentinels, and opposes the advance sufficiently to give the grand garrisons time to receive the advanced pickets of the enemy, and to keep up a harassing fire upon them. As the pickets retire upon the main body, opposing the enemy and checking his advance at every turn, they make for its flanks, in order to leave its front clear for any movements which the commander may consider advisable. It is, however, a rule that the pickets should never retire before their seats and outposts have joined them. In this way the fan of an army regulated. Upon its proper construction, as the reader will have already observed, depends the safety of an army, very often. And this responsibility descends from the field-marshal to the captain, spying through a night glass over a gloomy landscape to catch reflections of the enemy's bivouac fires, the dust of his horses' hoofs, or the glitter of his steel, under the pallid rays of the moon. Let the captain doze over his work, let the sentinel get drowsy before the icy wind, and the enemy may suddenly cleave his way to the heart of the camp, or aspy may go safely through the lines. To any perceptible movement in the solemn gliding the sentinel answers with a bullet. Even now, as we write at night, many countrymen's eyes are strained over the gloom of a Crimean landscape, staring excitedly to catch any movement of the enemy in the distance. Many a light-hearted young fellow, who has spent years in London whi-pering roguish things behind marabout fans to willing ears and sparkling eyes, now sternly holds the command of a point in the great military fan that protects the slumbers of our soldiers. And if, this night, under the heavy clouds of a Crimean sky, and in the drenching rain, the enemy approach our young friend's point of the fan, sure enough are we—though I thought him an empty fellow when he aired his Piccadilly collars in Hyde Park, that he will not hold his weapon with a trembling hand, nor give an inch of ground too early. It is a pity he does not know enough to do all that is in the capacity of his brave nature. Still we think tenderly of him; seeing him at this moment with his brave face full before the enemy. The Russians will not pass his sentinels, we warrant.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

Exchange.—April 12th.

Spanish Dollars and Patagones	25
Patricio Doubloons	25 1/2
Spanish do	25 1/2
Bills on England per Doubloon	66 1/2
Current per period	2 1/2
do do Montevideo	100
Francs per Doubloon	82
United States do	1 1/2
Rio Janeiro do	100
Patricio Doubloons, highest price during the week	25 1/2
do do lowest do	25 1/2
Exchange on England, highest during the week	66 1/2
do do lowest do	66 1/2

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

April 4th.
 Appoline, French bark, 296 tons, Bocher, from Cadix 12th Feb. Montevideo 21 inst., to Lind Fehr & Co., with 315 cabbages, salt, 6198 boxes, 2440 barrels, 70 bales, 913 packages and 130 bags merchandise, a quantity of boards, 4 packages samples.
 Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 21 inst., with 714 tercios yerba, 152 bags rice, 2 bags coal. Passengers 125.
April 6th.
 Eloisa, Spanish bark, 200 tons, F. Ferrer, from Corunna 14th Jan. Vigo 31st do, Montevideo 21 inst., to E. Beidler & Sons, with 25 casks wine, 350 barrels flour, 10 boxes fish, 269 barrels sardines, 8 do butter, 1600 qq. coal, 17 boxes chocolate, 4 chains.
 Henry et Louise, French bark, 192 tons, L. Soques, from Cete 16th Jan. to F. Gautier, with 120 tons salt, 51,700 tiles, 40 barrels, 100 boxes and 2 barrels oil, 225 empty jars, 175 boxes vermouth, 100 do frontignan wine, 100 do Madeira do, 100 do Bordeaux do, 120 do dry do, 25 do absynth, 45 do champagne, 20 casks wine, 8 do vinegar, 20 barrels Roman cement, 50 bales corks, 3 casks absynth and brandy, 2 billiards, 1 press, 18 hay forks, 120 rakes, 12 boxes, 72 packages and 1 cask merchandise.
 Daniel Ross, Hamburg bark, 430 tons, T. L. Kessel, from Hamburg 25th Jan., to E. Schroder & Co., with 202 rolls cordage, 357 bolts bagging, 120 bundles and 1146 bars iron, 1,000 boxes, 200 baskets & 4,421 demijohns liquids, 1,700 boxes, 25 bales, 85 casks and 124 packages merchandise, 55 do samples.
 Menni, British steamer, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 5th inst., with 435 tercios yerba, 10 bushes, 12 bundles and 40 bars iron, 17 barrels lime, 12 do and 7 boxes fruits, 3 do eggs, 32 do merchandise. Passengers 40.

