

BRITISH AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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No. 1570. BUENOS AYRES, Saturday November 22, 1856. Established in 1826.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON SEEN FROM A BALLOON.

The earth, as the aeronautic vessel glided over it, seemed positively to consist of a continuous series of scenes which were being drawn along underneath us, as if they were some diorama laid flat upon the ground, and almost gave one the notion that the world was an endless landscape stretched upon rollers, which some invisible spirit below were busy revolving for our especial amusement.

Then, as we floated along above the fields, in a line with the Thames, toward Richmond, and looked over the edge of the car in which we were standing, [and which, by the by, was like a big "back basket," reaching to one's breast], the sight was the most exquisite visual delight ever experienced. The houses directly underneath us looked like the tiny wooden things out of a child's box of toys, and the streets as if they were rats in the ground; and we could hear the hum of the voices rising from every spot we passed over, faint as the buzzing of so many bees.

Far beneath, in the direction we were sailing, lay the suburban fields; and here the earth, with its tiny hills, and plains, and streams, assumed the appearance of the little coloured paper models of countries. The road was striping the land, like narrow brown ribbons, and the river, which we could see winding far away, resembled a long, gray, metallic-looking snake, creeping through the fields. The bridges over the Thames were positively like planks; and the tiny black barges, as they floated along the stream, seemed no bigger than summer insects on the water. The largest meadows were about the size of green-bait table covers; and across these we could just trace the line of the Southwestern Railway, with the little whiff of white steam issuing from some passing engine, and no greater in volume than the jet of vapour from an ordinary tea kettle.

Then, as the dusk of evening approached, and the gas-lights along the different lines of road started into light, one after another, the ground seemed to be covered with little illumination lamps, such as are hung on Christmas-trees, and reminding one of those that are occasionally placed, at intervals, along the grass at the edge of gravel walks in suburban tea-gardens, while the clusters of little lights at the spots where the hammers were scattered over the scene, appeared like a knot of fire-flies in the air; and in the midst of these the eye could, here and there, distinguish the tiny crimson speck of some railway signal.

In the opposite direction to that in which the wind was insensibly wafting the balloon, lay the levithan metropolis, with a canopy of smoke hanging over it, and reminding one of the fog of vapour that is often seen steaming up from the fields at early morning. It was impossible to tell where the monster city began or ended, for the buildings stretched not only to the horizon on either side, but far away into the distance, there, owing to the coming shades of evening, and the dense fumes from the million chimneys, the town seemed to blend into the sky, so that there was no distinguishing earth from heaven. The multitude of roofs that extended back from the foreground was positively like a dingy red sea, heaving in bricken billows, and the seeming waves rising up one after the other till the eye grew weary with following them. Here and there we could distinguish little bare green patches of parks, and occasionally make out the tiny circular enclosures of the principal squares, though from the height, these appeared scarcely bigger than wafers. Further, the fog of smoke that overshadowed the giant town was pierced with a thousand steeples and pin-like factory chimneys.

That little building, no bigger than one of the small china houses that are used for burnish pasties in, is Buckingham Palace—with St. James's Park, divided into the size of a card-table, stretched out before it. Yonder is Bethlehem Hospital, with its dome now of about the same dimensions as a bell. Then the little miles of men, crossing the bridges, seemed to have no more motion in them than the antinucleus in cheese; while the streets appeared more like cracks in the soil than highways, and the tiny steamers on the river were only to be distinguished by the thin black thread of smoke trailing after them.

Indeed, it was most wonderful sight to behold that vast bri ken mass of churches and hospitals, banks and prisons, palaces and workhouses, docks and refuges for the destitute, parks and squares, and courts and alleys, which make up London, all blent into one immense black spot—to look down upon the whole as the birds of the air look down upon it, and see it dwindled into a mere rubbish heap—to contemplate from afar that strange conglomeration of vice, avarice, and low cunning, of noble aspirations and humile heroisms, and to grasp it in the eye, in all its incongruous integrity, at one single glance—to take, as it were, an angel's view of that huge town where, perhaps, there is more virtue and more iniquity, more wealth and more want, brought together into one dense focus, than in any other part of the earth—to hear the hubbub of the restless sea of life and emotion below, and hear it, like the ocean in a shell, whispering of the incessant straggings and chafings of the distant tide.

THE GREAT SHIP.

In the Quarterly Review, a paper called the "Triton and Minnows," gives a lively account of the Great Eastern, which is to astonish Neptune, and render the Atlantic passage a promenade, without those dismal necessities which have somewhat mitigated the pleasure of the voyage. As you row up or down the Thames, at the southern extremity of the Isle of Dogs you see an enormous work in preparation.

It has been the practice to build iron ships in exactly the same manner, as regards their keels, their sides, and the centre of strength of the sides has been made gradually to lighten toward the deck, which being of wood, can offer but slight resisting power. Thus iron ships of the old method of construction are peculiarly liable to break their backs upon the application of force, either to their bows or to the centre of their keels, just, in short, as a tube would be easily broken, one side of which was made much stronger than the other. The Birkenhead iron troop-ship was a melancholy instance of this unscientific method of construction; for it will be remembered that immediately she struck, her wooden deck dooked up and snapped in two, as a stick would snap across the knee, while stem and stern reared for a moment high in the air, and then went down like stones into the deep.

