British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

☞ rinted at No. 75, Calle La Merced, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle Moyo, where Subscriptions are received, and where all communications may be left. Original articles to be accompanied by the real name and address of the author.

Price 30$ per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 35$ per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office; it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. Single Number 3$.

☞ Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates:

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion, 3$; three insertions, 5$; and each subsequent insertion, 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines will be charged in proportion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

(No. 1297.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.)

LONG LIVE THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION!
DEATH TO THE RUTHLESS UNITARIANS!

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January, 1822, up to the end of June 1851, together with Cash Account from 1st April to 30th June of the present year.

PUBLIC STOCK.

DR.

	4 per 100. Ds. rs.	6 per 100. Ds. rs.
To Amount created by laws 30th October 1821 up to 28th March 1840	2,000,000	52,360,000
	2,000,000	52,360,000

CR.

	4 per 100. Ds. rs.	6 per 100. Ds. rs.
By Amount of Stock unclaimed	10,397 6½	7,438 ½
" " of Stock not in circulation belonging to Corporations and Pious Establishments	146,929 2¾	871,045 5
" " of Stock redeemed to 31st March 1851	1,019,065 1¼	40,396,859 1¼
" " of Stock redeemed between the 1st Ap il and 30th June last 6 $ at the price par and 2 $ at 67 $	2,252 3¾	393,970 1¼
" Balance being amount in circulation at this date	821,355 1¼	10,890,687
	2,000,000	52,360,000

CASH ACCOUNT.

	Ds. rs.	Ds. rs.		Ds. rs.	Ds. rs.
To Balance at the end of March last	" " "	8,465,930	By Amount of Interest paid in April— 4 per 100	8,455 1	165,137 7½
" Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and Sinking Funds for April, May and June	" " "	938,799 7½	6 per 100	156,682 6½	
			" Remitted to Customs for Contribucion Directa this year	" " "	23,511
			" Invested in redeeming Stock in the present quarter	" " "	395,599 7½
" Amount received from the Mint belonging to capital of Sinking Fund deposited there according to law of 20th March 1848	" " "	194,074 7½	By Balance to next month — For interest	313,375 5½	9,014,556 4
			— For sinking Fund	8,701,180 3	
		9,598,804 7		" " "	9,598,804 7

Buenos Ayres, June 30th, 1851.

JOHN ALSINA, President—*Miguel de Riglos*, Vice-President—*Juan Bautista Peña*—*Bonifacio Huergo*—*Simon R. Mier*—*Agustin Ybañez de Luca*—Secretary and Accountant.

ENGLAND.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND ITS CONTENTS.

