British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1851. [*Established in 1826.*]

(No. 1296.)

Miscellaneous.

A TALE OF DOMESTIC RIVALRY.

Deep was the consultation and protracted, which Lady Mary had with her confidential adviser, Mrs. Spence. For more than three hours had the council-fence lasted, and, like many other councils of war, it broke up without coming to a decision.

"It really is provoking," said her ladyship "after all the pains I have taken with this headstrong girl—all the sacrifice I have made—all the toils I have gone through, she would now be such a sure-enough nuisance to me."

"It really is provoking," said Mrs. Spence with a decided emphasis.

"And what can I do? we have turned over in our minds every plan that appears at all feasible, and yet how can we answer for it that Caroline will agree to anything we recommend. I really do not know what to do. I, short, then, what is your advice, my dear Mrs. Spence?"

"I think," said Mrs. Spence, "what your ladyship suggested is the very plan that, under the circumstances, you can adopt."

"But which plan do you mean, my dear Mrs."

Here the sentence and the conversation was broken off together, by the sound of a cabriolet wheeling up to the door, and a flourishing rap bestowed with all the grace and dignity of a footman.

"I declare," said Lady Mary, in some agitation. "I declare that must be Mr. Temple, the is his usual hour, and my anxiety must that unhappy daughter of mine has made me forget my toilet. Do, dear Mrs. Spence, go by all means, and meet him; tell him I shall be visible in a moment, and if you see Caroline anywhere, send her to me at once."

The obsequious lady departed, with more than usual haste, but was not successful in what she well knew to be the principal object of her mission, for, on reaching the drawing-room, she found Mr. Temple strongly entrenched on a sofa, giggling and making giggle! (as Cowper phrases it) with Miss Rawlins. Neither party seemed particularly delighted by the intrusion of the unwelcome lady—they gave her a stately welcome; but the cast on the lip of the fair Caroline, and the flushing of her eye expressed, as plainly as looks could express it, the concise, but most emphatic prayer, which the natives of the rest of the world have set down as peculiarly our own. Heaven forfend that I should hint that any young lady could actually see in so ugly a creature, or national malediction, but certainly she came as nearly as possible within the censure of George Colman the younger. The conversation between Mr. Temple and Mrs. Spence, having exhausted all the varieties of wealth, which had existed, or ought to have existed for the last three weeks, suddenly ceased. Miss Rawlins had not deigned to talk; say part in it.

In due time, Lady Mary, rescuscitated from the toilet, made her appearance, and was received by Mr. Temple with all the devotion of a *preux chevalier*. Many gay upbraidings by Lady Mary, half jest, half earnest, of his being so great a stranger, parried by protestations from Mr. Temple, that he had called seven mornings, and spent three evenings of the last week at her house—relying on a thousand little adventures—plans for seeing, hearing, visiting all manner of persons and things—kept the conversation busy for a while. Miss Rawlins scarcely said a word, being most intent in contemplating the pattern of the carpet. Mrs. Spence judiciously assented whenever her assent was necessary.

But, "Caroline, my dear," said her mother, "you do not look well."

"I am quite well," replied the daughter.

"I sincerely hope so," said Lady Mary, "but last night's ball jaded you. I think a little fresh air would do you good. If you would just take a turn in the carriage, I am sure dear Mrs. Spence would be so kind as to accompany you; it would be of much service."

"I'll not go in the carriage," replied the young lady.

Lady Mary cast a glance upon her daughter, which, but for the presence of Mr. Temple, would have been somewhat fierce; as it was, it softened into a look at Mrs. Spence, indicative of a claim for pity. Mrs. Spence answered the appeal by a mute declaration that no lady in Europe was so deservedly to be compassionated.

Lady Mary sighed accordingly, and turned her fine eyes upon Mr. Temple most bewitchingly.

The gentleman seemed, however, rather to be amused at the scene.

"I think, certainly, Cary," said he, "that your mother is right; you do look flagged."

"I must have altered very rapidly, then," said Caroline, "for it was only the very moment before Mrs. Spence came into the room that you told me I never looked better in my life."

"Indeed!" thought Lady Mary.

"More charming, I mean, Cary, but still you have not that delicate tint for which the fresh air is so seasonable an application. I certainly recommend a ride in the park."

"I am not in the humor to figure in the custody of a groom," replied Miss Rawlins.

"Custody!" said Lady Mary, in a tone of astonishment.

"Custody!" repeated Mrs. Spence, in accents of horror.

"There is no need of your alarming yourself, Cary," said Mr. Temple.

"I can send back the man to bring my horse, and I will do myself the pleasure of riding with you."

Miss Rawlins appeared to have no objection what-ever to this arrangement, but it was be kon of superior authority.

"No, no," said Lady Mary. "I have no idea of indulging wilful young ladies. Caroline didn't choose to take the carriage, and she must stay at home. Besides, Temple, I have men of your service a-foot; as the carriage is now discharged, I must take you with me to a concert which I am bound to patronise. Caroline, my dear, Mrs. Spence will have the goodness to stay with you."

"Certainly," said Mrs. Spence; but, there were two parties to the arrangement, and Miss Rawlins broke it off at once by leaving the room without any further remark. Lady Mary appeared satisfied that she was gone, and proceeded to give orders for the carriage, in which act we shall leave her, to take the story a little higher up.

Lady Mary was the widow of a general, who had distinguished himself in India, and left his widow an ample dowry, and a large fortune to his only daughter. When the scenes which I have above related were passing, her ladyship had been about five years a widow, and admitted now and then that she was five-and-thirty. She might have been, in fact, about three years older. Her daughter had just passed nineteen, and was brought out this year with great reluctance. She had completed her seventeenth year before she was emancipated from nursery trammels; and, for more than a year afterwards, she was placed under strict surveillance of governesses, and never permitted to appear at any of her mother's parties.

In the meanwhile, her looking-glass, and her maids told her she was very pretty, and she confessed to infer, in many circumstances, that she was to be very rich. For some time, therefore, she bore this maternal yoke with much reluctance; and when it was found impossible to consider her a child any longer, the first use made of her emancipation was to fling herself into all the gaieties within her reach, with an ardor that quite astonished the mother, who had so many reasons for wishing to consider her a girl. The young Lady, however, became almost unmanageable, and mamma conceived herself *au desespoir*.

She was mistaken, nevertheless, for, there was still one thing wanting. Miss Rawlins, though from the commencement of her career, she had started a decided flirt, showed no sympt-ptoms, at first, of being touched by the tender passion. The attention of her parents and person soon obtained her a sufficient number of admirers. But they sighed in vain. Her mother, therefore, considered herself safe on that point, and had no fears of that effective destruction to all pretences of juvenility—a married daughter. She had still marrying views of her own.

Mr. Temple, the subject of their mutual contests, was a handsome widower of two-and-forty, whose glossy locks—thanks to nitrate of silver and oil skin night-cap, defied de blanching power of time, and whose figure, owing to unremitting attention bestowed upon it, retained its youthful proportions. His manners were agreeable, his fortune large, and, on the whole, he was still a lady killer of no small pretensions. His *penchant* appeared to have decidedly settled towards Lady Mary Rawlins, and he was admitted to her house as a recognised *ami du maison*. Caroline Rawlins had proved from pretty girlhood to the verge of beautiful womanhood under his eyes, and, as a child had been a great favorite. In the first year of her escape from the nursery, a tour to the Rhine was decided on, and Mr. Temple attended the ladies as their cavalier. His attention, his pleasant manners, he travel-ed information, made a great impression on the mind of Caroline. He was the very first gentleman with whom she had ever been thrown into juxtaposition; and, on her return, she told her confidential maid, that so delightful a man as Mr. Temple did not exist. The confidential maid servant kept the secret as such ladies generally do—and it soon reached the ears of Lady Mary.

Here was a dilemma indeed—Caroline in love with Mr. Temple—and Mr. Temple! it was dreadful even to ask the question. He showed no alteration of manner to her ladyship, but it was evident that he had no particular aversion to a tete-a-tete with her daughter. What was to be done?

