

BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Prince Albert's last scrape.

It is important to see objects through different mediums; and in discussing "Prince Albert's last scrape," it must be confessed that the *New York Daily Times* is not restrained by any aristocratic predilections. As regards the freedom of the press we have still much to learn in this latitude, as will appear in the following article.

The occasional efforts of the Prince Consort of England to break the monotony of that existence of family duty to which he sold himself for the sum of thirty thousand a year and sundry perquisites, have been in every instance unfortunate. He knew the purposes for which he was hired, viz. to eat, drink, begot children, and set an unoffensive example to the decencies of life; and, as long as he confined himself to these objects Prince Albert was an exemplar of excellence, and was patted by his paymaster and pronounced a goodly youth. His success in these family exploits and in the bucolic pursuits of feeding prize pigs and fat oxen which came within his legitimate sphere, tempted him into more ambitious and dangerous courses. He took to correspondence with foreign powers and prying into Palmerston's despatches. As long as he confined himself to perusal, Palmerston did not grudge him this innocent delight. He is said to be quite familiar with all the bearings of the Nicaragua difficulty, and many other knotty questions of the hour. But from perusal he stole into alteration and insertion. The plucky Palmerston at once resented. English pride and prejudice took fire. And in a general murmur of disapprobation, and sundry sibilatory salutations on his way to the House of Peers, Prince Albert received warning to get himself to the nursery. In its calm domestic retreat he has since, with but one or two slight bursts, reluctantly lingered. His first ebullition was a lecture to the British people upon the advantages of a despotic Government in the conduct of a war, which, however true, was singularly unpalatable at the particular time it was uttered, and was received with anything but favor by John Bull. This last escapade was still more unhappy, and has brought down upon him an angry order back to his kennel from that great censor and scourger, the *London Times*. The facts of the case appear simply to be these:

It appears that in the British military service there are three particular regiments reserved specially for the younger members of the British aristocracy, called the Grenadiers, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, known par excellence as "the Guards."

The three regiments are of two battalions each, and number in mess about three hundred officers; and of two of them are most appropriate commanded, the Grenadiers by Prince Albert, and the Scots Fusiliers by the Duke of Cambridge, the former of whom never saw a day's service, and the latter but a few months of the opening Crimean Campaign, in which he cut a brief and rather flighty figure. The pay, however, is pretty.

Without an aristocratic prefix, or high connection, it is impossible to obtain a commission in these corps. Indeed should a stray plebeian daw arrogantly venture among these military peacocks, he is at once obliged to doff their feathers and betake himself to birds of his own plume. Those who know a bit of the English military system appreciate the advantage in promotion and privilege *per se* of being of the enrolled order. But even this does not suffice.

The Guards are exempt from all foreign service, save in time of war or threatened war. Their quarters are limited to London, Windsor and Winchester, and the officers permitted to live out of barracks when they please.

Indeed, their chief home duty consists in supplying the officers cavaliers to the ladies around Grosvenor and Belgrave squares, and the men lovers to their maids. And when the trumpet sounded for the East, though cheap editions of "Don Juan" had reared up some compensating Eastern visions to reconcile the men, the women filled the air with lamentations, and all the West End was full of Calypsoes who could not be consoled. But though such may be their pay in piping times of peace, it is but justice to the friends to tell that when the blast of war came on their ears, they have borne themselves as became the sons of men whose bucklers blazed at Agincourt and Cressy.

Indeed the small indulgences we have mentioned, as they do not offer direct injury to

other branches of the service, have never been made subject of complaint. But there is one privilege accorded to the Guards of such gross and monstrous injustice, as to have from time to time started cries of indignation, and to have imposed a deep stain on the English military system. An officer on entering the Guards becomes at once ensign and lieutenant, on his next step lieutenant colonel. The result of this advantage is, that an officer of the Guards, immediately on entering the service, may, by exchanging into the line, become a lieutenant and rank over eight or ten ensigns, some perhaps of five or six years' service. Again, if he remains in the guards until he becomes captain, he may exchange with a lieutenant colonel in the line and take command of a regiment over the heads of a troop of brave and bronzed old soldiers. No wonder that the French whose military organization is so thoroughly perfect and democratic, could not be brought to understand this strange feature in the system of their temporary allies, and to every explanation had but one answer: *Mais comment peut il étre major et capitaine en même temps? Je n'y comprends rien.* Their dulness is perfectly excusable.

So glaring to all has been this injustice since the war tore aside the veil from all corruptions, that Lord Hardinge, sufficiently disposed to maintain all aristocratic privileges, was compelled, in deference to public opinion, to introduce certain modifications. The aristocracy were, however, determined not to bate one jot of their possessions, and a petition, signed by all the officers of the Guards, was presented to the Queen, complaining of the curtailment of their rights, and seeking for their restoration.

In an evil hour some ill-advisers came around Prince Albert's dwelling and induced him to affix his signature to this prayer. The worst feature of the matter was, that the affair was got up in secret and intended to be carried through quite in a private family way. Of all things the English people detest dark lantern organizations. The *London Times*, as usual, got scent of a sensation article, and has flung a bolt of thunder at the Prince Consort, whose perfume will hang around him for some time. Albert could not have been caught in a more awkward scrape than this secret attempt to bolster up a cruel and most monstrous injustice. These are dangerous times, and until they pass by, Albert would be far pleasanter and safer among the pet pigs and poultry of his Frogmore farm-yard.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

The Indian War in Oregon and Washington, which has now been raging for upwards of two months is one of the most important events in the history of our Pacific Territories. The loss of life, not only in open battle, but by that system of stealthy murder to which the savage resorts when he is upon the war-path—has been far greater than was on the Atlantic side, are willing to believe. By the latest arrival from California, we hear that the greatest consternation was felt by settlers in unprotected parts of the country, and that they were congregating together in order to defend themselves against their merciless foe. Battles, too, which, from their feats of desperate valor, might rival Crimean engagements, have taken place, and from the determined and dauntless courage of the enemy, we are justified in concluding that extraordinary energy and skill must be brought into play before the savages can be thoroughly subdued.