In some respects it resembles a cathedral—its long avenues stretching from east to west, being intersected midway by a transept. Thus, an equal division of space has resulted, which has been turned to account in the most appropriate manner. Having invited the whole world to our Exhibition, it was only right that we should share equally with them such accommodation as we had to offer—accordingly while the western half of the Crystal Palace has been occupied by the industrial products of the British Empire, those from other countries have been installed in the Eastern division. But how, it will be asked was the question of precedence to be determined? That difficulty received very properly a geographical solution. By a bold flight of fancy, and in open defiance of geometry, the transept was declared the equator of the world in Hyde-park. On one side, India and the colonies, on the other China, Tunis, the Brazils, Persia, Arabia, Turkey, and Egypt were grouped around it as the torrid zone. That arrangement, while it harmonised admirably with the character of the building, destroyed all ideas of preference as to locality, and any feeling of jealousy founded thereon. Behind the colonies, in the Western division, comes the products of our native industry; and after the foreign states mentioned, follow in the eastern division, the contributions of the great European communities, and of our descendants across the Atlantic. Let us mark their order. Next to China, Tunis, and the Brazils, on the south side of the nave, is a strip of territory, held by Switzerland, and remarkable for the praiseworthy promptitude with which it has been prepared for the opening, as well as for the fine display of muslins, embroidery, clock work, straw plaiting, and other ingenious manufactures which it contains. Opposite the space of the Helvetic Republic, on the north site of the nave, we located the different communities of the three Peninsulas that project into the Mediterranean. Greece has responded for this occasion the marble quarries from whence, in brighter days, her temples were adorned, and her sculptural reputation formed. Spain and Portugal succeed—no longer able to plume themselves on the riches of newly discovered countries—yet now relying upon the extent and value of their colonial possessions—upon the variety of their vegetable and mineral products, and still upholding the ancient reputation of Toledo blades, and their manufactures of arms and artillery. Next to them come the Italian States—Tuscan, Roman, and Sardinian—all striving amidst the pressure of more utilitarian industries to assert the preeminence of art, and to claim the palm of excellence in works which appeal to the imaginative and t ste ul. Whoevers delights in inlaid tables, exquisite wood carving, mosaics that achieve all the freedom of oil painting, and sculpture remarkable for its effortless grace—whoever wishes to turn aside from the everyday interests of the u eful and the practical, should pay a visit to this Italian ground. Travelling eastward, the second-rate Powers of Europe disappear for a time, and we find before us the products of countries filling both sides of the nave and occupying the entire breadth of the building, north and south. This was particularly the case with France, which holds a considerably larger area then any other foreign state. She has about 60,000 superficial feet of exhibiting surface, and at her northern and southern boundaries the terraces run westward in two strips, so that her whole frontier line parallel with the transept assumes a hollow form, thinking Switzerland on the one hand and Italy on the other. Great as is the space assigned to France, the amount of industrial products she brings forward is larger than could be accommodated therein, and, as we proceed in our description, the reader will find her, like England, obl ged to seek a home for her surplus exhibitors in the lose occupied area of the United States. Of the French display it is difficult as yet to form an accurate and just opinion, for they are behindhand in their preparations. They have with some exceptions been late in the reception of their goods, late in the construction of their stalls and fixings, late almost in every respect. Yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, their division will prove extremely attractive. At its extreme verge on the north west will be found the products of the great national manufactures in porcelain, tapestry, and carpets. From thence toward the nave are arranged the Algerian collection, fancy cabinet work, machinery, and arms. In the Southern half of their department are their textile fabrics, their furniture, their bronzes, and their raw produce. In the nave itself they exhibit several trophies of industry and art—among which the organ, the group of St. Michael and Satan, and and that of Cain and his Outcast Family, figure conspicuously. From the French division, still moving eastward, we find the Belgian collection before us, disposed in a long strip across the breadth of the building, and containing a variety of interesting objects. The Belgians were at one time far in arrear, but they have brought up their lee-way, and are now ready, or nearly so, for public inspection. They excel strongly in machinery, which is placed on the extreme north of their division—in the manufacture of fire-arms, of which they have some splendid specimens—in fine arts, the chief contributions to which stand in the nave—in vegetable raw produce, which is arranged on the extreme south—and in lace, their finest samples of which will be found in one of the north galleries. They show only three or four carpets, but these are masterpieces in their way, and will attract immense attention. Holland occupies a narrow slip of space on the north side of the nave, between Belgium and Austria, which press on either side, hardly allowing it room to ring the fine peal of bells which forms the chief feature of its collection. We now enter the territory of the Austrian empire, stretching like that of France and Belgium right across the building, occupying an area commensurate with its political position as a leading power of Europe, and presenting objects of attraction and interest inferior to no country that has sent its products to the exhibition. The display of machinery and agricultural implements on the extreme north of this department is small, and rather curious than valuable. As we move towards the nave, our attention is arrested by a variety of contributions which will, if we mistake not, place the ingenuity and taste of the Viennese in a very high position. There are a suite of rooms so often alluded to by us in former notices, filled with carved furniture of extraordinary beauty, both in design and execution. There are specimens of parqueterie and marqueterie, porcelain, lithographic printing, and a variety of other processes bespeaking great progress, and an elevated standard of national industry. In the nave, as trophies of art, have been placed, among other objects, the group of Mazeppa bound to the Wild Horse, and a huge tent hung with red cloth, the east side of which is occupied by a splendid stained glass window. The southern section of this department also has its attractions, the chief of which is the Milan Sculpture Court. Many who visit it will lament that Italian genius should thus adorn a foreign rule, nor will they fail to observe the significant and characteristic statue of Radetzsky at the entrance of the court, with his back turned to it, and at his feet is scribed the now celebrated declaration to his troops, "Soldiers, the contest will be short." The public will linger long here in admiration of the Talmusi, (by Strazza,) and the various other charming works with which Monti, Galli, Caccialeti, and other artists have adorned this apartment. The extreme south of the Austrian division is occupied chiefly by raw produce, of which there is a remarkable collection, and by meerschaum pipes and cigar holders, which may be expected to create a perfect furor among smokers. And now we enter on the area devoted to the States of the Zollverein. They occupy a large space on both sides of the nave, and their collection, while it is remarkably rich in works of art, approaches more nearly a utilitarian standard than the majority of our foreign contributors. On the extreme north of this division will be found an excellent and well-arranged display of fixed machinery, hardware, and cutlery. Approaching nearer the nave the visitor should inspect closely the contents of an octagon hall, filled up with different kinds of German porcelain from Dresden downwards, and of which there is a magnificent show. Outside of that on one side he will find a remarkable collection of sword-blades and fire-arms, and on the other the very interesting and amusing collection of stuffed animals from Stuttgard, which is sure to become a popular feature of the Exhibition. The German objects placed in the nave are of surpassing merit, and will be greatly admired. They incontestably prove the preeminence of Saxon genius in treating subjects on a grand and colossal scale, and it is quite unnecessary for us to draw attention to the works of art like the Bavarian Lion, the Amazon Group by Kis of Berlin, the Stuttgard Horses, and the fine bronzes by Schwanthaller, which are sure to elicit an immense amount of admiration. On the south side of their allotment the States of the Zollverein show a vast mass of manufactured articles, textile fabrics of every description, and, furthest back, of all specimens of their raw produce. This is the part of their display which will most interest the mercantile community, and has the closest bearing upon the wants and necessities of the million. It wins, perhaps, a more commercial aspect than is suitable to the occasion; but there is a positive relief experienced in escaping from the crowd of attractions which every where meet the eye upon the sight to those quiet nooks and corners filled with woollen and mixed stuffs, and with homelies, unassuming cotton embroidery. Next to the Zollverein, on the north side of the nave come those of North Germany, and on the south side Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. These occupy comparatively small spaces, but will be found not unworthy of a rapid visit. We pass on still moving eastward, into Russia, which, as yet, makes a comparatively small display, for a large proportion of the goods despatched from St. Petersburg are detained in the Baltic by a potentate more powerful and imperative for one half of the year than even the Czar himself. The ship conveying them is ice-bound in the Baltic. Those things which have arrived are very magnificent, and will be much admired. They embrace parquetrie, musical instruments, solid jasper and richly gilt vases, Cossack armour, and machinery. The north section of the Russian space is more advanced than the south, and both are limited in extent, when the immense extent of the empire is remembered. The Americans occupy the remaining area of the Exhibition eastward, with the exception of a small slip at the southeast corner, which is in the hands of the French. Of all the departments into which the Crystal Palace has been divided, this is the least crowded with contributions, and perhaps the least dependent for its effect upon ornamental qualities. Our transatlantic descendants, following out their New World instincts, have no idea of being jostled by other nations, or pinched for space, even in the Crystal Palace. While the industries of other countries have been screwing themselves up tight, and getting into the smallest possible compass, that of the United States, invites emigration from France, from ourselves, from the rest of Europe generally. It wants expansion, and it has scope for it. Nor does it hesitate to render its actual condition manifest to the world. Other nations rely upon their proficiency in the arts, or in manufactures, or in machinery, for producing effect. Not so with America. She is proud of her agricultural implements, which Garret, or Ransom and May, would reject as worthless, she is proud of her machinery, which would hardly fill one corner of our Exhibition, and upon the merits of which our civil engineers would not pronounce a very flattering opinion; she thinks a great deal of her fine efforts in native marble, by an untaught sculptor; nor is "the wounded Indian" a work under