This was precisely the subject of the conversation with Mrs. Spence, and we leave the matter undecided. If we hear any further intelligence on the subject, we shall communicate it to our readers. In the meantime, lest they should think we break off too abruptly, we conclude with a moral. Ladies are strongly recommended not to keep their daughters in the nursery until they are nineteen; for if they do, the chances are, the young ladies will fall in love with the first gentleman that catches their fear in private.

N. B.—Peculiar inconvenience will be felt if the said gentleman should happen to be the favorite beau of mamma's own."

"THE WIDOW.

A Widow is a dangerous thing,
With soft black shaded eyes,
Ann looketh more bewitching
Than a host of romping girls.
Her laugh is so delicious,
So knowing clear beside,
You'd never dream her thinking
Soon to become a bride.

Her dress though made of sables,
Gives roundness to her form;
A touch of something thoughtful,
A witching, winning charm;
And when she sits down by you,
With quiet easy grace,
A tear may fall unbidden,
Or a smile light up her face.

Her voice is soft, melodious,
And tuneful in its tone;
She sometimes sighs, "its dreadful
To pass through life alone."
And then she tells of you, you remind her
Of the loved one dead and gone,
Your eyes, your form, your features—
Thus the widow will run on.

Old bacon, yet be careful,
For well she knows her part,
Her lips distill the nectar
That doth enslave the heart;
Be grateful—but be all on guard,
With sighs and smiles, and tears;
I fear, she'll wear the hymen too,
And box your ears!"

(*D. Times.*)

MR. MORENO'S SPEECH

ON THE BRAZILIAN QUESTION.

[*Continued from our last.*]

The laws being re-established in our Country, by the powerful and vigorous hand of a hero, a legal march being established, the generosity of the Government allowed various Chiefs of the movement of December, and others, that were their adherents, to pass to the Banda Oriental. The emigration was then very accommodable, and it was to be expected that it would soon disappear, and Rivera could not see in peace the progress of his own Country and of ours. He conspires, and involves the unitarians in his conspiracy: he stirs them up, seduces them, offers them his cooperation to effect a new disturbance in our country. In order to be lavish them in his designs, he uses of them to overthrow the legal Presidency of General Oribe; and, when he now thinks that he has attained his object, hands the mover fettered to the foreigners—is it certain? Do not the rotten unitarians, under the command of a Chief of their own, his, Rivera's, now realizing? Do they not now proclaim a triumph, and prosecute their destructive design, by the domination of Entre-Rios? Rivera presents him-self. Does he protect them? he destroys, divides, disorganises them; and returns to his fixed idea of appropriating to himself the conquest of Entre-Rios. What is his object? What does he mean by this conduct?..... It is evident: to anarchise, to destroy us, constantly to maintain disunion, by an iniquitous system of immorality. Here the hand of the genius again presents itself, and detains him. The armies of legality, march, triumph in all directions, and arrive at Montevideo: this garrison is about to fall into our hands, our rights are established, the question is clear and ought to terminate ..... The Cabinet of Brazil then issues from its nushes, and its perfidious policy is placed in transparency.

At these solemn moments, when about to reap the fruits of so many and such great sacrifices and fatigues, the Ministry of Brazil sends the mission to which allusion has so often been made in the Chamber, and brings us that fatal foreign intervention, which has prolonged the war, and with it all our misfortunes. What motives, what they dosy it? are they forsooth entitled to be believed? But where is Rivera Gentlemen, routed, exiled, despised by all mankind..... Rivera finds an asylum and protection in Brazil. There a new incursion of blood is meditated; arms, ammunition, money are given to him.....but is there any probability of a successful issue, in presence of our army, veteran, valiant and victorious? what signifies it!..... he is sent to fulfil a destructive mission, to kill all he can, to rob, to burn.....What matter the tears and groans of human nature! Have they any heart? alas! Gentlemen, these are facts we have witnessed, and can pe-ace-b-ptoe-be?

Now, Gentlemen, when all appears concluded, when a treaty has been celebrated with Great Britain, and all probabilities announce, that another will be signed with the French Republic; now, when every thing indicates that a happy termination has arrived to a state of things so violent, so prolonged; now it is that Brazil pretends to delay us farther and further from that happy destiny. This is unprecedented, as the draft of communication expresses it with such propriety.

The reclamations of our minister Plenipotentiary in the Court of Rio Janeiro are public, and their justice universally acquitted; I will not now enter upon them after what has been said in this session, more especially by the honourable Chancellor of the Committee. I consider this matter sufficiently illustrated. But there are other questions, Gentlemen, which in my opinion are very important, and which I consider it my duty to clear up, so as to show not only that peace his impossible, but that war is necessary. These questions have sprung from that quarter itself, from that focus of conspiracies; the Ministry of Brazil. These questions involve some reclamations which have not yet been mentioned, and which, if the Government have them in view, as I doubt not, it must have considered that it was not the moment to make them. This is the character of a prudent and provident policy, to remove difficulties, and not to amass them; does the Ministry of Brazil so act? the reply to this question may be seen in a *Gaceta Mercantil* of a few days back, about the end of last month. In it are inserted various articles from periodicals of Rio Janeiro; and in the one called the *Brazil*, are found these questions. The Editor of that periodical does not conceal, it appears to do him the justice, that he writes under the influence of the Ministry; accordingly it is that the *Americano*, a periodical of the same Country, on replying to him, takes him with much propriety, *the nobly valor, that serves to give relief to our country oppressed by superior pressure.* I will not engage with that language of the press, which has just been mentioned here with such eloquence, with those very grand, dazzling phrases, with which a franchisman in defence of the dignity of his Country, and of the Law, rises in arms, that would imply the case opinion which they involve; therefore I think they ought to be, if not answered, and because they are a proof of my assertions.

The independence of the Oriental State is consummated, and it is a fact, and it is not doubt; it is therefore guaranteed; in that case very clear, as it is said in Brazil that the preliminary treaty of peace of 1828, *has many questionable points*, and *that a treaty of Peace is necessary*; and difficulties, I suppose, and what has I should ask? But a convention *ad-pitat* is a very easy thing. The refusal of our Government to signing it, is ascribed in the most insulting and perfidious manner, to the gratuitous supposition, that it is the design of our Government to distract the attention of the Imperial Cabinet, so as to consummate its plan against Paraguay, without the interference of the Empire, *whose Independence is a question of honor and interest for Brazil.* Honor of Brazil, Gentlemen, the recognition of the Independence of Paraguay! The honor of a Government consists in being just, and in respecting what all respect, the territorial property of their neighbours. What Brazil wishes in Paraguay is, what it wishes in all the Oriental territory, to divide it, to annihilate it; to place it under its guardianship, so as to command it afterwards to oppress it. It is therefore it has recognised its independence; it is for this it has sought relations, and affinities there, in the *extremes of the Tulefria*; as a post said. They say they are united to Paraguay by the dearest sympathies; but.....I have said, Gentlemen, what sympathies can be found between a Republic and an Empire? what points of contact can the two Governments have? and now sympathies between Paraguay and Austria. It will doubtless be from their proximity. Gentlemen, this is ridiculous. I cannot therefore comprehend where the honor of Brazil is when treating of Paraguay; although the country interest is quite clear and evident to me. Yes, it is doubtless for its interests, and for the interests of Brazil, to maintain that Republic such as it now is—ruined and unknown, when it might, and is called to occupy a very distinguished place.

What is at present the commerce of Paraguay? and this is the true question for Brazil. The commerce of Paraguay is at present nil; its rich productions are almost forgotten; its plantations have disappeared; and, meanwhile, Gentlemen Brazil is enriched at its cost, with which it is united by so many sympathies. I say, Gentlemen, what we all see, what we all comprehend.

[*To be continued.*]

MONTEVIDEO.