April 7th.

Buenos Ayres, British steamer, V. Conte, from Paraguay and Intermediate Ports, with 200 tanned hides, 63 tercios yerba, 18 boxes arms, 25 do cigars, 3 1/2 dry ox and cow hides, 139,000 oranges, 290 doubloons. Passengers 7.
April 8th.
 Manuel, Spanish brig, 155 tons, P. Garcia, from Montevideo 3d inst., to Zumaran & Co., in ballast.

April 9th.

Cid, French ship, 623 tons, Carvet, from Havre 21st Jan., Montevideo 6th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 172 sets trunks, 85 baskets champagne, 12 casks cheese, 3 do oil, 14 boxes cigars, 40 do wine, 39 do fruits, 613 do and 789 packages merchandise.

April 10th.

Pampero, British steamer, D. Sotter, from Montevideo 9th inst., with 12 bales and 44 boxes merchandise, 100 barrels sugar, 87 pipes and 27 half do wine. Passengers 56.
 Constitution, National steamer, S. Fidanza, from Montevideo 9th inst., with 56 barrels beer, 14 dozen cedar planks, 151 tercios yerba, 24 boxes and 6 bales merchandise, 5 casks glass ware, 45 barrels and 2 casks beer, 6 bolts caavass. Passengers 49.
 Clio, British bark, 216 tons, P. Gruchy, from Teneriff 18th Feb., to Llavallol & Sons, with 19,556 flint-stones, 142 packages wall-tins. Gequinhonha, Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo.

SAILINGS.

April 4th.

Swan, American bark, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 11,103 dry ox and cow hides, 144 bales wool, 4 do calf skins, 2 do sheep do, 5 do hide cuttings, 27 do and 29 seroons hair.

Relampago, National brigantine for Montevideo.

April 5th.

Tacuari, Paraguay steamer, for Paraguay. Pampero, British steamer, for Montevideo. Constitution, National steamer, for Montevideo.

Romano, Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

April 6th.

Antelope, British brigantine, for New York, despatched by Lind Fehr & Co., with 2,139 dry ox and cow hides, 1,717 salted do do, 905 calf skins, 708 slunk calf do, 4,000 horns, 9 bales hair.

Kathleen, British bark, for London, despatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 2,362 dry ox and cow hides, 146 pipes grease, 110 do tallow, 43 tons bones.

April 8th.

Lasarte, Spanish bark, for San Sebastian, despatched by Allende Pisorino & Co., with 400 salted ox and cow hides, 1,000 dry do do, 60 do horse do, 1 pipe mares grease.

Julia, British bark, for Antwerp, despatched by E. Von Seutter & Co., with 2004 salted ox and cow hides, 3,844 dry do do, 339 bales wool, 26 do sheep skins, 6 seroons tobacco.

Lia, Sardinian polacre, for Genoa, despatched by T. Pietranera with 1,456 salted ox and cow hides, 1,229 dry do do, 1605 calf skins, 20,000 bones, 1 box vermicelli.

April 9th.

Progres, Belgian bark for Antwerp, despatched by Bunge Bornefeld & Co., with 1,420 salted ox and cow hides, 2,392 dry do do, 385 bales wool, 5 pipes and 11 boxes mares grease, 61,322 lbs. agata stone.

Yerba, American steamer, for San Nicolas and Rosario.

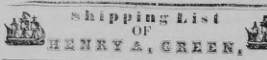
Mesai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

April 10th.