After describing further details of the construction, the writer adds:

"If we clamber up the ladders which lead to her deck, some sixty feet above the ground, we perceive that her interior presents fully as strange a contrast to other vessels as the construction of her hull does. Ten perfectly water-tight bulkheads, placed sixty feet apart, having each an opening whatever lower than the second deck, divide the ship transversely, while two longitudinal walls of iron, thirty-six feet apart, traverse three hundred and fifty feet of the length of the ship. Thus the interior is divided, like the sides, into a system of cells or boxes. Besides these main divisions, there are a great number of sub-compartments beneath the lowest deck, devoted to the boiler-rooms, engine-rooms, coal, cargo, &c., while some forty of fifty feet of height and stern are rendered almost as rigid as so much solid iron, by being divided by iron decks from bulkhead to keel; her upper deck is double, and is also composed of a system of cells formed by plates and angle iron. By this multiplication of rectilinear compartments the ship is made almost as strong as if she were made of solid iron, while, by the same system of construction, she is rendered as light and as indestructible, comparatively speaking, as a piece of bamboo. There is a separate principle of life in every distinct portion, and she could not well be destroyed, even if broken into two or three pieces, since the fragments, like those of a divided wood, would be able to sustain an independent existence.

"This levithan is to carry eight hundred first class, two thousand second class, and one thousand two hundred third class passengers, independently of the crew. She is the eighth of a mile in length, and measures, from side to side, the width of Broadway, and across the paddle-boxes the width of Union Square! Her speed will be twenty miles an hour. But the danger?

"It was prophesied that Mr. Brunel's first ship, the Great Western, would be doubled up as she rested upon the crests of the Atlantic waves, and we all know the prophecy

was fulfilled. When it was made, indeed, we were very much in the dark as to the size of ocean waves, and it was not until the introduction of long steamers that they could be measured with any accuracy. Dr. Scoresby, while crossing the Atlantic in one of the Gunard boats, some years since, closely observed the waves, and by means of the known length of the ship, was enabled to form a pretty accurate idea of their dimensions. The old vague account of their being "mountains high" was well known before that time to be an exaggeration; but we do not think even philosophers were prepared for the statement made by this observer at a meeting, some years since, of the British Association, that they average no more than twenty-eight feet; while in a moderate gale they are only three hundred, and in a fresh sea about a hundred and twenty feet in length. A moment's consideration of these facts leads to the conclusion that long ships must have a great advantage over short ones with respect to the rapidly with which they make their journey, as it is quite evident that while the latter have to perform their voyages by making a series of short curves—much to the impediment of their progress, and to the discomfort of their inmates—the former, by ruling the waves with their commanding proportions, make shorter and smoother passages. As steamers grow larger and larger, the course of sea-sickness must, therefore, gradually diminish. The Great Eastern, from her length and the bearing she will have upon the water, being a paddle as well as a screw ship, will, in all respects, be most comfortable to the voyager. Her immense stride, if we may use the term, will enable her to take three of the three hundred feet waves of an Atlantic gale as easily as a racer would take a moderate sized brook.

Commercial Statistics.

[From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.]

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE SPANISH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

We copy the following interesting article, prepared by Señor de la Sagra, on the Commerce of France with the Spanish American Republics, from the Boletín Oficial of San José, of January 26, 1856:—

Counties.	Exports to	Imports from
Mexico.....	4,015,878	2,126,946
Guatemala.....	1,160,724	49,092
New Granada.....	1,141,741	3,404,801
Venezuela.....	5,939,316	5,792,818
Argentina.....	6,901,309	4,571,997
Colombia.....	10,658,028	10,058,028
Peru.....	10,980,000	6,750,887
Chile.....	5,000,000	18,000,000
Bolivia.....	7,880,488	11,900,000
Paraguay.....	500,000	1,000,000
Uruguay.....	4,267,504	31,431,107
Hayti.....	10,150,123	8,599,481
Total.....	51,723,143	114,830,818
Spanish possessions.....	20,721,438	17,899,302
British possessions.....	1,591,180	4,048,800
France.....	29,410,525	17,111,716
Total.....	81,733,186	136,780,920
France.....	14,906,670	5,497,844

In this table the disproportions of what the American Republics consume of French products to those exported by them to France, are still greater. In the whole, the difference is at the rate of 39 to 94; that is to say, the consumption in France of Spanish American products is equivalent only to two-fifths of what those republics consume of French products; whilst to the Spanish possessions, Cuba and Porto Rico—France sends only to the amount of two-thirds of what she consumes herself of their products. If the Spanish American republics contributed in this proportion to the consumption of France, their yearly exportation to that country would increase from thirty-nine to about fifty-six millions of francs.

Brazilian colonisation and Commerce.

The emigration and commercial movement in the direction of the east coast of South America seems to be extending throughout the European continent ever more rapidly than in England. In addition to the new line of steamers from Southampton, in connection with the royal mail, thus giving a bi-monthly communication from that port to Liverpool, and the intended resumption of the Liverpool Brazilian line, now that the vessels of the company are released from the trans port service, we hear of lines from Havre, Marseilles, Genoa, and elsewhere; while the Belgian emigration promises to provide ample employment for the Antwerp line. The Annales du Commerce Extérieur has the following on the commercial relations existing between Hamburg and the Brazils:—"The number of lines of transatlantic navigation from Hamburg, which had already amounted to fourteen, has just been increased by a service of packets between that port and Rio Grande do Sul. A vessel will leave every month. The shipowners, who have joined in the undertaking, have already entered into contracts with several extensive Brazilian proprietors, and particularly with Dr. Blumhans, the founder of a colony bearing his name, in the province of St. Catharine, whom they have engaged to furnish with 10,000 German emigrants in the space of five years."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Costa Rica, Honduras, and the Bay Islands.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the republic of Honduras, being desirous to settle in a friendly manner certain questions connected with the territorial limits of the republic, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, &c. &c., who have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—
 Art. 1 Taking into consideration the peculiar topographical position of Honduras, and in order to secure the neutrality of the islands adjacent thereto, with reference to any railway or other line of inter-oceanic communication which may be constructed across the territories of Honduras, her Britannic Majesty and the republic of Honduras agree to constitute and declare the islands of Roatan, Bonacca, Hileña, Utila and Barbarita, situated in the Bay of Honduras, a free territory under the sovereignty of the republic of Honduras.