By the "Fama," which arrived here on the morning of the 30th, our file of the "Comercio del Plata" is brought down to the 27th June. The two cardinal points with the Comercio are, the laudation of Urquiza and the mystification of the La Predour Conventions. According to the classification of the learned Editor, of the 15 members that are to compose the Commission of the Assembly, 8 are opposed to the ratification, 4 favourable, and 3 doubtful. The 8th and 9th articles of the treaty are denounced as the most objectionable. It is needless to waste words in discussing a question, the practical solution of which cannot now be affected by any opinions emitted in the Plate; time, in its slow but certain progress, will soon uplift the dark veil that covers a mysterious future.

It is more interesting to know, that from every port and manufacturing district in France, petitions were pouring in upon the Assembly, in favour of the ratification; appealing to unanswerable statistical *data*, that leave a much deeper impression, both on the assembly and the community at large, than the choicest flowers of *partisan rhetoric*; yet in vindication of the views given in former numbers, we once more refer our readers to the following passage from the "Constitutionnel" of the 7th May:

"The Assembly has met to day in its various sections, to appoint the Committee that is to examine the draft of law, tending to authorise the President of the Assembly to ratify, and, in that case, to cause to be executed, the Convention concluded in Buenos Ayres on the 30th August, between France and the Argentine Republic; and the Convention signed at the Cerrito, on the 13th September, between France and the Republic of the Uruguay. Of the 14 members appointed 9 are favourable to the project of the Government.

If eventually mistaken in our estimate of the case, it will at least be some consolation to find ourselves in such reputable society.

Referring, to the "Jornal do Comercio" of Rio Janeiro, the Comercio del Plata of Montevideo says;—"In the same correspondence it is reported, that the Sardinian Government, at the instigation of Lord Palmerston, had revoked the permission which it had granted, and which was already being acted upon, for the free enlistment and departure of military colonists, with destination to Montevideo." This said Lord Palmerston is a very naughty boy, and has a finger in all mischief!

A letter, avowedly from Rio Grande, *via* Rio Janeiro, affords abundant materials for gossip; several items of which are triumphantly refuted by the letters of the Oriental Officers given in another column of this week's impression.

Withal, their brightest anticipations have their shaded side; and the following paragraph evidently means more than was meant to meet the public eye of Montevideo. "Behold how a variety of circumstances favour the cause of General Urquiza, or rather that of South America. Nevertheless, it would be imprudent to *abandon* him; because besides his sagacity, the dictator has in his favor many years of a dominion of terror, and who knows what British neutrality may prove?"

These gloomy forebodings ill accord with the *soporific* administered in a following paragraph; "that in the Oriental State, the effervescence in favor of the latter (Garzon) was general, and among the Argentine troops in favor of Urquiza." If such be the prostrate state of the two legal Chiefs of the Republics of the Plate, why concentrate all the energies of the Empire, with the intrigues of the Monteviden and Paraguay, and the *military colonists* from France, Germany and Italy to boot? As in many similar cases, the profession is belied by their practice. However "crystaline the fountain" may be, the waters that issue are dark and muddy.

A son of Lopez Governor of Paraguay, had arrived at Rio Grande, on his way to the Capital, to complete his studies, in the Marine Academy.

The Treaty between Brazil and Paraguay is announced as ratified.

The Steamer "Uruguay," late *William J. Pease*, is reported as having arrived at Arroyo de la China on the 18th June; and on the 19th an interview took place between Herrera Obes and Urquiza. The negotiations are reported as proceeding favourably; although, of course, hermetically sealed with a becoming degree of *diplomatic reserve*.

A decree shutting the ports of Entre Rios was said to be announced to the authorities, although it had not been published.

Admiral Grenfell was expected at the Uruguay by the 23d, in the steamer "Reserve;" the steamers "Affonso" and "Pedro II," having remained at Martin Garcia, with the Frigate "Euterpe."

In consequence of the increased supply of cattle introduced from Entre Rios, the intrusive Government in Montevideo had made a large reduction in the import duties. Animals above three years of age are henceforth to pay 4 dollars each; under three years and more than two, 3 dollars; and under two years, 2 dollars; those on sheep, swine, &c., to be reduced to one half their late amounts. If it be borne in mind, that said reduced duties are still fully equal to the entire cost of said animals in this market, and that butcher-meat is a primary necessity in all these communities, we may easily infer the extreme necessity of the Government, and the dire privations of the unhappy population.

But the most disgusting episode is that where Dr. Varela, an Argentine by birth, and a patriot by profession, reproduces with ineffable complacency, the most obnoxious passages of a letter of Admiral Desfosés, written in 1849, counselling a military expedition to the Plate, and inculcating the facility of detaching the Provinces of Entre-Rios and Corrientes from the Argentine Confederation, and erecting a new State, including the Banda Oriental, the two Provinces just mentioned and Paraguay, *under the direct auspices and controul of* FRENCH MILITARY COLONISTS.

Blasphemous as such rhapsodical nonsense must sound in the ears of every Argentine, be his political opinions what they may, the editor of the "Comercio" gloats in extasy on the fancied possibility of its proximate realization; giving good reason to question, not only the sincerity of his patriotism and loyalty, but the sanity of his mind.

We have seen a Utopian project of subdividing Europe into moderate States, of 8 or 10 millions each, with a proportionate territory, and a Congress to decide all Intercourse questions. Whimsical and impracticable as such a scheme must appear, it presupposes its simultaneous application to a whole Continent; and supposing the learned Doctor a veritable convert to the equitable subdivision principle, he should at least extend his theory simultaneously to the whole South American Continent: in which case a number of parallel straight lines might be run, perhaps with ultimate advantage, through the adjoining Empire. This is a legitimate consequence of the theory; and the *onus probandi* devolves on the Imperial Statesmen, who countenance and patronise the general doctrine.

We are again told with imperturbable gravity, that Nature indicates the Plate and the Parana as *a boundary line*. Reasoning from analogy, we might conclude with the same force and consecutiveness, that the spinal marrow is a natural boundary between the right and left sides of the human editor; and yet we presume these two sides correspond and sympathise, and obey the volitions of a common will.

Nor can we omit this opportunity of denouncing the impious cant of the novel *regenerators*, and their Montevideian allies, in appealing at every step and on all occasions, to the sanction of Nature, and interpreting the necessary consequences of their own rebellion and anarchy, as so many manifestations of Divine Providence. Such appeals are offensive from the lips of religious fanatics; and doubly so in the mouths of reckless conspirators and infamous traitors.

The following are the terms in which the Oriental and Argentine Chiefs, alluded to in our last, announce the receipt of Urquiza's seditious Circular, published in our number of the 21st June.

To H. E. the President, Don Manuel Oribe—

Paysandú, June 10th 1851.—

My Esteemed President and Respected Friend,—

I have this moment received the letter, which the ruthless Unitarian, Justo Jose de Urquiza addresses to me, with date the 6th Instant, which I forward to you, that, being informed of its contents, you may make the use of it which you deem expedient to our just cause.

Having nothing more to say, I have the honor of repeating myself your sincere friend and faithful servant.

SERVANDO GOMEZ.—

To H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe—

Rincon de Gallinas, June 8th 1851.—

My Esteemed and most respected General.—

Allow me to transmit to the hands of Y. E. along with the present, a letter which has been addressed to me by the ruthless Unitarian Urquiza, and I consider it superfluous to make any remark upon it, since all the dastardliness and infamy, of the author of that iniquitous production, of the cowardly and treacherous desertor of the Federal cause, cannot escape the deep penetration of Y. E.—

I have much satisfaction in repeating myself your Excellency's very obedient and faithful servant

NICOLAS GRANADA.—

To H. E. the President, Brigadier General D. Manuel Oribe.

Arroyo Malo, June 5th, 1851.

My distinguished General:

I remit to Y. E. a letter that has been addressed to me by the traitor Urquiza. By it Y. E. will see that a political renegade, invites me to abandon the sacred cause which we support, under the prudent direction of the Supreme legal Governents of the Republics of the Plate. This invitation, which is made to me by a ruthless unitarian traitor, with whom I never had the slightest intercourse, leaves me, Most Excellent Sir, in the persuasion that said individual must have lost his senses.