Mathilde, Danish brigantine, for Hamburg, despatched by Rosenthal Gayen & Co., with 3,115 dry ox and cow hides, 1,958 salted do do, 10 bales sheep skins, 7 do goat do, 3 do slunk calf do, 52 do wool, 8 do hair, 1 do tiger skins, 5 boxes merchandise, 3 do salted tongues, 1 barrel salted beef.

Seth, Swedish brig, for England despatched by J. N. Dether & Co., with 4,160 salted ox and cow hides, 303 pipes tallow, 32 tons and 9,000 bones.

Rainbow, American bark, for New York, despatched by E. H. Fulmar, with 7,364 dry ox and cow hides, 2,398 salted do do, 1,268 do horse do, 334 dry do do, 6,823 horns, 17 bales lime cuttings, 70 do wool, 3 do feathers, 17 do goat skins, 2 do deer do, 30 do and 20 seroons hair, 9 guano skins.



FOR LONDON.

British bark Cimbrina, at 270 tons, one of the finest vessels in the port has disengaged room for a few bales.
 Consignees Messrs E. Lum & Co. m29

FOR LONDON.

British bark Everageist, 254 tons, at Dixon master, has room for a few salted hides and bales, Consignees Messrs. G. Bell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Crusader, 311 tons, A. I. Williams master, has disengaged room for a few salted hides.
 Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co. j11

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British bark Isabella, 229 tons, at Ashbridge master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Consignees J. Carthy Esq. m8

FOR ANTWERP.

The new fine at clipper ship Watwitch, 400 tons, Armstrong master, may have room for 50 bales and will have quick despatch.
 Consignees Messrs. C. T. Gating & Co. m8

FOR ANTWERP.

British bark Annie Worrall, 213 tons at Grimditch master, a well known regular trader has all her cargo engaged and can accommodate a few passengers.
 Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. m5

FOR ANTWERP.

British brig Favourite, 225 tons at Webster master, has all her cargo engaged and can accommodate a few passengers.
 Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. m5

FOR ANTWERP.

Belgian brig Plantin, 289 tons at F. R. Erudden master, has disengaged room for a few dry hides and bales.
 Consignees Messrs. Franc de Arango & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

British brig Fortuna, 256 tons, at Henry Willerton master, has disengaged room for a few dry hides and bales.
 Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

British bark Velocidade, 280 tons, T. Baird master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.
 Consignees Messrs. Gifford Brothers.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the CHANNEL for Orders.

British brig Prince Woronzoff, 259 tons at Twitchet master.
 Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co. f9

British brig Dana, 216 tons at, Woiton Master.
 Consignees Messrs B. Borneteld & Co. m8

British bark Kyle, 330 tons at, W. Williams master, can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably and will sail in the course of 30 days.
 Consignee to Order. m8

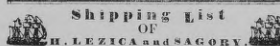
British Bark Ann Be t, 335 tons, Chinese master.
 Consignees Messrs. J. Best and Brothers.

British bark Danietta, 266 tons, at Lovell master.
 Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers.

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

HENRY A GREEN.

No. 51, Calle Reconquista.



FOR HAVRE.

French ship Don Quichotte, at 390 tons, Bontof master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Has splendid accommodations for passengers and will be despatched in a few days.
 Consignees, Messrs. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

The fast sailing French ship Cid, master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo, and having already the greatest part of it engaged, will have quick despatch.
 Can admit a few passengers being a most desirable opportunity.
 Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

The American bark George Warren, 387 tons, D. Bentley master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping in the Inner Roads. Has good accommodations for passengers.
 Consignees Messrs. Arango & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

The at Sardinian brig Pietro, 201 tons, T. Casanova master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo in the Inner Roads. Can admit yet 1000 dry hides and passengers.
 Consignees Messrs G. Bertorelli & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark Mont. Beano, 194 tons, Ayguesses master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. Can only admit a few passengers.
 Consignees Messrs G. Bertorelli & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