titled to praise. These objects are all collected on the north side of the nave, in the centre of which have been placed Power's Greek statue and a great block of tin from New Jersey. On the south side she has manufactures of various kinds, carriages of the slimmest construction and most adapted forms, light sleighs, excellent harness, and a pianoforte capable of being played by four performers at a time. There is also a fine collection of Daguerreotype miniatures, in which all the great men of the States in science, in literature, in politics, in arms, have their lineaments accurately represented. They have furnished specimens of the tools with which, in the course of a few generations, they have hewn out a vast empire from primeval forests. All these things are, and may be, more or less proud of; but when you enter their compartment of the exhibition they rightly drag you off to the extreme south to admire their raw produce. Cotton is the striking and valuable part of their show. In the mineral and vegetable kingdom their country is equally rich; and whether they search its bowels or merely scratch its surface, they seem to be equally discerning and equally fortunate. Our exhibition contains some collections illustrative of geology of particular neighbourhoods; the Americans have one of the whole state of Maryland. Of course cotton, tobacco, and Indian corn figure prominently in this part of their space, and although these are not novelties they will be examined with interest. They also intend to exhibit samples of Yankee champagne and hock, believing that those French and German products manufactured from grapes grown in Cincinnati (certified by the rules of the royal commissioners requiring that wines sent for exhibition should come "from unusual sources."