The present legislative, judicial and executive authorities in said island shall remain in the exercise of their functions until the Legislative Assembly of the said islands may otherwise provide, with, however, the following exceptions:—

All functions hitherto exercised by the crown of Great Britain, and by the Governor of Jamaica, in the government and Legislature of the said island, shall cease from the date of the proclamation of this Convention therein; and such proclamation shall be made as soon as possible after the exchange of ratifications.

All functions hitherto exercised by the superintendent of the British settlements in the bay of Honduras, and by the capacity of Lieut. Governor of the said Islands, and by the presiding magistrate therein resident, in the government and legislation of the said islands, shall cease six months after the date above mentioned, unless the Legislative Assembly shall sooner provide substitutes for the above mentioned functionaries.

The inhabitants of the free Territory shall then permanently possess the following rights and immunities:—

- 1st. To govern themselves by means of their own municipal government, to be administered by legitimate executive and judicial officers of their own election, according to their own regulations.
- 2d. Trial by jury in their own courts.
- 3d. Perfect freedom of religious belief and worship, public and private.
- 4th. Exemption from all duties of customs, and from all taxation on real estate or other property, except such as may be imposed by their own municipality, and collected for the treasury of the free territory, to be applied for the benefit of the said free territory.

5th. Exemption from military service, except for the defence of the free territory, and within its bounds.

The Republic of Honduras engages not to exercise its rights of sovereignty over the islands which are to constitute such free territory, in any manner, in violation of the rights and immunities specified in this article.

The Republic also engages not to erect, nor to permit to be erected, any fortification on the said islands, or any other islands in the Bay of Honduras, nor to cede such islands, or any of them, or that right of sovereignty over such islands, or any part of such sovereignty, to any nation or State whatever.

And whereas, slavery has not existed in the said islands, the republic of Honduras hereby engages that slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein.

Art. II. The contracting parties agree to communicate the present Convention to all other maritime Powers, and to invite them to accede to it.

Signed in London, this day of—, in the year of our Lord, 1856.

CLARENDON, HERRAN.

Indian hostilities in the North.

A SERIES OF ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE MODOC—DEATH OF LIEUT. WARMAN AND SERGEANT ALBAN—LOSS OF THE INDIANS.

Adjutant General Templeton in company with several of General Cosby's command, evenly engaged the Modocs, on the 21st of July, General Cosby despatched Captain Williams with fifty one men to the eastern coast of Klamath Lake. On the evening of the 29th, the main body encamped at the natural bridge at Lost River. At this place the Indians were prowling around the camp during the night, and shot several arrows inside of the guard, but without doing any damage.

The next morning, whilst on the march from Lost River to Camp Martin, on Clear Lake, the advanced guard descried a body of Indians about two miles distant, in the direction of Tule Lake. The guard started in immediate pursuit. On arriving at the Lake they found a rancheria on an island about six hundred yards from the shore, and about fifty or sixty Indian warriors drawn up for battle. The guard here dismounted, and charged on foot through the water, which was about three feet deep. Before reaching the island the Indians made their escape in canoes. Their village, together with a lot of provisions, was burnt and destroyed. One Indian was killed in this skirmish.

On regaining the road a body of mounted warriors were seen descending from the mountain on the east, doubtless attracted by the burning of the island. The main command overtook the guard at this place, and Capt. Martin, with twenty-seven men, started in pursuit. The Indians were well mounted, and for a distance of about fourteen miles the chase was hotly contested. They finally succeeded in gaining some high bluffs, where they concealed themselves among the rocks, and the chase was abandoned, not, however, until Capt. Martin's command had killed one Indian, and shot the horse from under another.

On reaching the encampment on the evening of the 30th, it was ascertained that John Alban, of company B was missing. He had separated from the main command, and had been cut off by the Indians. Scouts were immediately despatched to the mountains, and during the following three days and nights the most diligent search was made for the missing man. On the 3d inst., his body was found horribly mutilated, his gun and revolver lying by his side, broken to pieces.

On the afternoon of the 2d inst., a detachment of twenty-three men, under the command of Lieut. Warman, were surrounded near Bloody Point, where the lamented Coats lost his life in August, 1852, by nearly two hundred Indians. The savages immediately opened a heavy fire upon Lieut. Warman's command, who were compelled to cut their way through them for a distance of several miles. The loss in this engagement was—killed, Second Lt. H. H. Warman; wounded, N. C. Miller and A. McAllister. The Indians died eight killed and several were supposed to be wounded.

Gen. Cosby, whilst on his way from Yreka to rejoin the command, with an escort of ten men, discovered the Indians named in the preceding engagement returning from the battle. Gen. Cosby and party gave them immediate chase. They broke and fled to the mountains, but finding they were being rapidly gained upon, they took up a position in a small grove of cedar near the base of the mountain. Here they maintained their position until they were driven to the bluff of the mountain. In this engagement one of Cosby's command was badly wounded. Eight horses were captured from the Indians, and several of their number wounded. The Indians were well armed with rifles, and mounted on fine horses.

On the 31st, Gen. Cosby reached camp on Clear Lake, named Camp Martin. Here he found Capt. Williams and the detachment that was sent from Willow Creek to Clear Lake. These had travelled five days around the lake, and during the expedition found a large body of Indians on the north side; but as they were near the water and supplied with boats, they succeeded in making their escape to an island. Two horses were captured at this point.