French bark Pierre Alexandre, 248 tons, Thibaud master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and has disengaged room for a few dry hides. Is a most desirable opportunity.
 Consignee Mr. Charvrel.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

The at Sardinian bark Vittorio Alberti, Marchese master, has the greatest part of her cargo on board and will be ready in ten days.
 Has disengaged room for 30 bales and can admit some passengers having good accommodations.
 Consignee J. Caprile Esq.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

The well known Argentine bark Virgen de Misericordia, 150 tons, has two thirds of her cargo on board. Has disengaged room for 40 or 50 bales.
 Consignee B. Delino Esq. f16

FOR GENOA.

The at Sardinian brig Lariano, 200 tons, Questa master, has half of her cargo engaged. Being a well known trader, she will have quick despatch. She is a first rate opportunity for passengers.
 Consignees, Messrs. Corti Francischelli.

FOR BORDEAUX.

French brig Corneille, 204 tons, Langa master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Has beautiful accommodations for passengers.
 Consignee P. Etcheverrie Esq.

FOR BOUBON AND MARITUS.

French ship Salades, 315 tons, Couvin master, is now receiving her cargo and will be ready on the 25th inst. Can admit passengers.
 Consignees Messrs. Mansilla & Co.

FOR CETTE.

French bark Henri Louise, at 190 tons, Souques master, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Can accommodate a few passengers.
 Consignees Messrs. Gautier & Andrin.

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

H. LEZICA & SAGORY.

No. 41, Reconquista.

John Ellis, Grocer and Wine Dealer.

CALLE MAYO No. 4 AND MERCED No. 12.
 Take opportunity of announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just received a general assortment of China teas and other articles from Europe, consisting of the following, viz:—
 TEAS.—Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong, Orange Pekoe Congou, Pouchong, &c.
 WINES.—Old Port, prime Sherry and other wines in general use of excellent quality.
 SPIRITS.—Superior Cognac, Hollands and Scotch Whisky, Ale and Porter, Pickles of various classes, Mustard, Sauces of all classes, Currants, Barley &c., &c. a12 c0

APPRENTICE.

Wanted an active lad in the Bootshop, Calle Piedra No. 37 1/2. a13 3p

REMOVAL.

The Office of J. T. Blackway & Co. has removed from San Martin No. 90 to Chacabuco No 63 front of the Filarmónica rooms.

TO LET an Office with front to the street. Apply at calle San Martin, No. 90. a5—3p

HISTORICAL ESSAY

ON BUENOS AYRES, PARAGUAY, AND TUCUMAN. BY DEAN FERRER

The first number of this interesting work has just been published. The whole work will consist of 12 numbers, with a portrait of the Author. Subscriptions are received by the Editor, Peru, No. 171. Price of each number \$10 currency, m29—3p.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed from the Annie Worrall. Outland, mustard, pickles, currants, truckle cheese in bladder, fine table salt, in jars and small bag, 9 Glenfield's patent starch, fancy biscuits of all sorts and sizes. On sale at J. M. Noble's No. 114 calle Defensa.

Also a large assortment on hand of Teas and Groceries of all descriptions. m29 6p

SANITARY INSTITUTION.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the public of Buenos Ayres that they are at the present moment engaged in establishing a private sanitary institution, on an efficient plan for the treatment of all diseases, and for the reception of all patients, and the accommodation of all classes. They hope to have it open by the 15th of next month April. The house is in every respect well suited for the purpose, in the calle Tucuman No. 26. It will be visited by them every day, and conducted carefully under their immediate care and direction.

Furst-Ventura Bosh. Doctors in Medicines.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

At about 15 leagues to the south of this City, from 6 to 700 head of black cattle tame.

Wanted for the same establishment two Medicians persons to take stock on shares. For further particulars apply at calle Defensa No. 114. m29 6p

LANDS TO RENT.