[Times.]

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND ABDEL KADER.

A very interesting correspondence between the Marquis of Londonderry and the President of the French Republic has been published in reference to the captivity of Abdel Kader.

Feeling a high admiration for the character of the unfortunate Arab chief, and a deep sympathy for him in his captivity in the lonely old Chateau d'Amboise, on the bank of the Loire, Lord Londonderry, with much trouble, obtained permission from the French Minister of war to pay his respects to the Emir.

The result of the interview was, that the old warrior made interest with the Marquis, knowing that he had been on terms of friendship with the President of the Republic, to obtain an interview with Louis Napoleon; and that Lord Londonderry promised to "try." The correspondence itself shows with what tact and good feeling he made the attempt:—

"Tours, March 8.

"Pardon me, my Prince, if I take the liberty to write to you. Past time emboldens me; the present moment inspires me with overpowering impulse. With the permission of the Minister of War, I was admitted to an audience with the interesting captive of France, the brave Abdel Kader. The sympathy of *every soldier* who has served during his active life always impels him to honour illustrious chiefs, even when they are enemies; and I cannot repress the sentiments of admiration and commiseration I have felt in a rather long interview with the ex-Emir.

"In addressing this petition to your Highness, I commence by supplicating you to excuse my audacious presumption, and to be well persuaded that I believe I have no right to interfere in so grave an affair. I have the conviction that the Government of the French Republic and its President retain the emir prisoner for the interest of the civilized world. It is a sufficiently remarkable circumstance that the person who now presents himself before you, to obtain some solace and consideration for this illustrious prisoner, is he who addressed, in favour of the President of the Republic, the same demand to the King Louis Philippe, while the President was a prisoner at Ham. My prayer is that the painful and unfortunate life of Abdel Kader should be taken into consideration. Can it be believed that the liberty accorded to an old man, bowed down by his misfortunes, his chagrins, and by the sorrow ever injure in the slightest degree the great and powerful nation that now keeps him captive, in a manner that wounds the hearts of those who honour the warrior, yet more in his adversity than in his prosperity? Believe, my Prince, that I have the very positive conviction, that even if the slightest danger could result from placing Abdel Kader in liberty, it would be more than a thousand times compensated by the glory that would be showered on the French nation by this act of generosity.

"At present, my Prince, I shall conclude by giving you a summary of his position. On the summit of a mountain on the boundaries of the Chateau d'Amboise offers to the Emir no facilities for carriage or equestrian exercise; the sadness of the old edifice, the sole society of the Emir's attendant and the guard, can offer him no resource; the gardens and the ramparts form his sole promenades. The prisoner offered me a small cup of coffee; this offering and his conversation were full of an inexpressible grace and grandeur.

"At last I arrive at his demand—at the promise I have made to him—and I hope from your goodness the power to show him that I have not forgotten his commission. He has prayed of me to demand of you, in the name of the old friendship he knows you have for me, to grant him an audience when it will be possible for you. He has also expressed the desire that I should accompany him to your presence. I have, my Prince, fulfilled the duty of an old soldier of Her Britannic Majesty. My aim is to serve your glory in liberating a great warrior. If I succeed it will be one of the greatest glories of my life; if I do not succeed, I shall have nothing wish which to reproach myself in having made the attempt.

"I have the honour to be, Monseigneur, your very humble servant.

"VANE LONDONDERRY."

"Elysee National, March 29.

"My dear Marquis,—I have not sooner replied to your letter, written to me from Tours, because I did not know where to address my reply, and I hoped soon to see you in Paris.

"That which you tell me of the Emir Abdel Kader has greatly interested me; and I find markedly, in your solicitude for him, the same generous heart that interceded some years since in favour of the prisoner of Ham.