The war, it will be remembered, was commenced under circumstances calculated to create no little alarm among the inhabitants of Oregon and Washington territories. Murders by the Yakimas at the North, and murder and pillage by the Shastas on Rogue River at the South, combined with an unusual movement among all the tribes, tended to confirm the rumour that a general rising and descent upon the white settlements at the full moon in October had been determined upon and pre-arranged. Defensive measures were speedily adopted. Volunteer regiments were raised, and, with the regular troops, were marched to the confines of the Indian country; fortifications were erected in threatened localities; companies of "minute men" were organized; guards were posted near the Indian trails leading to the mountains, and messengers, armed and mounted, were continually on the *qui vive* to obtain every possible information concerning the movements of the enemy. These prompt measures in some degree allayed the excitement, but we do not hear that they have yet suppressed the insurrection in any quarter, or deterred the savages from committing further

depredations. On the contrary, the late fight for Fort Walla Walla, which had previously been captured by the Indians, proves how utterly reckless of life are the men with whom the settlers are at open war. The fort, it is true, was retaken, and the Indians were driven from every position they attempted to occupy, but it was only after two days' hard fighting and with the loss of many brave men. We have, under these circumstances, almost as much reason to deplore a victory as we would have to regret a defeat. The object in an Indian war like this, is not merely to obtain a victory over this or that tribe—for that could be easily effected—but to bring the whole race to such proper subjection that they will respect the law, and leave our settlers unmolested. According to present appearances, a struggle similar to the one in Florida is about to ensue. General Wool is now in Oregon, organizing a plan of a campaign for the ensuing summer, and though he keeps his own counsels, we are satisfied that whatever he attempts he will effectually carry out. We can have no doubt as to the result, though the end, according to the powers of resistance put in operation, may be more or less distant. This Indian outbreak in Oregon is perhaps more significant than one would at first suppose. It is the last stand made by the North American Indian against the progress of civilization, and the more determined his resistance the more complete will be his overthrow.

THE PEACE.

In a late number of the *Times*, we find the following on the contingencies of the expected peace:—

The return of peace, if it be not merely the cessation of war, presents to most minds a tame and indefinite prospect. It consists in our no longer seeing half-a-dozen columns every day about the war; no longer reading about transports and gunboats, about piles of 13 inch shells and medical stores; no longer paying double income-tax, and sending off nephews to the Crimea. When all this bustle is over there remains a blank, which blank is peace, a convenient season for tranquillity and sleep, for the recruiting of the bodily strength, and the saving of pecuniary resources. Certainly the *doce far niente* is very pleasant in its way; but a very little recollection is enough to remind us that peace is not a mere negation of this sort. To be rid of one evil in this world is generally to be delivered to another, or, in scriptural phrase, when the house is swept and garnished, there may very possibly enter "seven devils worse than the first." At all events peace, if not so absolutely demoralical as war, has its own evils, imp, and hobgoblins, some harmless enough and even beneficial, others very mischievous. Have we so soon forgotten the oft raptures of peace and the transports of prosperity which half a dozen times during the last forty years have led us into all kinds of follies? Why, it is quite patent, seen, and felt by every man who knows the pulse of the nation, that during these two years the war, and nothing but the war, has laid an iron band on the unruly energies of speculation. But for the war, the wise men of the East assure us we should have had schemes upon schemes of quite as ruinous a character. So, of course, the probability is that, this pressure removed, the whole brood will burst forth. It would be invidious to select where all are admirable and costly, but we have seen the details of one, and that promulgated on no mean authority, that would cost at least as much as a year of the war, and might be quite as unprofitable. But, as peace is undeniably a blessing, as far as it goes, and till it is abused, we will see what good it will do us, and who will reap its first fruits.

Peace will set the builders to work, and upholsterers, and coachmakers, and all who minister to wealth. For these two last seasons London tradesmen have complained of customers as few and economical. The days of large orders and long credits are now at hand. Peace will probably send a hundred or two more lads to Eton, a few score more to Oxford and Cambridge. Peace may give the Crystal Palace a chance and literature a turn. Its influence on railway traffic and loans is already discounted by a considerable rise. How many more extensions and branches it will develop depends on that unknown quantity called "the wisdom of the Legislature." Peace is especially the friend of the arts, and it will be hard indeed if it do not get a spell of public as well as private patronage. Collections and galleries and all sorts of grand ideas have been hanging for some time, and should now be set going. Invention and enterprise have lately been so occupied in the arts of destruction that we have

almost forgotten their more peaceful uses. We shall now hear of other discoveries that the Minc rifle, and other devices than those useful for a Crimean winter out of doors. The ordinary branches of manufacture and trade, which have suffered a good deal, will probably take a great start. Cotton, wool, silk, hardware, and all the old familiar names, will soon show immense figures. One region of the world ought to be now a fine field for enterprise, richer in the precious metals than California itself. The millions of England and France have been sown broadcast over the East. The shores of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, and the Levant have been lined with our gold. Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Tartars, Caucasian and Transcaucasian tribes, Jews, and even the Russians themselves, have scrambled for our money. There it all lies, some of it loose as dust in the pockets of savages, some clinched in close veins in the gripe of merchants and usurers. The commercial amalgam will extract and reduce some of this precious ore, and bring it back to this country. Nor ought trade to rest here. All the East is now open to us, and it is our fault if we do not make the shores of the Black Sea pay the expense of the war. On the other hand, there are classes and interests and branches of industry that must inevitably lose something by the return of peace. We should hope that bread and meat and other articles of food will be cheaper, at the expense of the producers. The pleasant dream of a quarter of a century of war prices seems to have melted away. The gunmakers and cannon founders, the arsenals and dockyards, will not be so busy. Sulphur and saltpetre will not be in such request. The Russian trade will return to its old prices and channels, and Prussia resign the profits of neutrality.

Besides these spontaneous movements, one important question will be forced upon Parliament. It will be called on at once to reduce the army and navy to what has been called a peace establishment, and the demand will proceed from those who insisted on our making peace on any terms. This will mean that henceforth we are not to make war on any terms. But, at all events, let us not be quicker to disarm than we were to arm. It would hardly be becoming, let alone safe. It is the old reproach, and the old danger of a bad cause in unwarlike hands:—

"My lot, our army is dispersed already;
"Like youthful steers unyoked, they take their courses,
"East, west, north, south; or, like a school broke up,
"Each hurries towards his home and sporting place."