In the Partido de Navarro, Cañada Larga, about 23 leagues from this City will be let for such term of years as may be agreed upon, a tract of superior land that can accommodate from 2 to 10,000 head of black cattle, with liberty to establish 3 Pastos.

For further particulars apply at Mr. Parker's Boot and Shoe Store, calle Reconquista No. 36. m29 3p

NOTICE.

A young man just arrived from England and who can be well recommended wishes for a situation as steward, or any similar employment in an English family, he thoroughly understands his duties. Apply at this office. m29 c0

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. 46, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. 631—54c0

FOR SALE.

3,000 fine mestizo sheep, in the Estancia de los Ingleses, Rinco del Tuyú, Partido de Ajo.

Apply to the owners, 154 Calle Cuyo between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. f23.3p

Larpaulins.

Ready made of nine yards long and six wide, also six yards by four and eight pieces.

Tarpaulins made to order of any dimensions required, by applying to No. 25, Pa. de Julio. jy 19—c0

British Packet.

The Office of this journal is now removed to No 39 calle RECONQUISTA.

Subscriptions are received and advertisements and communications may be left, either at the Office or at the Book Store of Messrs. Van Aller & Son, No 72 Recoava Nueva, where single numbers may be had.

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 Mayo No. 14. 26—8p

NOTICE.

E. H. Felmar has removed his Counting room from calle San Martin to calle Reconquista No 72. m15-3p

The Friend of all.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY. Translation of a letter from Baboo Sorabjee 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 celebrated physicians, but to no purpose, until I was induced to try your Pills, and by the grace of Allah, they have been the means of my restoration to health.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY.

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

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 defied, particularly a most remarkable instance occurred concerning the description of a five months aged child, who 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 me to be in 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 seemed better she continued them, and preserved 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, OCTAVIANUS MARTIN (Signed)

WONDERFUL CASE!—DEATH ROBBED OF ITS VICTIM ASHMA 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 in the last seven years, and during the whole of that time, till within the last few months, I suffered exceedingly with asthma, attended with continual spitting of blood, which completely solo 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 am now using your Pills, after continuing them for 5 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 resist the most simple food.

I remain Sir, your obliged Servant, (Signed) CHARLES SMITH

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jose Thompson, (Widow of Lieut Thompson) of Dinapore, 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 consented 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
Anemia Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Liver Complaints
Blisters on the Skin Lumbago
Blood Complaints Piles
Colic Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
Consumption Scrophulous, or King's Evil
Debility Stone and Gravel
Dropsy Secondary Symptoms
Dysentery The Hemorrhoids
Erysipelas Tumours
Female Irregularities Ulcers
Fever of all kinds Venereal Affections
Gout Weakness, from what ever it be
Head-ache
Inflammation

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.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY.

Belonging to the Heirs of the late F. J. Kauffman: 1st.—The Barraca forming the corners of the Calles Piedad and Uruguay, with house, galpon, &c., having 44 varas frontage, and 70 in depth (entrance No. 410, Calle Piedad). 2d.—The house No. 418 Calle Piedad, with 64 varas frontage, and 70 in depth. 3d.—The Quinta situated in the calle Socorro, about 1 1/2 squares from the Cinco Esquinas, with 105 varas frontage to the North, and 105 varas frontage to the South, containing a large collection of choice fruit trees and a house in a fair state of repair.

4th.—The large and commodious house, No. 54 calle Mayo, opposite the Government Rooms, now called the Victoria Hotel, front 16 and a half varas, depth 20 and a half. For further particulars apply to the Curators at No. 106, calle Piedad, where the titles inventories plans, &c. may be seen. m5-co

NOTICE.

A. Lines Van Blarcom has removed his Office from calle Reconquista 51, to the same street No. 72. m22-3p

WANTED.

A female servant to proceed with a family to England, one who would not object to take charge of children; none need apply without good recommendations. Apply at calle Peru No. 53. m22-3p

MILLINERY.