Dennis Fitzpatrick shot the Indian who killed Lieut. Warren.

Gen. Cosby took from the Indians Warren's boat, and also the gun of a Mr. Miller, which was lost when his horse was shot from under him. Gen. Cosby was shot through his pantaloons and shirt, in front, near the thighs.

A private letter received from Major P. Murree, states that among the eight horses that were captured, one was found belonging to Mr. Howard. The saddle of the person murdered at the head of Shasta Valley a short time since, was also found.

Latest news from Kansas.

ATTACK ON TECUMSEH—WARRANTS OUT FOR THE ARRESTS OF THE FREE STATE MEN, &c.

The latest we have from the territory are the following items, furnished by the Jefferson City Inquirer, by the officers of the steamer Genoa:—

A party of one hundred and fifty of Lane's men, under command of a man of the name of Stowell, entered Tecumseh, on Thursday 4th August, and completely sacked the town of all the provisions and clothing it contained. When our informant left, they were still at work, plundering the town.

On Tuesday, 2d. McKinney's whole train was captured by a party, headed by the notorious Brown in person, who was not killed at Ossawatimie, as before reported. Judge Leecombe, who is not now at the fort, had issued an order to the Marshal of the Territory to arrest Lane and other agitators.

Gen. Smith has likewise issued orders to Col. Cook, commanding fourteen companies at Fort Riley, to give every assistance and aid to the Marshal of the Territory.

In addition to the above, we received intelligence yesterday evening, by a gentleman who came down the Missouri river on the steamer "Australia," which boat reached Jefferson City from above yesterday morning, that affairs in the Territory were unchanged.—The pro-slavery forces and the anti-slavery among themselves, and were almost entirely disarmed.

Lane was growing very bold and insulting and had facetiously sent word to the people of Westport and Independence, that in a few days he would be "down and take breakfast with them." Leavenworth was desolate, her stores closed, dwellings deserted, and business entirely suspended.

There were rumours in the city last evening, that a government despatch had passed through its way to Washington, conveying intelligence of a fight between the government troops, under Smith, and Lane's forces; but we could learn nothing reliable, and have no confidence in its truthfulness.

Grand Democratic Torchlight Procession.

The torchlight procession, which took place on Tuesday evening, was one of its largest ever got up in this city. There were, it is estimated, between twenty and twenty-five thousand persons in it, and it took an hour and forty minutes in passing one particular point on the route. The whole affair was planned and carried out by and under the supervision of the redoubtable Captain Rynders, President of the Empire Club, and Grand Marshal on the occasion. It was ingenious conceived the whole thing, and to his enterprise and energy may be attributed its success. In fact, it is doubtful if the democratic party could get along without the gallant Captain, his pocket piece, and invincible club. But to the procession, which some said was four, and some five, and some seven miles long. There were clubs from every ward in the city, and some wards had as many as half a dozen different associations and any number of volunteers, who helped to swell the procession under the title of "citizens generally." The whole force was arranged in seven divisions, each headed by a Marshal, assisted by a strong force of aids. The democrats of Jersey City, Williamsburg, Hoboken, Staten Island and Brook were represented through their associations, which made quite a brilliant display of banners and torches. The Empire Club took the lead, forming in Canal streets, with the right resting on Broadway, the other asso-

ciations falling into line in the order of the divisions under which they were ranged. The procession started at about a quarter to nine, taking the following route:—From Canal street up Broadway to Fourteenth street, down Fourth avenue to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Grand, up Grand to East Broadway, down East Broadway to Clatham and down Clatham to the Park.

It would be impossible to give a detailed description of the affair, and we will therefore confine ourselves to a few of its prominent features. It was not, as might be supposed from the advertisement, a torchlight procession, strictly speaking, but there was no limit to the transparency, of every shape, size and color. On these were inscribed the names of the clubs, Presidential candidates, or some appropriate device. There was no lack of music, both good and bad, and there were enough banners to give work to all the sign painters for a whole year.

The following are some of the inscriptions and representations upon these and the transparencies:—

WE BUCK AGAINST ALL WHO BUCK AGAINST BUCK—BUCK THEM DOWN.

In the procession were five full rigged ships, manned by boys and men, rigged out in regular sailor's dress. These were admirably got up, and formed one of the most attractive features in the procession. The crew of one of the ships consisted of eighty men from the Navy Yard, in the dress of the navy, and all under the command of John List, Commodore pro tem. It would be difficult to count all the temples of liberty, but there were enough to make a tolerably good sized village. Each a presiding genius of liberty, dressed in flowing robes of the national colors, and emblazoned with a perfect firmament of stars. Then, there was a platform erected on four wheels, and drawn by six horses. On this platform a force was in full blast, and around it a number of smiths hard at work. A transparency was dedicated to bleeding Kansas, represented by three negroes with bloody noses. Another had a full length portrait of Henry Ward Beecher, in full clerical dress, such as he never wears, and standing upon a Bible. In one hand he held a sword—in the other a revolver. One of the most distinguished personages in the procession, after Captain Walker's army, who was taken prisoner at the ill-fated battle of Santa Rosa. We noticed the following literary curiosity on a ship called "The Union":—

"Sail on gallant old ship. With Buchanan for pilot and the constitution for your chart, you will never split on the rock of Union nor founder in the stream of fanaticism, but with the stars and stripes flying fire deadly broadsides into the enemies of our country." The broadsides which its crew were supposed to be firing consisted of a few Roman candles and blue lights. There was a touch of the humorous in some of the artistic pieces, and of such a character was a painting in water colors of a boat, with a motley crew of negroes and whites, the latter understood to be accurate likeness of Webb, Greeley, Raymond and Weed. The boat was sailing partly over the water and partly over the following inscription:—

"White spirits and black."