With this motive I have the satisfaction of repeating myself, your Excellency's most devoted and sincere friend.

JOSE MARIA FLORES.

To H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier General D. Manuel Oribe.

Cuaro May 29th, 1851.

The day before yesterday I received the letter of the ruthless unitarian Urquiza, which I take the liberty of enclosing original in the present.

I will say nothing to Y. E. upon the detestable and iniquitous object that puts the pen in the hand of the traitor to address himself to me; Y. E. the same as myself, the same as all the Orientals, the same as all men of honor, will know to appreciate it; but I admire the besotted hallucination of that man in writing to me in such terms, whereby Y. E. would that I could not fail to despise his words, and to regard the wretch with merited indignation.

I am, with the greatest regard, your Excellency's obedient servant and friend.

DIEGO LAMAS.

To His Excellency, the President of the Republic, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe—

Most Excellent Sir,

I have just received a letter, which the infamous ruthless Unitarian traitor Urquiza has had the shameless impudence to address to me, inviting me to take part in the scandalous and dastardly desertion which he has made from the noble cause, to which in truth he was unworthy of belonging.

But that despicable traitor has well understood the way of deeply wounding my delicacy; for how could he possibly have imagined, that a soldier and a patriot such as I am, could be guilty of the meanness of listening to the words of a traitor, who has violated in so brutal a manner the laws of honor, and the obligations recognised and respected by the lowest of our compatriots!

I repeat, Most Excellent Sir, from the consciousness of the actions of my whole life, in the persuasion, that only a man so audacious and insane as is the ruthless unitarian Urquiza, could have been capable of forwarding me such a letter, as that which I take the liberty of placing in the hands of Your Excellency.

I am Your Excellency's most respectful servant and friend.

GERONIMO SERRANO.—

June 10th 1851.—

The military Commandant of the Department of Maldonado:—

To H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe—

San Carlos June 8th 1851.—

Most Excellent Sir—

It is never forenoon, and I have just received the letter of Commandant Don Bernardino Olid, with the original which said Commandant Olid encloses, and which was written to him by the traitor ruthless unitarian Justo J. de Urquiza. It is a wretch, who has had the folly to imagine that he might make prosyletes among the Oriental State, must only receive the disappointments prepared for him in abundance by loyalty and patriotism, till he receive the just punishment which Heaven dispenses to such traitors as he.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JUAN BARRIOS.—

Santa Teresa, June 6th 1851.—

To Colonel Don Juan Barrios—

My Esteemed Colonel and friend—

I have this moment received the letter which I enclose, from the ruthless unitarian Urquiza, that your Honour may deign to transmit it to the hands of H. E. the President of the Republic.

I know positively who is the bearer of this letter, which has come by Rio Grande.

With respect to it, it is superfluous to tell your Honour how much disgust has been occasioned to me by the idea, that said infamous traitor should have fixed upon me.—

I remain Your Honour's Most affectionate friend and servant—

BERNARDINO OLID.

The Brigadier, General-in-Chief of the forces to the North and South of the Rio Negro.

To H. E. the President of the Republic, General in Chief of the Army, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe.—

Arroyo Malo, June 8th 1851.—

Most Excellent Sir,

I have the honor of forwarding to the hands of Y. E., the letter that has been addressed to me, under date the 10th May last, by the ruthless unitarian traitor Justo Jose de Urquiza.—

God preserve Y. E. many years.—

IGNACIO ORIBE.—

TREASON OF URQUIZA.

"Think before whom, on what account, you stand—
Speak, but consider well—from first to last
Review thy life, weigh ev'ry action past—
Nay, you shall have no room for a complaint—
Take longer time, and view them o'er again—
Canst thou remember from the earliest youth,
And, as thy God must judge thee, speak the truth;
A single instance where, self laid aside,
And justice taking place of fear and pride,
Thou, with an equal eye fol'st genius view
And give to merit what was merit's due?—"
. . . . . .
"What could induce thee, at time and place
Where manly foes had blush'd to show their face,
To make that act which must damn thy name,
And sink thee deep, deep, in thy grave with shame!
Did virtue move thee! No; twas pride, rank pride—"

In the following documents we have a specimen of the despicable malignity, "that borrows friendship's tongue to speak its scorn." They are a concentration of the petty spite of the upstart regenerators Segui and Terrada, endorsed by the cowardly and victim the presumptuous Urquiza; who in this case, we verily believe, could not comprehend the ignominious part he is made to represent before the Republic and the world.

As Governor of Entre-Rios, Urquiza could only signify a contingent acceptance of the resignation of General Rosas, subject to the ratification of the National Body, of which that Province is a constituent part; and that in decorous and convenient terms, dictated by a sense of propriety and consistency, and a becoming regard to public interests; not to speak of the abstract justice of the case. But, in flagrant contempt of all these considerations, the demagogues of Entre-Rios rudely assail the Argentine Nationality, and audaciously trample under foot the express stipulations of the fundamental compact! After their boasted alliances with the Province of Paraguay, the intrusive Government in Montevideo, and the Empire of Brazil, it is assuredly with the most scandalous effrontery that the traitors invoke the provisions of the Littoral League! Acts of such daring insolence to the Nation cannot be surpassed, and we need not be surprised at their hypocrisy, nor the ingratitude displayed towards General Rosas, as supreme Chief of the Confederation.

"Humility is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upwards turns his face;
But when he once has gained the highest round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back;
Scans on the clouds, scorning the base degrees,
By which he did ascend" . . . . .

¡VIVA LA CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA!
¡Death to the Enemies of the National Organization!

Head Quarters, San José, May 1st 1851—42d year of our Liberty, 37th of the Entre-Rios Federation, 26th of the Independence, and 22d of the Argentine Confederation.—

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre-Rios.

CONSIDERING.

First: That the actual physical situation in which H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, is placed, does not allow him to continue longer at the head of Public Affairs, directing the Foreign Relations, and the general affairs of Peace and War of the Argentine Confederation.

Second: That he has with repeated urgency requested the Honourable Legislature of that Province, to exonerate him from its supreme command, communicating to the Confederate Governments his invariable determination of carrying into effect the formal resignation of the high powers delegated in his person, by all and each of the Provinces that compose the Republic.

Third: That to reiterate to General Rosas the former insinuations, for his remaining in the place he occupies, is to oppose his resolution to the calm health, and also to compute to the total ruin of the national interests, which he confesses himself unable to attend, with the activity which they demand.

Fourth; That it is to have a sorry idea of the enlightened, honorable and patriotic Argentine Confederation, to suppose it incapable when that General Rosas at its head, of maintaining its organic principles of creating and formulating tutelar institutions, improving its present condition, and approximating the glorious Centenary, which is to reward of the well accredited virtues of its sons.

In view of these and other no less grave considerations, and in use of the ordinary and extraordinary powers with which he has been invested, by the Honourable Chamber of Representatives of the Province, solemnly sanctioned in the face of the Republic, of America, and the World:

1st. That it is the will of the People of Entre-Rios to resume the exercise of the faculties inherent to their territorial sovereignty, delegated in the person of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of Buenos Ayres, for the cultivation of the Foreign Relations, and direction of the general affairs of Peace and War of the Argentine Confederation, in virtue of the quadruple treaty of the littoral Provinces of the 4th January 1831.

2d. That the free will of the Province of Entre-Rios once thus manifested, it remains in a position to understand directly with the other Governments of the World, and the National Assembly of the other sister Provinces having met, the Republic be definitively constituted.

Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published in all the periodicals of the Province, and inserted in the Official Register.

JOSTO J. DE URQUIZA.
JUAN F. SEGUI, (Secretary.)

¡VIVA la Confederacion Argentina!
¡Death to the Enemies of the National Organization!

Head Quarters, San José, May 1st 1851, 42d year of our Liberty, 37th of the Entre-Rios Federation, 26th of the Independence, and 22d of the Argentine Confederation.—

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre-Rios.

CONSIDERING.