If there be any less of this war, it is that we should be always prepared. We have gained some experience, though at a great cost; we have improved our *matériel*; we have learnt at last that arms are wanted for something more than pitched battles; that officers may have other duties than those of parade; that our artillery may have something more to do than breach an old wall, and our sailors may have more difficult though less imposing work than exchanging broadsides with Spanish three-deckers. We have found that our military system wanted reformation, and has been at last only half reformed. It is discovered that our officers don't command their men better for knowing nothing about their profession, and that the men don't fight better for having never fired a shot; that discipline does not come always spontaneously or tactics by intuition—not, at least, when the pupils are rather elderly, and some time out of work. Now, are we to throw aside all this experience, and let everything return to the old standstill? are we, like school boys at breaking up, to burn all our books, and forget all we have been at such pains to learn; in that case we should deserve another war, against a stronger foe, without a good ally, and with worse success. A fool wants warning, but he who won't profit by it is worse than a fool. This war has not improved our position among the nations of the earth. It has published our pretensions and betrayed our deficiencies. We are still the unready Saxons that we ever were, and it is only when we are hard pressed that the Norman blood appears. True, we got ready at last, when it was too late. For the present, we cannot afford to throw away those tardy preparations.

MARITIME POWERS.

We frequently read elaborate disquisitions on the strength of certain European nations as maritime powers. It does not seem to occur to the authors of these plausible essays that the commercial marine is the only true gauge of a nation's naval capabilities, as the seamen to man a navy must be reared up in commercial navigation. Bearing this in mind, the following table, showing the comparative strength of

the commercial marine of the principal nations of the world in the year 1853, is pregnant with meaning.

Vessels.	Tonnage.
United States.....	40,500
Great Britain and Colonies.....	30,900
France.....	14,834
Spain.....	7,985
Sardinia, Tuscany, Naples.	
Sicily and Papal States.....	17,665
Austria.....	7,603
Greece.....	3,970
Turkey.....	2,220
Holland.....	2,090
Hamburg.....	369
Bremen.....	500
Prussia.....	1,930
Denmark.....	4,739
Norway.....	852
Sweden.....	866
Mexico and the States of South America.....	1,530
Russia.....	105,500

Our own country occupies a proud position in this array. But it is not alone in vessels and tonnage that our superiority is undeniable. The seamen who man our vessels are unequalled for skill, quickness, daring and courage. In fact, these have contributed very largely to the increase of our commerce, for without them it is hardly probable that we could have gone ahead so remarkably. Here we have at hand all the requisite materials for a navy of great magnitude whenever Congress deems it necessary. The protection of our commercial interests will no doubt gradually force us into the building of a large navy.

Philadelphia American.

THE SWEDISH TREATY.

The full-winged translation of the circular addressed by Baron Stierstedt, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 18th ult. to all Swedish Envoys, respecting the recent treaty with the Western Powers—

"Sir,—My last letter bears date of—

"The diastrophic struggle which still continues between Russia and the Western Powers has been, in its origin, as in its development, the source of the most serious reflections to the government of the King. The more the struggle gained in extent, the nearer the inconveniences of war approach our shores, the more had we to consider the dangers it might bring upon ourselves. From the commencement of hostilities the King openly declared the line of action he intended to follow, and during the course of now nearly two years his Majesty never deviated therefrom, for he had carefully weighed the political circumstances, and recognised that the interests and tranquillity of his kingdoms indicated the line of conduct which, in concert with his august neighbour the King of Denmark, he had adopted, and hitherto maintained. But, while observing the regulations of a strict neutrality, the King could not do otherwise than consult the lessons of the past, and apply them with wise foresight to the future interests of his kingdoms, the safety of which is his first duty and the object of his most ardent wishes.

"Apprehension for the future, founded upon remembrances too well known to need repetition, and entertained by the obstacles made by Russia to a satisfactory regulation of the border relations in the northern provinces, were increased still more by the manifestation of ideas of encroachment of that empire in the East. Under other more favourable circumstances those ideas might obtain a development in the north which would be of a nature to cause us serious embarrassments. France and England having proposed to his Majesty a defensive treaty of alliance, destined to assure the integrity of the united kingdoms, the King felt that it was his duty eagerly to accept a guarantee, the utility of which is as apparent as its incontestable. No one can say what eventual contingencies are not hidden in the womb of the future, and in such difficult circumstances as the present it is the duty of every Sovereign to look after the maintenance of the independence and to assure the welfare of the nations entrusted to his care by Providence. It was in this idea that the treaty was concluded on the 20th of last month at Stockholm between the united kingdom on the one hand and France and England on the other, the text of which you will find annexed to the present, and which was ratified at Stockholm on the 30th, at London on the 23th, and Paris on the 28th of the same month.

"Desirous that this act should be brought to the knowledge of the friendly and allied governments, the King has ordered a copy of it to be sent to you to be communicated by you to the government to which you have the honour of being accredited.

"You will observe, sir, that the terms of the treaty are too precise to admit of any misinterpretation. The alliance which has just been concluded is a defensive one; it will depend upon Russia to prevent its application, as this would not occur unless caused by an aggression on her part. Let Russia respect our rights—let her cease to inspire just cause of alarm for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe—and this treaty will not be of any prejudice to her. You will also observe, sir, that this treaty does not imply any change in our actual position—our declaration of neutrality still subsists, and will continue to be neutral to us as hitherto been the case.

"I flatter myself with the hope that the government will render justice to the intentions which have animated the government of the King, and that it will be convinced that far from wishing to add to the actual complications, the King only thought of anticipating eventualities which might be the source of future ones.

"The treaty of alliance has also been sent in a letter to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg."

"STIERSTEDT."

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the "British Packet."

Sir,

In your article of last week, giving a description of the Gas Works, you inadvertently omitted to mention the name of the Architect; and as the plans carried out were designed by my father, and the preliminary parts erected under his personal superintendence, the favourable remarks you made respecting the arrangement of the buildings &c. are clearly due to him; and he being absent, I trust you will insert these remarks in your next, as emanating from his son.