Another painting represented a buck and a woolly horse on an imaginary race course. The buck in full career and just about to turn the corner of the transparency, and the horse lying on his back, with legs in air. The following dialogue is supposed to take place between them while in this condition:—

Buck—"Oh! Woolly Mustang, what is his matter with you? Are you sick?"

WOOLLY MUSTANG—"Oh! I have got the bus very bad."

And here we must close our account of the grand democratic torchlight procession which it is fondly imagined by the Buchanans will prove a complete extinguisher on their opponents. nous verrons.

THE LONDON POST-OFFICE—A well informed writer in Putnam's Magazine, describing the management of the London Post-Office, says:—

Each letter goes through ten to fourteen processes, and the wonder is, how 500 men can handle 200,000 with so little confusion and so few mistakes. A spectator is always astonished at the rapidity with which the letters are made to pass under the stamp. An active stamper will stamp and count from seven to eight thousand an hour. The process of sorting is carried on on large tables, which are divided into apartments, labeled "Great Western," "Eastern Counties," "South Eastern," "Scotch," "Irish," "Foreign," "Blind," &c. Those marked "Blind" are carried to a person called the "Blind Man," who has more skill in deciphering bad writing than a Philadelphian lawyer. He will take a letter directed thus:—"From

Prevedi," and read at once Sir Humphrey Davy; a letter superscribed "jonsmeat ne Weasal in Tin," he sees, immediately, belongs to "John Smith, Newcastle upon Tyne." In short, he is such an adept at this business that it is almost impossible to write or spell so as to be unintelligible to him. The mail-bags are made of sheepskin, soft and pliable. They are sealed up with wax upon the twine that is tied around the top. This is thought to be safer than locking, although bags that have to go a great distance are secured with locks. The average weight of the evening mail from London is about fourteen tons. The number of newspapers sent from the office yearly is estimated at 53,000,000; the average number of letters sent daily is 267,521; the average number received 283,225.

BRITISH PACKET.

BUENOS AYRES, NOVEMBER 21, 1856.

Nocturnal Assault

On Saturday night a party of miscreants, including a colonel in active service, and various parties alleged to be connected with the editorship of *Padre Cobos*, forcibly introduced themselves into the printing establishment of Sr. Salas, upsetting the types and carrying off an essential part of the press; an act of felony that entitles the perpetrators to a five or ten years sojourn in a penal settlement, or to place them on a footing of equality with the vagrants of the country districts, to three years service, as common soldiers, in some corps of the line.

We do not defend the character of *El Telon Corrido*. It is drier and more rabid than *Padre Cobos*; and affords a striking illustration of the fallacy of the pompous theory, *similia similibus*; that is, that the license of the press is the only cure for the licence of the press.

In the conduct of the *Padre-Cobistas* we see the fallacy of their principle. It has been tried and found wanting. So long as they enjoyed a monopoly of defamation, it was all very fine; but the moment the same arms are employed against themselves, they shrink from the order; they wince, and squeak, and appeal to dastardly acts of violence, such as that under review, which they dignify with the name of public opinion, or popular effervescence.

Some reform of the public press is gently demanded; and if refused or delayed, a state of hopeless anarchy is the inevitable consequence. We have sown the wind and are beginning to reap the whirlwind.

We have already had some broken heads and bloody noses; revengful threats have been exchanged, and judging from the state of mutual exasperation, it is not unlikely that the pistol, and what is worse, the poignard may be put in requisition.

This is a state of things that cannot fail to afford intense satisfaction to the enemies of Buenos Ayres; and to appreciate its suicidally, we have only to observe the system of foreign diplomacy that begins to develop itself at the Paraná.

Reception of the Imperial Envoy

In the *Nacional Argentino* of the 11th inst, we have a detailed account of the Official reception of Sr. Amal, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of his Imperial Majesty near the Government of the Confederation. The speeches on that occasion are so significant, that we consider it essential to present a translation of them, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

On presenting his Credentials Sr. Amal addressed the Vice-President as follows:—

Most Excellent Sir,

I have the honor of presenting to Y. E. the credentials, by which His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, my August Sovereign has been pleased to accredit me His Minister Plenipotentiary in the Argentine Confederation.

The Imperial wisdom thinks proper to consider the new relations of the Empire with the Confederation, in the high category of those that should be cultivated with special distinction, by an Agent whose powers are conferred directly by the Sovereign Authority.

The doctrine of these important relations, that has already been solemnly applauded here by the intelligent and circumspect diplomacy of Governments, our Seniors in the career of civilization, is defined in the Treaty that has been celebrated by the two Powers.

The mission which His Imperial Majesty resigned to confide in His Envoy, has for its object to render that compact effective, advantageous and lasting; in which the reciprocal sympathy of the two States may serve as a solid foundation for useful political and commercial stipulations, that emanate from the civilizing principles of our times.

This mission will not be duly discharged should the Minister of the Emperor avail himself of the opportunities that may occur, of being the faithful interpreter of the sympathy wherewith the Imperial Power contemplates the distinguished Personage, who, in himself and in the excellent man of his council, so perfectly symbolizes the great qualities of the Argentine Nation, and who at the same time so providently comprehends and successfully co-operates in promoting the conveniences of the South American Continent.

May the Illustrious President of the Argentine Confederation deign to animate with his high benevolence the Agent of so important a task.