First. That the device, "Viva la Confederacion Argentina! Death to the ruthless Unitarians!", does not answer the noble view that should have been kept in mind, on determining its observance in the heading of decrees; but that, on the contrary it involves the bloody proscription of a whole system, tendency, if not, well, and erroneous, but not worthy of being reckoned among the crimes of high treason, because its theory is compatible with honor, with virtue, and with patriotism.

Second. That it is now time to extinguish the fire of discord among the sons of a common revolution, heirs of the same glory, and to throw a dark veil over past errors, to uniformise the national opinion against the true and only cause of all the misfortunes, retrogradation and ruin of the Confederate Communities of the River Plate.

Article 1st. The device, "Viva la Confederacion Argentina! Death to the ruthless unitarians!" is abolished in the Province; and in its stead the following will be used: "VIVA LA CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA! DEATH TO THE ENEMIES OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION!"

Article 2d. Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published in all the periodicals of the Province, and inserted in the Official Register.

JOSTO J. DE URQUIZA.
JUAN F. SEGUI, (Secretary.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Among the passengers by the "Esk," we observe his Eminence the Bishop of Canopo and suite. During his short stay in this Capital, he has been treated with the utmost respect and courtesy, in his individual capacity; but, we presume, no official arrangements of any kind have been effected or even attempted; the attention of the Government having been occupied with matters of more pressing urgency. His Eminence was attended from his residence to the place of embarkation by Drs. Garcia and Palacio, the Captain of the Port, and D. Maximo Terrero: the latter gentleman, with Colonels Garretson and Rodriguez, accompanying him on board the "Esk."

Saturday the 28th, being the anniversary of the Coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Battery Libertad fired a Royal Salute at mid-day, in honor of the auspicious occasion.

Her Majesty's steamer "Rifleman," after a short visit in the early part of the week, proceeded up the river, apparently in the direction of Martin Garcia.

We have spoken, says the "Diario de la

Tarde" of Thursday, with the master of a river craft arrived from Corrientes, which he left on the 21st ult., and he informs us that the Governor of Paraguay had refused to receive an Agent that had been sent to him by the Insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Urquiza. The agent of Urquiza is a Nicaror Molina; and was told as the only answer to the commission with which he was invested, *that the Government of Paraguay did not admit any Envoy, and that he should acquaint Urquiza, that if he had any occasion to address himself to it, he should do so by means of a written communication.*

In consequence of this step of the Government of Paraguay, that of Corrientes did not allow certain vessels to proceed to that destination, which were about to leave the Paraná, with cargo for Paraguay, and compelled them to discharge at Corrientes.

It is strange that in the alleged treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, by which Lopez is bound to furnish Urquiza with 20,000 fighting men, no provision should have been made for the ordinary maintenance of *diplomatic relations.* It argues a want of prevision in some quarter; and we trust, in honor of the *new era*, that Dr. Segui has some better apology than a mere *Homerus dormitat.*

FOURTH OF JULY—This ever memorable day, that stamped its impress on half a world, and affected the destinies of our race, was duly honoured in this quarter. The "Bainbridge" at an early hour reminded the liegeos of the joyous occasion, and at mid-day the "Battery Libertad" announced the cordial sympathy of the Argentines. In the course of the morning, the Honourable William A. Harris, the respected Representative of the United States near this Government, received numerous visits; and many patriotic toasts and glowing sentiments were expressed, that we will endeavour to collect and record in our next number.

Enthusiastic as many parties were in their loyalty, nothing could exceed the harmony and conviviality that prevailed. As a nation the Yankies are now too great to need to be jealous, and can well afford to be both just and generous. The acrimonious feelings engendered by a long and bloody contest with the Mother Country, are now falling fast into the "sere and yellow leaf," and on this occasion *the ties of kindred* and descent were gracefully acknowledged.

In the unprecedented progress and buoyant prosperity of the United States, we read the dawn of a new era. The great problems of civil equality and self government are triumphantly solved. The most sanguine anticipations of the resolute champions of National Independence are more than realized.

In little e more than the alloted span of human life, the ice-bound coast where the "May Flower" landed, has been converted into a "fruitful vineyard," and the tangled forests of an unknown Continent, into central marts of human industry and commerce; where the victim of civil despotism or religious intolerance, may find a welcome reception, and a secure asylum. In such circumstances we are prepared to sympathise with any amount of patriotic enthusiasm; for

"Time but the impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear."

BRAZIL—M. St. George has been superseded by M. de Siry, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic near His Imperial Majesty.

Baron Caxias has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Rio Grande del Sud. The name of the Baron is honorably associated with the conclusion of the long republican war, of ten years duration, in that Province; although certain censorious tongues allege, that Imperial gold had more effect in disarming the Chiefs, and crushing the rebellion, than the sword of the Baron: not forgetting, we say, the powerful influence of an unflinching Argentine neutrality.

ENGLAND.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

[*Continued from our last.*]

Her Majesty being seated, Prince Albert, as President of the Royal Commission, delivered a loyal and dutiful address, of which the following is the peroration:—

"It affords us much gratification that, not withstanding the magnitude of this undertaking, and the great distances from which many of the articles now exhibited have had to be collected, the day on which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to be present at the inauguration of the exhibition is the same day that was originally named for its opening, thus affording a proof of what may, under God's blessing, be accomplished by good-will and cordial cooperation amongst nations, aided by the means that modern science has placed at our command.

Having thus briefly laid before your Majesty the results of our labours, it now only remains for us to convey to your Majesty our dutiful & loyal acknowledgments of the support and encouragement which we have derived throughout this extensive and laborious task from the gracious favour and countenance of your Majesty. It is our heartfelt prayer that this undertaking, which has for its end and object the all branch-s of human industry, and the strengthening of the bond of peace and friendship among all the nations of the earth, may, by the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the welfare of your Majesty's people, and be long remembered among the brightest circumstances of your Majesty's peaceful and happy reign."

To which her Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:—

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this exhibition. I have observed, with a warm and increasing interest, the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission, and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splendid spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

I cordially concur with you in the prayer, that by God's blessing the undertaking may contribute to the welfare of my people, and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honorable rivalry in the development of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind."

The royal answer having been read, his Royal Highness resumed his place by her Majesty's side, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an appropriate prayer.

At the close of the prayer, the choir joined in singing the Hallelujah Chorus, and the effect of this performance may be estimated from the fact that the Chapel Royal, St Paul's Cath-dral, Westminster Abbey, and St George's Chapel, Windsor, combined their entire vocal strength, while there were also present pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, part of the band of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and many other performers, both foreign and English. The vast area of the building left free scope for the volume of sound poured forth; and the assembled multitude, their feelings already elevated by the grandeur of the spectacle before them, listened with becoming reverence to the triumphant music of the great German composer.

(*Liverpool Mail.*)

[*To be Continued.*]

HARVEST RHYMES.

In Virginia, when the wheat is harvested, it is the custom for all hands to step up and "liquor." On such occasions, the darkies deliver toasts, glees in hand, to the assembled crowd. Here's one—isn't it sly!

De heifer find de bide,
De farmer tan de ledder,
Massa wear de boot,
And nigga stan de wedder!

A match to this occurred, lately, in Alabama, at a cotton gathering. The colored man gave as his toast—

De Butterfly, he lazy scamp,
De Bee, he make de honey,
Niggs make de cotton,
And massa got de money!

There is a great deal of truth, and not less poetry in these rude rhymes, considered as epigrams.

(*Cist's Advertiser.*)

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

Sailed, June 27 Wind N. W., in the afternoon changed to N., British brig Andes, 212 tons, Philip Weary, for Liverpool, despatched by Do Lisle Brothers and Co, with 274 pipes and 200 b-xes tallow, 7 bales hair, 855 salted horse hides, 2045 do. ox and cow do, 38,200 horns, 51,000 bones.

British steam packet Esk, 231 tons, William Valler, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mails for Southampton.

Sailed, June 28 Wind N. N. W., in the afternoon changed to S. S. W., Sardinian brig Cesare, 130 tons, Agustin Dallorso, for Brazil, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, with 2,232 quintals dried beef, 48 bundles ship cord, 1 box music paper, 1 box straw hats.