"I confess to you that from the first day of my election the captivity of Abdel Kader has not ceased to occupy me and to weigh like a burden upon my heart. I have also often been occupied in seeking for the means that would permit me to place him at liberty, without risking a compromise of the peace of Algeria and the security of our soldiers and colonists.

"To-day, even, the new ambassador, who is about to repair to Constantinople, is charged by me to study this question; and believe me, my dear Marquis, no person will be more happy than I when it will be permitted to me to render liberty to Abdel Kader.

"I shall be very glad to see the Emir, but I can only see him to announce good news. I am therefore until that period arrives, deprived of the possibility of granting his request.

"Receive, my dear Marquis, the assurance of my intimate and high consideration and friend-ship.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON."

[Ibid.]

DR. MORENO'S SPEECH

ON THE BRAZILIAN QUESTION.

[*Continued from our last.*]

The exquisite yerba of Paraguay, which was of common use amongst us, and was even carried to Chili, is now very scarce, and at a very high price; so far has this gone, that its use is forgotten. In our Country districts at present only that of Paraguay is consumed; in the very Capital there are very distinguished persons that make use of none else, because they have now become habituated to it: the consumption of Brazilian yerba is enormous, they are well aware of it. In its consumption the Tobacco of Paraguay is in the same state as the yerba: a few good cigars is a great luxury amongst us. I recollect, Gentlemen, and many will recollect, when a bundle of paper cigars remained whole months in the shops and ware-houses without being consumed: all smoked the rich cigar of Paraguay; now on the country, all smoke paper cigars, of black Brazilian tobacco. How many millions does the consumption of these two articles alone amount to? How many wealthy merchants of Brazil have no other business? I will say nothing, Gentlemen, of the known cedar of Paraguay, whereof with our houses were constructed, of which our fortunes was made, nothing of the other timbers that abound in that country, and in which so important a commerce was carried on: nothing in fine of the brandies, that were beginning to become abundant, of its sugar and its young plantations of tea and coffee—I will say nothing. But allow me to ask, where are the riches of Paraguay? Is it possible that they allow themselves to be plundered so grossly? The product of these riches, which, following its natural course, should flow back on Paraguay itself, augment its industry, give movement to its population, they have disappeared. The insecurity of Brazil, is the scarcity of Paraguay. Allow me to remark here, that in our commerce with Brazil, there is no exchange of produce. Other nations export, in products of the country, a great part of their importations, another is conveyed to the interior Provinces; the foreign houses establish d in the country build large properties, acquire rural possessions; commerce and population are fomented in this way, interests are entwined by the natural bonds of reciprocal interest. This does not happen with Brazil. They only export gold, and many Brazilians cannot establish themselves amongst us, when their country is so near. Behold then what is the interest of Brazil in the recognition of Paraguay—That Paraguay may always be shut up, without relations, without commerce, without industry, without progress in fine; *this is her interest.* The Ministry of Brazil says, Brazil is a great Empire, *but it wishes to know if we intend to preserve the integrity of the old viceroyalty;* but upon this there is no question, when they recognized us, nobody has questioned it. Our Government cannot allow the dismembrment of a territory which it received entire. There is even more. Gentlemen, when we proclaimed our liberty, we already found a national compact, a pre-existing fact; we found an established territorial form, this was preserved entire: the governmental principle was merely what was changed; accordingly it was respected, we attempted to take that territory from Spanish domination, to carry liberty to all the Provinces, and we carried it triumphant through a thousand dangers. If there were questions, they were upon the adoption of the form of government not upon the territories; this no one imagined. Accordingly, when the time arrived for designating the extent of the Republic, the Province of Paraguay was comprehended in it. This Province belongs to the Argentine Confederation; but belongs to it, not only because our Congresses have so sanctioned it, as a Deputy has observed, but because we possess the Province, and confided to him? We the Argentines, we the Portefios, shed our blood to conquer the liberty of Paraguay. Four hundred Patricians, of the regiment of Patricios of Buenos Ayres, marched to that conquest, allow me to record in a friend of my infancy was the first who rushed upon a battery; I was a deserving friend; there he quenched their fires with his blood, there he died; there the sons of this land perished.....with their lives, with that precious blood we purchased the victory. General Velazco fled: a part of his staff were made prisoners; the very equipage of the General was the trophy of victory: it was found in a silver case in the pockets of which were his spectacles and his gold snuff box. I dwell upon these minute particulars, because on publishing the report they were the object of sarcasm to the Spaniards. But we had triumphed. It is certain that there was a treaty to offer the new government of Paraguay. General Belgrano acting with much prudence, did not engage himself about forms, they mattered little to him; what he wished was to free that Province from Spanish domination. This was his mission; and this object being accomplished, he returned with his army to carry triumphant liberty to the Banda Oriental. These are our titles: our rights are written in Argentine blood. The marks of the boundaries of Paraguay, we have traced with the point of our bayonets, and the inscription is writ n with the blood of the Patricians; and after this a man of ordinary stamp presents himself to us, styling himself the President of the Republic of Paraguay, founding his titles upon a theologic-political manifest! What has he done? Where was he?.....And an Empire, created after our glorious, speaks of honor and sympathies with that Republic!.....What does this mean? and should we consent to it? We, Argentines! No; it cannot be. I request the Hon. Representative not to move from this place, without declaring, that they will never, never consent that the Argentine Republic shall be dismembered: that they will never consent that said rich Province, said precious star, shall be snatched from the firmament of my country.