Your Obedient Servant,
CUTHBERT T. COLQUHOUN.

Calle Piedad No. 113

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

PEACE WITH THE INDIANS.

The semi-official organ states in a formal and authoritative manner, that communications have been received from Califucura, in which he expresses his anxiety to effect an amicable arrangement; and requests that his son, a youth of 19 years, who has hitherto been residing here, and receiving a christian education at the expense of the State, may be allowed to make him a visit. This we understand has been assented to; and the Precceptor of young Califucura is to accompany him to the desert, and of course act as mediator in the pending negotiations.

It is a bold step on the part of the courageous *domino*; and we venture to say, that few of our professed Statesmen will volunteer or consent to accompany him as secretary of legation, a post for which there is usually a keen competition. At all events we wish Sr. Largueta a successful mission.

It is now admitted on all hands that peace, we might almost say on any terms, is indispensable; and this appeal to the parental feelings of the Cacique Mayor, becomes really interesting at a moral experiment of a novel kind. In ordinary cases the son would have been retained as a hostage for the good conduct of the father; in this he is sent back as a pledge of our confidence, generosity and good faith; and upon the whole, we think there is a chance of its producing a favourable impression. If in dealing with these hardy and indomitable tribes of the desert, the law of justice and kindness can be substituted for that of violence and blood, humanity will be a gainer; and the case of William Penn, in dealing with a tribe equally degraded, treacherous and blood-thirsty, may be quoted as an example of its power and successful application.

We should have preferred a decisive victory as a preliminary to negotiations; but since that may not be, let the devoted Schoolmaster and his pupil start at once, on their sublime errand of mercy and peace.

As one auspicious indication of a better spirit, we believe no new incursion has been made or attempted, since the visit of H. E. the Governor to the Southern frontier; a fact that reflects much credit on the resolution and energy that dictated that measure.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

—As noticed in our last, this came off on the evening of the 16th, in the Scotch School-room, and attracted a respectable audience.

Mr. Soedling's theory of a colonization of America, both North and South, from Scandinavia, at a period long anterior to the discovery of Columbus, is already known; and though little regarded here, has found an echo in the European press. The illustration of that theory, or we should now rather say, historical fact, from the analogy of language, the similarity of manners and customs, and the identity of musical and legendary traditions, was the theme of the two first lectures; of which we have already given some account in this Journal.

The object of the last was more exclusively artistic, which to a certain extent impaired its effect on a promiscuous audience; presupposing a greater acquaintance with the general principles of the divine art than most of us possess.

In compensation, however, the illustrations selected were striking and impressive; alternately inspiring sentiments of patriotic and martial ardour, and anon subduing the soul to "melting tenderness" and "pensive melancholy."

Of its practical effect we had a notable instance in the youthful auditory. Several pieces of a tonic character, elicited raptures and somewhat boisterous applause. One specimen came imitatively tender and elegant. It was listened to with breathless attention, and received its appropriate meed of "expressive silence." The spell was as complete as if they had witnessed the lamentation of David over the dead body of Jonathan.

In his amateur performers Mr. Soedling was also peculiarly fortunate. A fair Porteuia, we believe of French descent, extracted sounds from the Piano that must have satisfied the learned lecturer of her Scandinavian origin; and we might say the same of a youth who handled the violin in a style that made a thrilling appeal, we venture to say to the ears of every Scotsman in the assembly; whilst among the vocal performers there were several voices that, both for power and sweetness, would grace our best philharmonic saloons.

It is to be hoped we should be happy to see such talented and patriotic entertainers more frequently repeated.

MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.—In our last we alluded to current rumours, and as regards the Minister of Government and Foreign Relations, a letter published in the *Tribuna* of Sunday set the matter at rest, as to his intention of retiring to private life, immediately after the meeting of the Legislative Chambers, which takes place on the 1st of May. The cause assigned is the declining health of His Honour, which in the mouth of a public functionary is understood to mean little; but at the present stage it would be improper to inquire too closely into cabinet secrets.

The Ministers of Finance and War have not committed themselves by any public announcement of their intentions; but their special organs in the press insist that they shall observe official etiquette, and stand or fall with their leader. Should Dr. Alsina therefore carry his present purpose into effect, it is generally expected that his colleagues will also feel "somewhat indisposed," and follow his example.

In the anticipation of this, several ministerial combinations have been noted; but as yet in a form too vague to be submitted to the vulgar gaze. In such matters it is better to baffle our impatience, and await the march of events.

ASSAULT AND SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE.—The outrages in the country districts have latterly become deplorably frequent, and in general the aggressors escape with impunity. On this occasion we have the satisfaction of showing the reverse of the medal.

On the night of the 31st ult., a party bandits in the district of Cabañuelas, attacked the house of an Irish family, very recently arrived in the country. About 11 o'clock several persons on horseback came up to the house at full speed. The family had retired to rest and the house was dark. They immediately forced open the door. One rushed in, and with his iron handled *recoque*, attempted to fall down the first person with whom he came in contact who happened to be a resolute and stalwart youth, a son of the owner of the house. Fortunately the blow missed its aim, and in the twinkling of an eye the audacious assailant was firmly throttled and laid prostrate on the floor.

A life and death struggle now ensued, that aroused the other inmates of the family; and the father, having procured a light and armed himself with a pitch fork, rushed to the rescue. The sequel is horrifying, but must be told, as a salutary lesson to others; showing what they have to expect in such adventures.

He found his son locked, in the wolfish embrace of the intended assassin, and other assassins waiting outside the door, apparently deterred from entering by the unexpected resistance their more daring companion had encountered. There was no time for deliberation. He plunged the pitch fork into the body of the intruder, and ripped open his bowels with a clasp knife he chanced to find at hand!

It was the work of a few seconds; and the agonised shrieks of their dying companion, so scared his craven comrades, that they mounted their horses and fled at full speed.

What a scene of horror, at the silence of midnight, and in the solitude of our comparatively desert camps.