Arrived, June 29, Wind N, forgy, Sardinian lugger Pamo, 124 tons, Jan B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 27th inst with 270 doubloons.

Passengers 36.

National brigantine Victoria, 124 tons, Vicente Grasso, from Bueno, 25th inst., to Bernardo Delfino, with 770 fanegas corn, 12 bales paper.

Sailed, Danish brig Rose, 170 tons, C. C. Musck, for Falmouth, despatched by Treussein and Co., with 450 dry ox and cow hides, 4,693 salted do. do., 20,000 horns, 854 pipes and 70 boxes tallow.

Danish brig Sarah Johanna, 227 tons, J. H. Calleson, for Valparaiso and Callao, despatched by Becker Preuss and Co.; with 1,817 boxes tallow.

British schooner Surprise, 140 tons, Bernard Sherris, for London, despatched by Nicholson, Green and Co., with 7,500 horns, 114½ pipes tallow, 6 bales horse hair, 4,632 salted ox and cow hides, 15,000 bones.

Arrived, June 30, Wind N.N.W., at 2 30 p. m., changed to W., H. B. M's. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, from Montevideo 29th inst.

Arrived, July 1, Wind S. S. E., rain, Spanish barque Dos Amigos 259 tons, Blas Mariano Gorordo, from Havana 13th April, to Francisco Berdier, with 656 boxes sugar, 50 bags coffee, 49 boxes and 1 bale cigars, 4 boxes wax candles, 4 arrobas wax, 10 quarter casks molasses, 6 barrels honey, 20 quarter casks and 936 jars brandy, 100 quintals campeachy wood, 1 bale merchandize.

Passengers—2.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, for Martin Garcia.

National schooner Siete de Marzo, 121 tons, Harris, for Patagonia, despatched by the Captain, with a cargo of foreign produce.

French barque Coroundel, 271 tons, Juan Maria Martin, for the East Indies, in ballast, despatched by N. Peuchgaric.

Sailed, July 2, Wind W., Sardinian polacre Adah Berin, 133 tons, L. Dodero, for Southampton, despatched by Diego Calvo and Sons, with 229 tons burnt bones.

Swedish brig Princessan Louise, 365 tons, Kielmann, for London, despatched by De Lisle Brothers, with 3254 pipes tallow, 44 bales and 24 boxes hair, 11 bales wool, 4 do. sheep skins, 2,561 dry ox and cow hides, 2,293 salted do. do., 20,000 bones, 7,950 horns, 1 box ostrich feathers.

No arrivals or sailings, July 3 Wind W., rain.

Sailed, July 4 Wind W. N. W., Sardinian polacre Pacheto Felice, 266 tons, J. B. Villa, for Bueno, in ballast, despatched by Adolfo Mancilla & Co.

The following is the manifest of the undermentioned vessel—

"San Pio"—650 barrels flour, 192 do. sugar, 160 bags coffee, 20 pipes caña, 257 rolls tobacco, 4 barrels wine.

EXCHANGE—JULY 4.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	18
Patriot doubloons	4 @ 18
Spanish do.	premium each 1
Bills on England, per doubloon	70d. 6d. per ox.
Currency	per doll. 3d.
Do. Montevideo, specie	par.
France, per doubloon	87 & 88 fr. per ox.
United States, do.	discount p.c. 8
Rio Janeiro	par.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 18$

The lowest 18$

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—71s per oz.

The lowest 70s. 6d.

Permits for shipping specie p. c. 3-8

EXPORTS—JULY 4.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.		
Dry Maldavia, arrow, without bulls, 28 a 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs.	62	a 65
Do. do. arrow, 22 lbs	59	a 60
Do. do. camp, 3½ bulls, 25, 27 lbs	57	a 58
Hides, for Spain, 20 a 22 lbs.	57	a 60
Do. N. America, 20 a 21	57	a 58
Do. of all stakes	56	a 57
Do. of low weight, say aver. 17 lbs.	60	a 61
Do. calf skins, say 5 lbs.	62	a 65
Do. hides, sallet, 60 a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs.	47	a 50
Cow do. do.	45	a 45
Horse do. dry, each	12	a 12
Do. salted	72	a 74
Ñandu, dry, 1 dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	54	a 60
Ñandu, duty 4 $		
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.	42	a 45
Nutria, (score) per lb.	8	a 9
Wool, duty free.		
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	25	a 26
Do. washed "	38	a 42
Merino, dirty, "	35	a 45
Do. washed "	55	a 73
Fine, dirty "	40	a 50
Do. washed "	65	a 75
Cordova, based	silver	24 rls.
Horse hair, duty 4 $		
" Short, arroba	38	a 40
" mixed "	45	a 54
" long "	100	a 130
Cow hair, with grease	20	a 21
Do. do. clean	37	a 40
Tallow, salted, duty free.		
" with grease, arroba	23	a 24½
" pure " "	39	a 32
Hide cuttings, green, duty 4 $, cwt. based	30	a 32
Horns, duty, 4 $ ox, mil prime	900	a 1,000
Inferior do. do.	600	a 800
Do. Cow do. "	250	a 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $		
Long black, lb	6	a 7½
Do. short white	12	a 14
Do. loose	3	a 3
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ p. cwt.	28	a 35
Bones, skins & marrow 4 $ p. mil	70	a 80
Marr'e grease, 10 rls. silver or cur $	18	a 20
Goat skins, per dozen rls. silver	25	a 27

FREIGHTS—JULY 4.—RATES.

England.		
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs	70	a 75s.
Salted do. "		
Tallow, in boxes & pipes "	40	
Bales of wool and hair	25 & 30s.	
France.		
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 $ p.c.)	—	a 70
Salted do. 1000 "	—	a 35
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes "	—	a 40
Produce in bales, per 42 f.	45	a 50
Continent.		
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 $ p.c.)	—	a 70s.
Salted do. "	—	a 30s
Spain.		
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 12 p. p.)	28	a 24
United States.		
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 $ p.)	1c.	
Salted do. "	4 & 4	
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 f.	6 a 6½$	
Rio Janeiro.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	5rls.	
Pernambuco.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	5rls.	
Havana.		
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 2rls. in foreign do.	6 rls.	

LAST SALES—ON BOARD.

Bar and bolt iron, abundant	qq.	$25
Hoop and sheet " " "	"	28
Coals	ton	150
Canel coals		210
" Smith, scarce	chaldrons	84
Lumber, American	cwt. 4½	currency
" Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet	30 a 34½	
Russian pipes	" "	30 a 34
" pitch pine, " "		38 a 40
Flag stones	per yard	20
Rice, sheet	qq.	130
Tin plates [on shore] box	silver	11½
" bar	curr. qq.	420$
Shingles per m.		20 a 22
Salt Cadiz and Lisbon, on board	silver	10rs
ex shore, 30 dols. curr., per fanega.		

MARKET—Last Sales.

In deposit—47 boxes chewing tobacco at 125 dol. per arroba.

Of the cargo of the French barque José from Bordeaux, 200 [bordalesas] Bordeaux wine a 300 dol. each.

Of the cargo of the Spanish barque Ana, from Barcelona, 400 jars oil [½ a. each] at 40 dol. per jar.

Of the cargo of the Sardinian barque Victorioso, from Genoa, 97 casks oil at 80 dol. per ar., 249 boxes frontignan wine 37 dol. each, 97 boxes fagon Bordeaux at 24 dol. each, 49 ditto absynth at 70 dol. each, 100 boxes pickles at 24 dol. each, 150 bales florete paper at 19 dols. per ream, 25 do. imitation of *marca balanza* at 20 dols. ream, 173 do. brown wrapping paper [estraza] at 13 dols. ream large size, 7 dols. middle do., 5 dols. small do. 275 pipes, 35 half pipes Cette wine at 685 per pipe, 108 boxes refined sugar at 42 dols. arr. 290 baskets figs, at 22 dols. per arr. 75 boxes shelled almonds at 65 dols. per arr. 55 boxes piedmont rice at 14 dols. per arr. 12 boxes dutch cheese at 10 dols. per cheese, 40 bundles stock fish at 80 dols. per quintal.