Dress making and Millinery, calle Santa Rosa No. 353. m8-12p

BUENOS AYRES AND THE PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE, BY NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

For sale at G. & H. Mackers, Calle San Martin No. 20. m8-m-10

FOR SALE.

A handsome Stanhope printing press of French manufacture, Colombian style, 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 8-54

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq., No. 75, Calle Mayu, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Carow, 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.

Instructors 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 acquired 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 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 Gadhani, H. J. Ropes, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy. j5-co

To Passengers per Barque William Fiele.

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; and otherwise, legal proceedings will be instituted against them by parties who hold a formal Power of Attorney for that purpose. n10-co

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Hartlepool double screened nut coal, and will be delivered at purchaser's house full English ton, [2240 lbs.] of one of this coal will go as far as one and a half ordinary smith coal.

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

QUINTA FOR SALE.

The Quinta of the late James Wilde, 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 Gowland, Plaza de la Victoria. n17-co

Ziberria frente al Cole gio.

Calle Santa Rosa, No. 46. FOR SALE. 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. Friend-ship's Offering, 1 vol. The Bachelor's Christmas. Shakspeare's Works, with many other novels and illustrated books of every description. d22-

ANGLO-BRENH 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. PBRODY.

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-co

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. SPICKER, J. T. FELS, J. E. CLAUSSEN, A. HORNEY. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, December 31 1855.

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 to 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 parties who require such alterations.—Apply at Calle San Martin, No. 12. j19-co

NEWSPAPER AGENCY.

The Illustrated London News and other English papers will in future be delivered in the apartment adjoining the Commercial Rooms calle 25 de Mayo No. 59. m29-3p

FOR SALE.

A house with Quinta situated at the corners of Cardoba 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 trellis. For particulars apply on the premises. f32

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

SUIPACHA, No. 24. Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by 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.

The programme may be had by application to the Principal, and the best book fee reference that can possibly be given, are the parents and guardians of the present and former scholars. NEGROTTO, Buenos Ayres, January 2d, 1856.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

In the District of Chosmoma, a flock of good mutton sheep, numbering from 3,000 to 3,500. For further particulars apply at the Grocery Store calle Defensa No. 12. m29-4p

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 10th inst.

Table with columns: Fecha Clase, Nombres, Tons, BRITISH, Consignatarios, Destinos. Lists various ships like 'Fuchs', 'Cruiser', 'John Hillman' etc.

AMERICAN.

Table with columns: Fecha Clase, Nombres, Tons, AMERICAN, Consignatarios, Destinos. Lists ships like 'W. J. Lewis', 'George Warren' etc.

FRENCH.

Table with columns: Fecha Clase, Nombres, Tons, FRENCH, Consignatarios, Destinos. Lists ships like 'Mont Bearn', 'Don Quicotte' etc.

SPANISH.

Table with columns: Fecha Clase, Nombres, Tons, SPANISH, Consignatarios, Destinos. Lists ships like 'Joven Eduardo', 'Don Amigos' etc.

SARDINIAN.

Table with columns: Fecha Clase, Nombres, Tons, SARDINIAN, Consignatarios, Destinos. Lists ships like 'Chiara', 'Marchese' etc.

BRAZILIAN.

Table with columns: Fecha Clase, Nombres, Tons, BRAZILIAN, Consignatarios, Destinos. Lists ships like 'Cardin', 'Marchese' etc.

HANNOVERIANS.

Table with columns: Fecha Clase, Nombres, Tons, HANNOVERIANS, Consignatarios, Destinos. Lists ships like 'Solberg', 'A. Rick & Co' etc.

BELGIAN.

Table with columns: Fecha Clase, Nombres, Tons, BELGIAN, Consignatarios, Destinos. Lists ships like 'Freudda', 'Arango & Co' etc.

HAMBURG.

Table with columns: Fecha Clase, Nombres, Tons, HAMBURG, Consignatarios, Destinos. Lists ships like 'Kessel', 'Schroder & Co' etc.