In the reply of H. E. the Vice President, we find the following emphatic and significant words:—

"From this day henceforth, the desecration of a Province cannot longer count as a crime, without compromising the patriotism of the noble people of Buenos Ayres. It can in no way be humiliating that said Province, by the explicit counsel of the civilized world, should decide to retrace her steps, cast herself into the arms of her sisters, that are ever open to receive her. Otherwise it will be impossible for that community to justify itself before its contemporaries and posterity, from the charge of infidelity to the Father, and that would result from its persistence in disavowing the indivisible National Authority, where Sovereigns award it the homage of their acceptance and respect."

Here the incandescence of the Envoy are not only amplified, but unmasked and placed in bold relief by the explicit declarations of the Vice President. There can be no doubt that the question of nationality is about to be revived, and in a form that will require the united efforts of all the Buenos Ayreans, to obtain terms of an honorable reincorporation, or successfully maintain the somewhat anomalous position we at present occupy. We cannot fancy a stronger argument in favor of peace and union than the certainty and proximity of a common danger.

The Confederation and Paraguay

We are at last in possession of the treaty of peace and amity celebrated on the 29th July last. It consists of 32 articles, and though rather minute in its details, contains no stipulations of any marked importance, never the less as a public document of reference we shall endeavour to give a translation of it in our next.

High Court of Justice.

Dr. Alsina having declined the office the Government has nominated Dr. Semillera to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Dr. Villegas.

Balloon Ascent.

On Sunday Mr. Latret made his third and we presume last attempt, and according to all the accounts we have heard, it must be pronounced a complete failure; whether from the inexperience of the professor or other incidental causes, it is now of little importance to inquire.

We have heard it said, that the balloon itself is by no means of the most recent and improved construction, and the skill and accuracy of those charged with its inflation are also questionable.

As regards resolution or moral courage, the charges against Latret appear exaggerated. From whatever motive, he certainly risked his life, and on the latter occasion had a very narrow escape.

In detaching himself from the parachute one of his feet got entangled in a cord, and in consequence he came down head-foremost on the roof of a house, and may be thankful that he got off with a broken arm and various contusions that are not considered dangerous.

Murderers of Florini.

This case has been managed with an expedition seldom witnessed in our Courts of Justice.

In the Criminal Court of First Instance the Wife of the deceased, the Mayor and his brother have all been sentenced to death on *calidad de alere*, that is, excluding the exercise of the prerogative of mercy vested in the head of the Executive, in ordinary cases. The case has been reviewed in the Supreme Court, and the definitive sentence may be expected within a few days.

At this particular stage it would be improper to indulge in any reflections.

Inhuman Barbarity.

In these last days accident has discovered a tissue of iniquity, a heartless ferocity, that entitle it to a place in the mysteries of Buenos Ayres, and its authors and abettors to something more than the contempt and

reprobation of their fellow-men, to the stern severity of inflexible justice.

The victim in this case is a lad of some 12 years of age, named Lopez, a native of Cordova, and belonging, it is said, to a respectable family.

For about two years he has been residing in the family a Spanish Bookseller, named Alon where from starvation and maltreatment of every kind, his body has been reduced to an ulcerated skeleton and his mind to the brink of idiocy; as any one can see from his lacerated limbs and extenuated faculties.

What his misdemeanours or crimes may have been matters little, nothing can justify the revolting cruelty of which he has been the object, a cruelty that has blighted all his prospects in life, and converted existence into a burden and penance.

The defaulter is in custody; and we shall hold the public authorities moral accomplices in the crime, if he is not made to provide liberally for the future welfare and comfort of his victim. Devoid of humanity, we may suppose him insensible to shame; and therefore an unsparring appeal should be made to his purse, and due publicity given to the proceedings; as some satisfaction to an outraged community, and a guarantee that such enormities will not be repeated.

Southampton mails.

For this week they have left us in the lurch; for though the steamer "Prince," that is to take the place of the "Camilla on this station, has arrived this morning, it is unlikely owing to the tempestuous state of the weather, that she can communicate with the shore in time for this week's impression.

As regards European news however, we have nothing important to expect. The Spanish revolution was crushed for the meantime. Great discontent reigned throughout Italy, especially in Naples and Lombardy, but no outbreak of any kind.

The most interesting is a severe monetary crisis, not only in England and France, but over the continent in general, and with marked severity in some countries that kept aloof from the late war; and we understand the effects are also felt already in the United States, and may be expected to extend to other places in due course.

It is foolish to anticipate the evil day; but there is good cause to apprehend that it may also affect our produce market; which is to be regretted at this particular season; but in such cases it is better to bridle our impatience, and postpone unwelcome predictions.

SESSION EXTRAORDINARY.—At the request of the Government, a special meeting of the Chambers is convoked for this evening, to take into consideration certain measures respecting the Drag, and two proposals for the construction of railroads; one from the Custom-house to the Boca, and the other from this city to San Fernando.

All those are matters of practical importance, and we doubt not will receive due attention.

THE CONFEDERATE PROVINCES. We have very late dates from the Rosario. Things rather unsettled in the Province of Santa Fé, and report says also in that of Corrientes; but the intelligence published her requires to be sifted with some care.

PARAGUAY.—A steamer arrived last evening but brings no news of importance. It appears that the Constitution is to be modified, so as to render the son of President Lopez eligible for the ensuing presidency.

Important Notice.

THE BANK AND MINT.

To avoid the frauds that have repeatedly been committed by patching up notes with fractions taken from others, the Directory has accorded that from and after this date, the Treasury will not receive any notes of the new stamp that are wanting in either of the characteristics that the establishment has given them, that is in the numbers and signatures they bear.

November 19th, 1856.
C. O. ZAMUDIO, Secretary.