June 28. In deposit. 1500 arr. misionera yerba, at 34½ dols. per arr. 150 barrels white Pernambuco sugar at 35 dols. per arr.

July 1st. In deposit. 100 bales Spanish florete paper *marca balanza* 43 dols. per ream, 50 ditto do. do. at 45 dols. per ream, 200 kegs Seville olives at 28 dols. each, 100 kegs sweet red pepper at 30 dol. per arroba.

July 3. Of the cargo of the American barque Baltic, from Rio Janeiro, 100 boxes Dutch cheese (2 doz. each) at 9 dols. 3 rials per cheese.

By Auction, 1000 tins sardines at $12 & 12 4 rls., 600 barrels flour of ordinary quality at $103 & 107.

BIRTH.

On the 29th ult., the Lady of George S. Macome, Esq., of a daughter.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British barque Orion, 339 tons, A. 1. H. Hobson, master, has only room for a few tons of light freight and passengers, her accommodations being superior.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers. je27

For London British barque Fortitude, A.1. at Lloyd's, 351 tons, W. Robertson, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and can still take tallow, salted hides and light freight.
je 21. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Liverpool. British brigantine "BALKAN," A.1. for 11 years, 192 tons, C. T. Slomon, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, having superior accomodations for them. jy.5.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner Isadie, A. 1. 180 tons, James Bailey, master, has only room for passengers, her accommodations are superior. jy. 5.
Consignees Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

For Liverpool British barque "Isabella," A.1., 221 tons, Gordon Aitch, master, has only room for light freight and passengers jy.5.
Consignee James Carthy, Esquire.

For Liverpool. British barque "Martha Shallcross, A. 1. 275 tons, Coaker, master, has the larger part of her cargo engaged, and can still take a few tons of salted hides and light freight. jy.5. Consignees Samuel Hesse Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner "MAGNET" 83 tons, A. 1. W. Nichols, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. jy—7.
Consignees Messrs. Teunssen and Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque "Ipswich," 235 tons, J. Gallie, master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch—her accommodations are most superior and she Captain promises liberal treatment to passengers.
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner Cheodon, A. 1. 126 tons, Francis master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers, for which she has good accommodations. m 24.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque Clio, A 1. 234 tons, P. Grouchy, master, has only room for passengers, her accommodations are very good. jy 5.
Consignees Messrs. Edward Lamb & Co.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Scandia," 265 tons, van Gelder, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. m—24. Consignees Messrs. Teunssen & Co.

For Antwerp, Bremen brig Louisa A 1, 275 tons, Plate, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, having good accommodations for them. je 14.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Deetjens & Hughes.

For Antwerp. Prussian barque LINA, 301 tons, A. 1., Zell, master, has all her cargo engaged and good accommodations for passengers are very superior. je—7.
Consignees Messrs. Diego Calvo & Sons.

For Antwerp. British brig "DAUNTLESS," built of teak wood, A. 1. 218 tons, Hall, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can take a few tons of salted and dry hides. jy. 5
Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

For Havre. Packet of the Line. French barque "Casimir," A.1. 237 tons, Dumanoir, master, has positively all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, for which she has splendid accommodations. m24.
Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Havre. French brig JUMELLES, 176 tons, F. Verron, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, having good accommodations for them. je21.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For the Havana. Danish brigantine Cecilia Maria, A. 1. 130 tons, Thomson, master, has only room for passengers. jy.5.
Consignees Messrs. Teunssen & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 154, Calle Reconquista.

Wanted, a female who can present good recommendations as house-maid. Apply at the German Brewery one and a half squares from the Socorro Church towards the Recoleta. J. 21.—3p.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

The class will embrace the following course of studies—Reading Writing, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Euclid's Elements, History, Mensuration, Engineering, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mechanics, Electricity, Galvanism, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance. 27.

A person of experience possessing the English and Spanish languages, is desirous of a situation in a Commercial house, barraca or Saladero; has a general knowledge of business, especially in the country produce, and can be well recommended. For further information please apply to Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co., Calle Santa Rosa, No. 179.

j. 26.—2p.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For New York. Passengers only. The fast sailing A. 1. Danish brig "DOROTHEA," 250 tons, Capt. Diebitz, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will have quick dispatch.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Boston. American barque "Oceanus" 242 tons, J. J. Bowers Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged and requires all from 150 to 200 bales or equivalent in dry Hides as freight; she can also accommodate a few passengers with comfort.
Consignees Messrs O.J. Hayes & Co. m17.

For Southampton. Passengers only, Sardinian Polacra "Carolina," 206 tons, Simonol, master, will have quick despatch, and has good accommodations for passengers. jy. 5
Consignee P. Avegno, Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only Sardinian brigantine "Caterina," 145 tons, J. B. Dodero, master, has excellent accommodation for passengers. jy. 5.
Consignee J. Capello, Esq.

For Marseilles and Genoa. The very superior new Sardinian brig "Antonietta, 281 tons, register, Capt. Olcese, is now loading for the above destinations, and can admit cargo and passengers, having excellent accomodations for the latter.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For New York American barque "Baltic" 302 tons, W. C. Deutenbridge commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will take a few tons of light freight, hides and bales She has superior accommodations for passengers je 21.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Ernst & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and can only admit 1000 quintals, or its equivalent on freight, the well known Brazilian Brigantine "Bella Anita." 144 tons, captain Jose Gandulfo.
je21.

For freight or Charter.
Brazilian barque Rufina, 300 tons.
Brazilian barque Columbia, 198 tons.
Sardinian brig Sabina, 136 tons.
Brazilian polacr Condor, 188 tons.
For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

BAKERY, 142, Calle Santa Clara. Bread of most excellent quality may be had at the Bakery above mentioned, the dough being kneaded by machinery with the feet as has been done hitherto. The machinery used is it manufacture being of the most perfect description and the proprietor being determined to use no other than the best quality of flour, he trusts his bread, which will bear the cutinals A. 1. will obtain the patronage of the public. je14—1p.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, begs leave to inform his customers, that owing to his ill health he is obliged to leave his business for some time; and having employed a good foreman, his establishment will be carried on under the superintendence, of Don José Carrandi, who is duly authorised to collect accounts and transact all business, appertaining to his Boot and shoe-making establishment, corner of calles Piedad and Reconquista, in the building belonging to Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and in future his accounts will be rendered quarterly, instead of half-yearly as heretofore; he also requests all those indebted to him to call and have the same settled, as all long standing accounts in case of not being paid will be put in the hands of a collector for collection.

N.B. Always on hand a complete assortment of boots and shoes manufactured expressly for customers; also all classes of pegged work, warranted of the best materials, which will be sold at reduced prices for ready cash or on short credit.

je. 27. 5 c. Merit Parker.

For Sale.

2 steam boilers of small size with iron vats all complete and suitable for a small saladero.
4 iron water tanks will contain about 16 pipes each.
1 small sugar mill for grinding by hand.
1 do. indigo do. do.
1 house power in perfect order.
50 dozens candle moulds of best quality, and a small hydraulic press with the corresponding apparatus for making tallow candle moulds.

For any of the above articles please apply at the leather store, of Messrs. Thomas Wire & Co. Calle Piedad No. 115.

Where also may be found a complete assortment of leathers for boot and shoe makers, coach-makers and saddlers, at the lowest market prices.

J. 21.—6c.

A Gardner wanted.

A man without family, and who understands gardening will find employment by applying at the Office of the Gazette.

Four or five Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodgings on reasonable terms at 58 Calle Mayo. jy.5. 3c.

37½

CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan applied at his request by one of the first Daguerreian Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete CABINET for taking Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the HELSBY Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR T. C. HELBSY having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—

ROOMS
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA
37½
a.26—6c.

☞GEORGE TEMPERLEY,
Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—
Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barques "Gil Blas" and "Peruche" from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlement's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Tweed, Vestings, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Laces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashion, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Pinchela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

COALS.