One incident merits a special mention. Two young girls, terror-struck at what was taking place, fled from the house in a state of nudity, and in that deplorable state of desolation, alarm and suspense as to the fate of their relatives, made for the house of a relative, which was distant a full half league, where they arrived in a state of agonized excitement, we shall not attempt to describe. They had done what could hardly be expected of their tender age and sex; but there is a merciful God that can sustain in the hour of trial, and "that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Here they were shortly after joined by the rest of the family, all safe and sound, with exception of the courageous youth, who had one of his fingers nearly bitten off in the death struggle with his assailant. They had abandoned their all; but life is sweet, and what would a man not give in exchange for his soul?

Early on the following morning notice was given to the Justice of Peace of what had taken place; and after making due inquiry, the still afflicted family, apprehensive of new difficulties and troubles, received the tranquillizing assurance that they had done perfectly right.

It turned out that the deceased was a peon of a neighbouring estancia; a man of colour, and said to be a native of Corrientes. It is a pity that his associates cannot be traced and apprehended; that they also might receive a chastisement proportioned to their guilt.

GENERAL HORNOS.—The official organ of Thursday confidently announces, that the gallant General has obtained a short leave of absence, and may daily be expected in town. Like the Minister of Government, he is somewhat indisposed and requires a respite from his harassing duties. A cordial reception awaits him; for if few laurels have been earned during his command on the frontier, all parties we believe admit, that no shadow of blame attaches to him individually.

MILITARY COLONY.—It is given out that Colonel Olivier will forthwith embark for Bahia Blanca, with the fresh recruits that have been collected for the enterprise. All matters have been conducted with strict diplomatic reserve, to the annoyance of editors and gossip mongers. We should be sorry to hear of anything that casts the least shadow of doubt on the success of that important enterprise.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

There are dates from England to the 20th of February, that is ten days later

than those by the last South American Mail. With the exception of blowing up part of the fortifications of Sebastopol, and the occasional exchange of a few shots between the North and South batteries, military operations in the Crimea, owing to the season and the boisterous weather were virtually at a stand still. The intransigent state of the roads rendered any important movements impracticable.

The allied army however was in excellent health and spirits, and presented a striking contrast with the misery and privations, the sickness and mortality of last winter. The organs of Russian policy affirm the same to be the case with the enemy's forces, and also that they had received important reinforcements, amounting to no less than 30,000 men. These assertions, perhaps on both sides, required to be received with considerable allowances.

The state of the Turkish army in the East is also spoken of as more satisfactory; but nothing of a decisive character had been achieved or attempted.

The peace Congress had not met though several of the members had arrived in Paris. The 22d was the day spoken of for that great and momentous event, on which it may be said the destinies of Europe and of humanity are suspended. As to the probable result, people seem to speak and write in the same vague and hypothetical manner. So far as we are able to judge, the question of peace or war remained pretty much in the *statu quo*.

As a new complication, and not in favor of peace, it was reported that Alexander of Russia had died suddenly with the charitable surmise of course that he had been poisoned. We have not been able to trace this report to any reliable authority, although correspondence from Rio Janeiro are invoked in its favor.

On the other hand it was asserted, and we presume as a pious indication, that Lord Palmerston had been ousted, and that the Earl of Derby and the extreme Tories were one more in power. This we consider to be equally improbable and unfounded. The state of public feeling on the 10th of March did not appear such as to justify so sudden and extreme a change.

It was also reported that the Empress Eugenia had presented the Emperor and the French Nation with a male heir to the imperial dignity. This comes more within the range of probability, and for any thing we know, may or may not be certain.

What is more important, of the alleged divergent views of the two principal allies, on the subject of the pending negotiations we have not been able to discover the slightest trace; but with the prospect of the Southampton Mail to-morrow it is hardly worth while to speculate on these points.

It appears that River Plate produce had rallied; and that tallow, latterly so stagnant and depressed, was quoted firm, at 60s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

The great controversy which has been raging among some of our contemporaries, during the past month, on the duties and responsibilities of newspaper critics, has not yet fairly subsided; the organ of the book-publishers, and the originator of the malignant war which we have been quiet observers of, continues the subject in a long article on the qualifications and duties of a literary critic of the daily press. The "Publishers' Circular" entertains a most lofty and comprehensive idea of such an *attaché* of the press should be, and we must confess that we agree most fully in the opinion that such a critic would not only be creditable to the paper having the good fortune to employ him, but most acceptable to the reading public, and even to publishers themselves. The literary critic of a daily paper, according to the requirements of the Circular should be a gentleman of great natural endowments, and of a liberal education, of unimpeachable morals and inflexible taste; he should have the health of Hercules to enable him to bear up under the labor of reading everything; he should be as industrious as Macaulay, and as learned as Magliabechi; in classical learning he should be a Bentley and an Anthon united; he should have the analytic power of a Comte, the wit of Swift, the versatility of Brougham, the Volubility of Jefferey, and the style of all three; he should be in science a Humboldt, in

History & Biography, Nicholas, an Arnold and a Banquet, in knowledge of art he should be a Winklemann, in law a Story, and, in addition to all his other qualifications, natural and acquired, he should possess the faculty of always pronouncing a right judgment, and of being better informed on any subject he reviews than the author whose work furnishes him the occasion for an article; and then, for the requisitions of the Circular do not stop here, he should review none but books of the highest class, such as translations from the classics, and works of a standard and approved character. In short, the literary critic of a newspaper should not only be an impossible person, but he should perform impossible feats. We will wish the "Publishers' Circular" nothing worse than that it may continue to prosper until it shall meet with its ideal of what a literary critic should be; and if, in the meanwhile, it should happen to find a person having only a moiety of the qualifications desired, we shall be most happy to secure the services of such a Phenix.

Exchange—April 19th.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	25
Patriot Doubloons	350
Spanish do.	360
Bills on England per Doubloon, nominal	68-52
Currency, per dollar	2 44
do. Montevideo	par
France per Doubloon	frs 82
United States do.	100 equivalent
Rio Janeiro do.	par
Patriot Doubloons, highest price during the week	350
do. lowest	360
Exchange on England, highest during the week	66
do. lowest	85

MARINE LIST

Port of Buenos Ayres.