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 clever native physicians, but strange to state, my malady only increased. Being a strict Musliman, I knew not what to do, (as the preparations of European 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 youth, and have renewed vigour in every sense of the word.

Accept my Salutations, and believe me yours till death (Signed) BABOO SORABJEE CHETTY.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DROPSY. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Octavianus Martin of the London Mission, dated Maulmain, 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 remarkable instance occurred (answering this description) five months ago, and has ever been present since to my imagination, I deem myself therefore bound to make you acquainted with the facts. A poor woman, at this place, who appeared to 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 then, and persevered for about nine weeks, when she was perfectly cured; and has since enjoyed the blessings of providence through 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, (Signed) OCTAVIUS MARTIN.

WONDERFUL CASE!-DEATH BOBBED OF ITS VICTIM A GENUINE CURE-AFTER GIVEN UP BY ALL!!

Copy of a letter from Charles Smith Esq., of Bears, 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, (all within the last five months) suffered incessantly with asthma, attended with continual spitting of blood which completely shook my constitution and deprived me of rest both day and night. I consulted a number of medical men at this station, but unfortunately my case was eventually given up, and my friends reluctantly admitted that all hope of recovery was past. In this pitiable condition I commenced 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 relish the most simple food.

I remain Sir, your obliged servant, (Signed) CHARLES SMITH.

LIVER COMPLAINT OF FOURTEEN YEARS DURATION! Copy of a letter from Mrs. Jane Thompson, (Widow of Lieut. Thompson), of Dinapore, dated the 15th 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 being attended to my ordinary evacuations although my diet was the most simple and regular. Fortunately about ten months ago when my health seemed totally to have fled, a friend kindly advised me to try your Pills, which after some persuasion I commenced to use; I must confess they quickly produced a change for the better, and by continuing them, every symptom of my disorder disappeared and I am now perfectly cured; my health being better than it has been for the last fifteen years. I ought not to forget to mention, that my daughter aged sixteen who suffered considerably for two years, has just been restored to health by your invaluable Pills. I am, Sir, (an advocate for your system of medicine,) and your obedient Servant. (Signed) JANE THOMPSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Indigestion
- Asthma Jaundice
- Billious Complaints Liver complaints
- Blisters on the Skin Lumbago
- Bowel Complaints Piles
- Colic Rheumatism
- Constipation of the Bowels Retention of Urine
- Consumption (wells Soretha, or King's B.) Debility Sore Throat

Droxy Stone and Gravel
Dysentery Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas Tia Douloureux
Female Irregularities Tumours
Fevers of all kinds Ulcers
Fits Venereal Affections
Gout Worms of all kinds
Head ache Weakness, from what ever. &c. &c

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Hotel de Roma. The attention of the Foreign Residents in Buenos Ayres is respectfully invited by the Proprietor Salvador Lauchini, to this newly opened establishment, situated in Calle San Martin No 104.

The proprietor trusts by assiduous attention to comfort, and superiority in the culinary department to merit a renewal of the patronage extended to him when connected with the old Hotel de Paris.

The choice stock of wines in particularly recommended. Well furnished and airy rooms to be let.

For sale or to let. The spacious and commodious dwelling house No. 147 Calle Cuyo, containing 14 apartments, exclusive of kitchen and other appendances; of which apartments 11 are prepared and finished in first rate style, and 3 of them with boarded floors. In the event of a sale convenient arrangements may be made as regards the terms of payment.

For further particulars, apply to the owner on the premises.

P.S.-In the same establishment, an assortment of English bedsteads and other articles of furniture, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, with a view to winding up the present business. N.15-4p.

Situation wanted.

An Irishman and his wife are desirous of obtaining a situation as steward and cook, in town or country. They would no object to Quinta or Chaora work. A note addressed A. H. and left at this Office, will be attended to.

To let. Furnished apartments, Calle Reconquista No. 138. N.15-4p.

Notice.

The Co-partnership of James Black & Son, of this City was dissolved on the 30th day of September last, by mutual consent; the terms of the original agreement having expired on that day, and notice is further given that Mr. James Black will liquidate the business of the late firm, continuing the same in his own name. Buenos Ayres, November 14 1856. JAMES BLACK - WILLIAM BLACK. WITNESSES: FREDERICK HARGREAVES - WILLIAM WILSON. N.15-8p.

Doctor Ernest Aberg.

Formerly physician to the Seraphim Hospital and surgeon to the military Infirmary, Stockholm, wishes to offer his services to the British public in Buenos Ayres, as physician, surgeon or accoucheur; he may be consulted at his residence calle Mayp No. 34, at any hour before 9 A.M., or between 2 and 3 in the afternoon. N.8-3p.

Land for sheep.

A superior piece of land capable of feeding from 3 to 4000 sheep, with new houses, quita and every convenience for a first class establishment, about 12 leagues from Buenos Ayres, will either be sold, let, or given on shares.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Horton, barraqueo, Plaza 11 de Setiembre, or to Mr. Pa. Ker, Boot store corner of Piedad and Queriquer. N.8-3p.

Salted Beef and Pork.

For sale in deposit new prime Pork and packed Mess Beef in quantities as desired by.

A. LINES VAN BLARCOM. No. 75, Calle Mayp.

For sale.

The good American bark Lucilia, of Boston, of 279 tons register, & capacity of 500 tons weight, built of the best materials, coppered and copperfastened (having been coppered three months ago), and well found in every respect.

For further particulars apply to Zimmerman Prazier & Co, calle de la Defensa, No. 69, or to Capt. Caulfield-on-board. The vessel is at present anchored in the Inner Roads. N.8-4p.

Pianos.