For sale, of superior quality and during the discharge they will be delivered in town at 20 dols. less per ton than the present market price—apply to Ardite, Zelada and Co. corner of Buen Orden and Mejico. je14—4c.

To Let, one or two furnished Rooms at No. 24 Calle Mayo, in the altos. je. 21—3p.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 18 feet, Boy.s, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 18f. $50, 12. 60—13, 70; 14, 80; 15. 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 300 Spanish dollars, 16f. 60 ft. English equal to 108 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 105 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting pickets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay $200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the $200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may come in inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 29th u.t. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons	Destinations
	NATIONAL.			
May	5 Sch. Esperanza, Estupe	A. Marcilla & Co.	128	
June	8 sch. Julia, Martino	do do	160	c
	20 Sg. San Pio, Pirante	E. Ochoa & Co.	160	
	23 Bg. Dos Amigos, Mayolo	Oconor y Hijos	137	Bueno.
	BRITISH			
April	24 Bk. Orion, Hobson	J. Best & Brothers	339	London.
May	2 Sch. Surprise, Shorer	Nelson & Hanson	140	Lon-on
	3 Bg. Galatea, Harris	Galt Smith & Co.	160	Falmouth
	5 Sch. Charlotte, Francis	Parlane, Macalister	153	Durban's
	10 Sch. Sarah Ann, Smith	Freyer Brothers	146	Falm'th
	12 Sch. Actiers, Nicholas	Dawes, Atkinson	155	N. York
	15 Bg. General Bigeard, Patterson	Teunssen & Co.	153	Falm'th.
	18 Sch. Isadie, Bailey	Parlane, Macalister	192	Liverp.
June	3 Bk. Anna Edwards	Donald Barkman	0188	Sulk Eng
	4 Sch. Eulalia, Jackson	Jackson & Cross	132	Rosario
	10 Bk. Martha Shallcross, Coaker	Samuel Hesse	273	Liverp'l.
	12 Bk. Elizabeth, Gordon	Freyer Brothers	347	N. York
	16 Bg. Crionea, Brady	J. N. Huber & Co.	184	Havana.
	16 Bg. Dominica, Hall	John Galt Smith	216	Antwerp
	18 Bk. Clio, Gallie	E. Lumb & Co.	234	Ipswich
	19 Bk. Isabella, Grimaldier	James Canby	221	Liverp'l.
	AMERICAN.			
May	8 Bg. Sutton, Lefferts	O. J. Hayes & Co.	240	N. York.
	8 Bk. Oceanus, Bowers	O. J. Hayes & Co.	242	nation.
June	8 Bk. Ann Eliza, Lapham	Zimmermann, Ernst	300	N. York
	16 Bk. Wyburn, Carter	Zimmermann, Ernst	0	Boston.
	FRENCH.			
April	11 Pol. bk. Chasseur, Beaujean	Peuchgarin	198	Marseill.
	11 Bg. Caroline, Ingau	Tessenne Vallet	128	Cette.
	10 Bg. Gaston, Lagrange	Tessenne & Co.	160	Antwerp
	14 Bk. Cardinal, Lemoine	A. Dunoyer & Co.	227	Havre.
	16 Bg. Jeunesse, Brun	D. Calvo & Sons	172	Havre
June	3 Sp. Leon, Bonnet	Vassal & Ingahurt	192	Bordeaux
	3 Bg. Le Commerce, Lemoine	J. H. Cuny & Co.	200	Havre
	4 Bk. Cincinnatus, Martin	N. Peuchgarin	271	Isoire.
	7 Bk. Marguerite, Desaint	Lumb & Sons	236	Havre.
	13 Bk. Jose, Scamell	Elba Dupouy	266	Havre.
	SPANISH			
Mar	23 Bk. Celestina, Senat	Llavallol & Sons	254	N.York
May	5 Sch. Sofiada, Font	E. Ochoa & Co.	124	Havana.
	17 Pol. Amalitta, Millet	Llavallol & sons	123	Havana.
	17 Bk. Fraquesta de Buenaventura, Gomez	E. Ochoa & Co.	135	Cuba.
	28 Bg. Desesperada, Llenas	Llavallol & Sons	170	Havana.
June	3 Bk. Joven Harriet, Segui	Jaunet Murrieta	253	Havana.
	8 Pol. Encomandera,	E. Ochoa & Co.	225	Havana.
	8 Sg. Cacique, Aldamiz	Llavallol & Sons	160	Bucnos.
	13 Bg. Andalusa,	Zeno Gil & Co.	0	Sulk Eng
	14 Pol. Inc. Ann, Alsina	E. Ochoa & Co.	235	Havana.
	SARDINIAN.			
April	11 Pol. Carolina, Simonol	José Avegno	206	Falm'th.
	11 Pol. Aliah Karina, Dodero	Calvo & Sons	153	South'n
	11 Bg. Giuseppe, Pastorino	José Avegno	216	Genoa.
	19 Bg. Antonietta, Oppizzo	D. Calvo & Sons	281	Genoa.
May	2 Bg. Cecilia Delfina, Gaggero	P. Viale & Co.	123	Rio Janeiro
	16 Bg. Lorenzo, Questa	Franciscchi & Co.	216	Gada Mar
	17 Sch. Abdiel, Angelo	R. Viale & Co.	186	Genoa.
	28 Pol. Pacchetto Fedele, Villa	A. Marcilla & Co.	66	Buenos.
June	3 Pol. Giuseppina, Gnecco	A. Marcilla & Co.	120	Sulka.
	8 Sch. Fortunna, Dodero	Jacinto Caprile	144	Falm'th
	10 Bg. Vittoria, Vincenzo	A. Usatorre	289	Genoa.
	17 Bg. Sabina, Pirante	A. Marcilla & Co.	128	Brazil.
	19 Pol. bk. Correbo II, Serra	José Avegno	258	Genoa.
	BRAZILIAN			
May	4 Bg. Venus, Rodriguez	A. F. Ramos	155	Brazil.
	6 Bgd. Cabocla, Silva	A. M. Mendozo	122	Rio Jan.
	28 Pol. Condor Costa	To order	188	Rio Jan.
	28 Sch. Boa Joveta, Acuna	Antonio A. Pinto	122	Rio Jan.
June	8 Sgn. Bella Anita, Gandolfo	To order	144	Rio Jan.
	16 Bk. Fortuna, Gonsalo	A. M. Sousa	190	Brazil.
	16 Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	A. M. Sousa	190	Brazil.
	PRUSSIAN.			
April	27 Bk. Lina, Zell	A. Marcilla & Co.	302	Antwerp
May	7 bk. Leopold, Holtz	De Lisle Brothers	437	Boston.
	BREMEN.			
May	7 Bg. Louise, Platte	Visser, Deetjens & Co.	275	Antwerp
	DUTCH.			
May	6 Galliot plata, Heuning	Bunge, Bornefeld	240	Cent'n
	DANISH			
Mar.	20 Sg. Sara Johnsen, Collesen	Becher, Preuss & Co.	95	Vera-ik
April	6 Bg. Rose, Munk	Teunssen & Co.	135	Falm'th
May	5 Bg. Dorothea, Dawitz	Freyer Brothers	250	N. York
June	8 Bgn. Cecilia Marie, Thomsen	Teunssen & Co.	30	Havana
	BELGIAN.			
June	3 Bk. Independence, Rockmans	A. Marcilla & Co.	210	Brazil.
	SWEDISH.			
Mar.	31 Bg. Sidon, H mmarsg	Teunssen & Co.	305	Antwerp
April	1 Bg. Scandia, Sjoberg	Teunssen & Co.	265	Antwerp
	2 Bg. Prussenan Louise, Kihlstrom	De Lisle Brothers	384	London
	PORTUGUESE.			
June	6 Bg. Improviso, Avelar	To order	195	Rosario
	RUSSIAN.			
April	16 Bg. Plata, Bearing	Becher, Preuss & Co.	248	Cent'n

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.