ARRIVALS.

April 11th.

Adela y Rosa, Brazilian schooner, 188 tons, J. A. Niedlich, from Rio Janeiro 20th March, Montevideo 9th inst., to Order, with 50 bales tobacco, 1 box veiver, 2 do muskets, 40 do sweet meats, 118 do vermicelli, 1 do and 59 packages merchandise, 7 barrels wine, 353 bags coffee, 30 packages drugs, 24 pieces jacaranda lumber, 70 barrels starch.

Moniquita, Spanish schooner, 165 tons, N. Pares Durall, from Barcelona 19th Dec. Montevideo 9th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., with 222 pipes and 50 half do wine, 10 bales brown wrapping paper, 200 jars agu-riente, 400 do oil, 50 do soap, 6 boxes almond oil.

Cartagenera, Spanish schooner of war, from Montevideo.

April 11th.

Agua da Plata, Brazilian brig, for Paraguay, in ballast, despatched by J. M. Sousa.

April 12th.

Genera, Spanish bark, for Cadix, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 2 casks and 25 boxes tallow, 4 do cigars, 8,693 dry ox and cow hides, 1,100 do horse do, 1,100 salted do do, 39 bales hide cuttings, 3,897 tons.

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

April 14th.

Ellerslie, American ship, for Enseada, in ballast, despatched by E. H. Folmar.

Gequitinhonha, Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

April 15th.

May Queen, American bark, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann and Co., with 4,731 dry ox and cow hides, 1,400 horns, 251 bales wool, 3 do and 62 serous hair.

Do Amigos, Spanish bark, for Spain, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 7 bales calf skins, 7 do slunk calf do, 2 do feathers, 12,088 dry ox and cow hides.

Esperanza, Brazilian brig, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by F. Arango & Co., with 180 pipes mares grease, 194 packages, 8 bags and 34 barrels tallow, 17 do canary seed.

John Hillmann, British brig, for London, despatched by Lohmann Meyne & Co., with 1,500 salted ox and cow hides, 10,000 horns, 36,000 bones, 250 pipes tallow, 36 boxes mares grease, 28 bales and 3 bags hair, 1 box chinella skins, 97 bales wool, 52 do sheep skins, 10 do hide cuttings, 22 do nutria skins, Salazes, French ship, for Enseada, in ballast, despatched by Llavallol & Sons.

April 16th.

Ulida, British bark, for Antwerp, despatched by Rennie Tweedie & Co., with 1614 salted ox and cow hides, 1,792 dry do do, 347 salted hare do, 13,000 horns, 351 bales wool, 1 do sheep skins.

Menai, British steamer, for Montevideo.

April 17th.

Don Quichotte, French ship, for Havre, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3,164 dry ox and cow hides, 250 do horse do, 5,589 salted do do, 291 bales wool, 51 do and 21 serous hair, 42 bales sheep skins, 5 do feathers, 82 pipes grease 10 do tallow, 101 boxes mares grease, 20,000 horns.

Shipping List

OF

HENRY A. GREEN,

FOR LONDON.

British bark Columbia, at 270 tons, one of the finest vessels in the port has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.

Consignees Messrs E. Lumb & Co. m29

FOR LONDON.

British bark Evangelist, 24 tons, at Dixon master has room for about 1,000 salted hides and bales, and can accommodate passengers very comfortably.

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, 220 tons, at Ashbridge master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees J. Carthy Esq. m8

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Passengers Only.

The fine first sailing British bark Kyle, 330 tons, at W. Williams master, will sail on the 5th May, has comfortable accommodations and her commander well experienced in the passengers trade.

Consignee to Order. m5

FOR ANTWERP.

The new fine at clipper ship Waterwitch, 400 tons, Armstrong master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. C. T. Gilling & Co. m8

FOR ANTWERP.

British bark Anne Worrall, 313 tons at Grimshaw master, a well known regular trader has all her cargo engaged and can accommodate a few passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Kerr & Grierson. m8

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. Corfield & Co. m8

FOR ANTWERP.

Belgian brig Phantom, 280 tons at F. R. Frudden 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 Wilberton master, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

British bark Volcanada, 230 tons, T. Baird master, at all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. G. Ford Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

American ship Parci a 558 ton at Lang to master, a well known regular trader and one of the most desirable opportunities in the trade both

for passengers, has only disengaged room for about 200 bales.

Consignee A. Jones for Havana B-g.

FOR NEW YORK.

The Baltimore clipper ship Rebecca, 530 tons, C. Benedicton master, a very fast vessel and has most superior accommodations for passengers has disengaged room and expected to have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Lind Pehr & Co.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

Vessels calling in the CHANNEL for Orders.

British brig Prince Woronzoff, 250 tons at Twitchet master.

Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co. m9

British brig Diana, 216 tons at Wotton Master.

Consignees Messrs B. Borncfield & Co. m8

British bark Danietta, 206 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.

Shipping List

OF

H. LEZICA AND SAGORY

FOR HAVRE.

French ship Don Quichotte, at 390 tons, Boutouf 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 Gid, —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 Al American bark George Warren, 357 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 Al Sardinian brig Pietro, 201 tons, T. Csanava 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. Beaur, 194 tons, Ayguavives 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, 245 tons, Thi-beaud 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. Charval.

FOR MARSEILLES AND GENOA:

The Al Sardinian bark Vittorio Alfieri, 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. Delfino Esq. f16

FOR GENOA.

The Al 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 E. q.

FOR BOURBON AND MARITIMUS.

French ship Salgues, 315 tons, Courtin master, is now receiving her cargo and will be ready on the 26th 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. Gantier & Audrin.

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

H. LEZICA & SAGORY,

No. 41, Reconquista.

CENTRAL VACCINATION INSTITUTION.

The Administrator of this Institution has arranged that it shall be open for inoculation every Thursday and Friday, from 12 to 2 p.m.

TO LET

One or two rooms furnished, at No. 153 Calle Mayo. a19 c0

WANTED.