From the most celebrated London manufacturers. Apply at 140 and 142 Calle Piedad.

Removal.

Edward Ashworth & Co, from 144 calle Piedad, to 142 in the same street.

Chacra for sale.

A superior Chacra for sale, situated south east from the town of "Quilmes," and about half a league from the Casa Teja, on the road to Chascomus, known by the name of Chacra "San Ignacio" It fronts a principal road and advantageously situated for a store - has eight good and comfortable ranchos, a new handmadd Cortal, a monte of good fruit-trees, and numerous poplars, Paradiases, Willow &c. and a large Pigeon-house, a part of the ground is fenced with wire, several agricultural implements on the place.

Further explanation may be had by calling at No 111, calle Victoria. N.8-2p.

Notice.

On the 6th and 24th of each month for the future a carriage will start from the corner of the Plaza Victoria (Office of the Incudadores) taking passengers as far as the galpones partido de Ranchoy; said carriages will return on the 1st and 15th of every month, letters can be left at the above Office, and on the arrival of same will be delivered according to their direction. - Fare \$ 100.

For particulars enquire of Mr. Heath at same Office. N.8-12p.

Ice! Ice! Ice!

The Boston Ice Company, having built a large and spacious Ice House on the Pas o de Julio, between the streets of Parque and Tucuman; having now in a 200 200 tone Ice, with a cargo to arrive of the purest water ice ever brought to this market, are now ready to deliver the same at their depot, or to subscribers daily at their residences, free of expense, at the low price of \$10 per arropa, or in less quantities at \$11 per arropa. Families and Hotels can procure refrigerators at low prices, by giving notice at the Ice House, Hucks Hotel, or with Mr Duocan, Club Estrangero; where all orders will be received and punctually attended to.

Confessioners, Butchers, or other parties wishing Ice by the ton, will be treated with, on the most reasonable terms.

REPEATING PISTOLS &c, &c. ZIMAT AND SON. Gunmakers.

CALLER VICTORIA, No. 107.

Respectfully apologise to their Customers and Friends, who have been disappointed after calling several times, on account of delay of the receipt of a new stock of revolvers, rifles, sporting guns and pistols of various classes.

They Brother's best metallized water proof caps, assorted for sporting guns and revolvers &c, and shooting equipments of the first quality.

They now beg to state that the articles have arrived, and solicit inspection of their superior quality and moderate prices.

P.S.-Orders from the Country attended to with care and promptitude. N.1-4p

British Library.

The Committee beg to acquaint the subscribers that they have received per packet of October, upwards of 100 volumes of new and interesting works among which are the following:-

Vol. 3 of 4 of Macaulay's, England. Brougham Contributions to the Edinburgh Review.

Sir E. Belcher's, the Last of the Arctic Voyages. Thackeray's Newcomes.

The Northern Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1856. FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD. CAPITAL £1,250,750 STERLING.

Head Offices.

London 1, Moorgate Street-Edinburgh 20 St. Andrew Square A. erdeen 1, King Street, Glasgow 19, St. Vincent Place.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents in this City, and will be happy to furnish prospectuses of the company, as well as every particular respecting insurance.

JOHN EASTMAN & Co. Nos. 5 and 7, Calle Defensa. O.11-20p.

Photographic and Electrotype Establishment.

71-CALLE REPRESENTANTES-71. The undersigned has the honour of acquainting the public, that he has opened his PORTRAIT GALLERY, in the second story of the house above-mentioned, where orders can be executed with an unerring certainty and at moderate prices; having introduced all the recent improvements known in England, with the rectifications required to adapt them to this climate.

Lessons given in both of the above arts. Paper on sale, suitable for monumental and landscape reproductions. Buenos Ayres, October 30. 1856. O.4-o-o. CHARLES FALCONE.

MERCHANT VESSELS FROM SEA IN THE HORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVED VESSEL. NAME. TONS. MASTER. FROM. COGNIZANCE. DESTINATION.

Table with columns for vessel name, tons, master, origin, and destination. Includes ships like Margaret & Elizabeth, Harris, and others from various ports like Liverpool and Patagonia.

Table of American vessels including C. Marsh, Wessacussan, and others from Baltimore, New York, and other ports.

Table of French vessels including Corlan, Frederic, and others from Bordeaux, Havre, and other ports.

Table of Danish vessels including Gronnebeck, N. Mogenso, and others from Rio Janeiro, Panama, and other ports.

Table of Dutch vessels including Van Ven, W. J. Jurens, and others from New York, Rio Janeiro, and other ports.

Table of Hanoverian vessels including Rieper, New Castle, and others from New Castle, Amsterdam, and other ports.

Table of Hamburg vessels including Moller, Renner del Bar, and others from Hamburg, Rio Janeiro, and other ports.

Table of Swedish vessels including Fernstrom, Wretinen, and others from Hamburg, Rio Janeiro, and other ports.

Table of Norwegian vessels including C. Sance, Lothmann Mn & Co, and others from Hamburg, Rio Janeiro, and other ports.

Table of Prussian vessels including C. Bartsch, Treuschein & Co, and others from Mamel, Rio Janeiro, and other ports.

Table of Bremen vessels including Kaschen, Frango & Co, and others from Rio Janeiro, Cadix, and other ports.

Table of Portuguese vessels including Nunes, Bahia, and others from Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and other ports.

Table of Spanish vessels including Ferrero, Pedro Alfaro, and others from Ferrol, Montevideo, and other ports.

Table of Brazilian vessels including G. dos Santos, F. Buxarao, and others from Bahia, Pernambuco, and other ports.

Table of Sardinian vessels including Doddero, G. Bartarelli, and others from Genoa, Palermo, and other ports.