By a single gentleman a thorough good cook, English woman preferred.—Apply at No. 93 Calle Piedad between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. a19-1p

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

An elegant assortment of selected furniture, Pianos, &c. will shortly be offered in 71 prices, each valued as described in the following extract:—

Prices.	Prices.	Prices.
1..... 16,500.25.....	4,500.40.....	350
2..... 1,350.25.....	1,350.50.....	1,350
3..... 1,350.25.....	1,350.50.....	300
4..... 15,000.25.....	4,500.50.....	1,350
5..... 1,350.25.....	1,350.50.....	1,350
6..... 1,350.30.....	1,350.54.....	1,350
7..... 12,000.31.....	1,800.55.....	450
8..... 1,350.32.....	1,350.56.....	1,350
9..... 1,350.34.....	1,350.57.....	1,350
10..... 10,000.34.....	900.58.....	350
11..... 1,350.35.....	1,350.59.....	1,350
12..... 1,350.36.....	1,350.60.....	1,350
13..... 4,000.37.....	1,200.61.....	550
14..... 1,350.38.....	1,350.62.....	1. 50
15..... 1,350.39.....	1,350.63.....	350
16..... 2,000.40.....	300.64.....	1,350
17..... 1,350.41.....	1,350.65.....	500
18..... 1,350.42.....	1,350.66.....	1,350
19..... 5,000.43.....	900.67.....	1,600
20..... 1,350.44.....	1,350.68.....	1,350
21..... 1,350.45.....	1,350.69.....	800
22..... 4,500.46.....	750.70.....	1,350
23..... 1,350.47.....	1,350.71.....	280
24..... 1,350.48.....	1,350.....	1,350

The tickets are numbered from 1001 to 15,999, and will be found for sale at No. 69, Calle de la Merced, where the articles to be raffled can be seen at any hour of the day or evening.—Price \$10 each. a19-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. 49, Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. 351—54c0

John Bites, Grocer and Wine Dealer.

CALLE MAYO No. 45, and MERCED No. 10

Takes the opportunity of announcing to his friends and the public in general, 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 kinds, Mustard, Sauces of all classes, Currants, Barley &c., &c. a12 c0

APPRENTICE.

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

REMOVAL.

The Office of J. T. Blackway & Co. has removed from San Martin No. 90 to Chacabuco No. 61 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

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, Perú, No. 171. Price of each number \$10 currency. m29—3p.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed from the Annie Worrall.

Onions, mustard, pickles, currants, truffles cheese in bladders, fine table salt, in jars and small bags, 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.

First—Ventura Bosch. Doctors in Medicine.

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 Mexican persons to take stock on shares.

For further particulars apply at calle Defensa No. 114. m29 6p

LANDS TO RENT.

In the Partido of 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 a Pastos.

For further particulars apply at Mr. Parke's Boot and Shoe Store, calle Reconquista No. 35. m29 3p

NOTICE.

E. H. Folmar 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, the disorder 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 native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Mussulman, I do not wish 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. (Signed) BABOO SORABJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavio Martin of the Leon Mission, dated Maulina, 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 defied, particularly, a most remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has ever been present since 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 on the verge of death, was suffering dreadfully from this complaint, she was tapped eight times within six months, I visited her myself, and gave her a box of your pills, and after taking them, she seemed better, she continued them, and persevered for about nine weeks, when she was perfectly cured, and has since through the blessing of providence enjoyed the best of health. They are a truly invaluable remedy for females at the turn of life, and for young women with obstructions in their health. (Signed) OCTAVIO 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) suffered incessantly with asthma, attended with constant spitting of blood, which completely took me up, and rendered me almost dead both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but unfortunately 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 most symptoms of my disorder disappeared and in three months I was completely cured. I still enjoy the best of health, and now relate the most simple food. I remain Sir, your obliged servant, (Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION!

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut Thompson, of Dinapore, dated the 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 suffers considerably from the same complaint, 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
- Asthma
- Bilious Complaints
- Blisters on the skin
- Bowel Complaints
- Colic
- Constipation of the Bowels
- Consumption
- Debility
- Dropsy
- Dysentery
- Erysipelas
- Female Irregularities
- Fever of all kinds
- Fits
- Gout
- Head-ache
- Inflammation
- Indigestion
- Jandices
- Liver Complaints
- Lumbago
- Piles
- Rheumatism
- Retention of Urine
- Sore Throats
- Stone and Gravel
- Secondary Sympoms
- The Doulosureux Tumours
- Ulcers
- Veneral Affections
- Worms of all kinds
- Weakness, from what ever it be.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244, Bazaar, (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.

N.B.—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 6½ varas frontage, and 70 in depth. 3d.—The Quinta situated in the calle Socorro, about 1½ 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 repairs. 4th.—The large and commodious house, No. 54 calle Mayo, opposite the Commercial Rooms, now called the Victoria Hotel, front 16 and a half varas, depth 30 and a half. For further particulars apply to the Curators at No. 106, calle Piedad, where the titles interest plans, &c. may be seen. m8-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. 83. m22-3p

MILLINERY.

Dress making and Millinery, calle Santa Rosa No. 353. m5-12p

BUENOS AYRES

AND THE PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE,

FOR SALE.

For sale at G. & H. Mackerns, Calle San Martin No. 20. m8-co

FOR SALE.

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

NORTH AMERICAN SEMINARY.

This Institution, located in the house formerly occupied by Spencer J. Wild, Esq., No. 75, Calle Mayú, 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 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 to the Institution, or a No. 18, Calle de la Merced.

The principals bear also to refer to the following gentlemen: Thomas Armstrong, Esq., S. B. Hale, Esq., Henry Gilbert, Esq., Col. Joseph Graham, H. J. Ropes, Esq., W. T. Livingston, Esq., Dr. H. W. Kennedy. j5-co

To Passengers per Barque William Prie. 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 legal Power of Attorney for that purpose. n10-co

BEST SMITH'S COALS.

Now landing, Hartpool 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-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

Libreria frente al Colegio.

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. Friendships' Offering, 1 vol.

The Bachelor's Christmas. Shakespeare's Works, and many other novels and illustrated books of every description. d22-

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY.

CALLE SANTA CLARA No. 129. The undersigned, ex-teacher of the "English Seminary," begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that on the 3d 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. j154-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. SPILCKER, J. B. 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 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 being given to parties who require such alterations. Apply at Calle San Martin, No. 12. jy 10-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

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 to Calle Mayú No. 14. 26-8p.

MERCHANT VESSELS from Sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 1th inst.

Date de llegada	Names	Tons	BRITISH.	Cosignees	Destinos
Nov. 10 Sda.	7 de Marzo	137	Hansa	Thomas Gowland	
Dec. 29 Bk.	Crusader	311	Williams	Thompson & Co.	Liverpool.
Jan. 9 Bk.	Ann Best	335	Chaynes	Best Brothers	Liverpool.
Jan. 23 Bk.	Kyle	332	Williams	To Order	Mauritius
Jan. 26 Bk.	Ocean Sprite	233	Kapf	Best Brothers	Liverpool.
Jan. 31 Bk.	Prince Woronoff	219	Twitshet	Thompson & Co.	
Feb. 1 Bk.	Isabella	232	Asbridge	Carly	
Feb. 1 Bk.	Helena	279	Hood	Parlane & Co.	
Feb. 1 Bk.	Victory	273	West	Twyford & Co.	
Feb. 6 Bk.	Cimbria	279	Groundsund	E. Lumf & Co.	
Feb. 20 Bk.	Water Wilton	402	Armstrong	Getting & Co.	
Mar. 1 Bk.	Anna Worrall	333	Grimsditch	Kerr & Grierson	
Mar. 2 Bk.	Favourite	277	Wester	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	
Mar. 2 Bk.	Duna	215	Whitton.	B. Bonefield & Co.	
Mar. 4 Bk.	Evangelist	254	Dixon	G. Ball & Co.	
Mar. 6 Bk.	Summer Cloud	255	Muir	Nicholson Green & Co.	
Mar. 22 Bk.	Fortuna	255	Welleross	Thompson & Co.	
Mar. 22 Bk.	Caroline Chisholm	366	Trowsdale	Arango & Co.	
Mar. 23 Bk.	Volodalske	290	Boird	Gifford Brothers	
Mar. 29 Bk.	Amiral Napier	459	Hicks	Wyle & Co.	
Mar. 30 Bk.	Damietta	266	Lovell	Buzare	
April 10 Bk.	Clio	215	P. Gruehy	Llavallol & Sons	
April 17 Bk.	Istria	362	Saunders	Kerr & Grierson	
Jan. 6 Bk.	W. J. Lewis	254	Sellacical	A. Van Praet	England
Jan. 31 Bk.	George Warren	387	Bentley	Arango & Co.	
April 1 Bk.	Mary Wilkins	265	Niekerson	Ropes	
April 12 Bk.	Rubens	584	Danreiter	Lind Pehr & Co.	
April 13 Sp.	Farsak	652	Langston	Vou Blarcom	
Feb. 14 Bk.	Mont Bearn	193	Vires	Bertarelli & Co.	
Mar. 27 Bk.	Pierre Alexandre	248	Thibeaud	Charval	
Mar. 27 Sp.	Jean d'Are	297	Gansmeut	Guillot & Co.	
Mar. 28 Bk.	Cornelle	307	Louisa	Belhaverrie	
April 4 Bk.	Appoline	296	Bocher	Lind Pehr & Co.	
April 6 Bk.	Henri et Louise	192	Sagues	Gwatter & Aulard	
April 9 Sp.	Cid	622	Carvet	Llavallol & Sons	
Dec. 22 Bk.	Joven Eduardo	260	Senset	Meyrelles	
Jan. 6 Bk.	Pava	234	Austrich	E. Ochoa & Co.	
Jan. 23 Pol.	Union	173	J. Crens	J. C. Meyrelles	
Jan. 24 Bk.	Siro	254	Bertrand	Martinez and Sons	
Mar. 6 Bk.	Jose Leon	—	—	Arango & Co.	
Mar. 6 Bk.	Julito	—	—	Buxare & Co.	
April 3 Pol.	Antonio Maria	238	Mataro	Llavallol & Sons	
April 4 Bk.	Eloasa	200	Ferrer	Beiler & Sons	
April 8 Bk.	Manuel	156	Garcia	Zamara & Co.	
April 11 Pol.	Manquita	165	Darill	Ochoa & Co.	
April 13 Bk.	Estelvina	109	Sias	Arango & Co.	
Feb. 10 Bk.	Concezione	132	Chiassa	B. Delino	
Feb. 10 Bk.	Alfieri	234	Marchese	Guillot & Co.	
Mar. 21 Bk.	Pietro	201	Casanova	—	
Mar. 23 Bk.	Lariano	200	Queta	Corti & Co.	
Mar. 27 Pol.	Sara Familia	85	Podesta	Giovanni	
April 1 Bk.	Camila	242	Vasallo	Delino	
April 13 Bk.	Tomasita	223	Gazolo	Biale & Co.	
Mar. 2 Bk.	Guilhermina	157	Cardia	Meyrelles	
Mar. 14 Bk.	Cupernio	—	—	—	
Mar. 25 Bk.	Guerros	—	—	—	
Mar. 27 Bk.	Pelucano	136	Gonzalez	Rora	
April 11 Pol.	Adela y Rosa	188	Nicolich	Toerder	
Jan. 9 Sp.	Norge	500	HANNOVERIANS.	J. Rick & Co.	Akyab
Jan. 20 Bk.	Plantin	280	Frudden	Arango & Co.	
April 6 Bk.	Daniel Ross	480	Kessel	Schroder & Co.	

FOR SALE.

A house with Quinta situated at the corners of Cordoba and Parana's streets, having a frontage of 19½ varas to the South and 55 varas to the West, planted with fruit trees and vines, with iron and wood trellises. For particulars apply on the premises. f22 c.o.

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

SUIPACHA, No. 24.

Joshua Negrotto, Principal, assisted by two others; and by

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

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

The premises afford every desirable convenience for boarders, half boarders and day scholars.

The studies will be resumed on Monday next, 7th inst.

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

NEGROTTTO. Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1856.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

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