[*To be continued.*]

Brazil.—We mentioned some weeks back, a report that Mr. Hudson, the British Minister at Rio Janeiro, had been reminding the Imperial Cabinet, of the provision stipulated in the 18th Article of the Preliminary Convention, of 1828, between the Argentine Republic and the Empire of Brazil, requiring six months previous notice to the mediating Power, in the event of a renewal of hostilities, before the celebration of a definitive treaty of peace, the minimum proves correct; and we have now the whole correspondence before us, in the pages of "O Americano," with an elaborate and ingenious commentary, from the talented Editor of that periodical.

Mr. Hudson merely intimates to the Imperial authorities, that he had received instructions from his Government to remind them of the tenour of the article in question; and that the British Minister in Buenos Ayres had been directed to do the same, as regards the Argentine Government.

Señor Soares, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Empire, hail admitting, in his reply, the obligation of the article referred to, attempts to evade the question, by the flimsy pretext, that the warlike preparatives of the Empire are directed, not against the Argentine Confederation, but against President Oribe individually; not on account of matters connected with, or arising out of the Convention of 1828, but for subsequent acts of President Oribe, with regard to Brazilian subjects.

In commenting upon the first of these allegations especially, the Editor of "O Americano," triumphantly pulverises the gossamer fabric of Señor Soares; showing that President Oribe has been and is the Chief Magistrate of the Oriental State, and that the alliance of the Argentine Government, is a natural and necessary consequence of the Preliminary Convention of 1828; and that the interests and obligations of the two Republics are so complicated, intertwined, that it impossible to attack the one, without coming into direct collision with the other.

We subjoin the following passage, as a specimen of the author's cogent mode of ratiocination:—

"By the spirit and letter of the different articles of the preliminary Convention of the 27th August 1828, celebrated under the mediation of Great Britain both the Government of Buenos Ayres and the Imperial one, engaged to guarantee and support by all means, the independence of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

Such a convention constitutes a right between the contracting parties, they being obliged to discharge the obligation which they have so solemnly contracted.

Now, one of these obligations was to guarantee and render effective the independence of the Oriental Republic, should it be threatened.

Want greater attack could the Minister of Foreign Affairs wish to be made upon the independence of the said Oriental Republic, than what was committed by the French, and other foreigners in their revolt against President Oribe?

Was it not sufficient for considering that the *casus federis* had arrived, to see foreigners openly interfering in the internal affairs of the Oriental Republic, and assisting the rebels to expel its legal President?

Was it not to violate the independence of the Republic, to see foreigners, who have nothing to do with the internal Government, influencing, and even acting in a manner hurtful and prejudicial to the Republic, and taking a part so notorious and manifest, in the direction of its internal affairs?

Was it not, forsooth, to violate the principles of the law of Nations, and international law, to see foreigners take up arms against the Chief whom the Nation had chosen, and who had not yet finished the legal time of the administration, which had confided to him?

He must either be of an unsound mind or have lost the use of his reason, who should deny that the independence of the Oriental Republic was not endangered by the revolt of Rivera, aided by foreigners, or that they had contemned and trampled under foot the dispositions of external public right, or international law.

In such a case, either of the two Nations that guaranteed the independence of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, in the Convention of the 27th August 1828, was bound to discharge the obligations which it had contracted, securing the independence of said Republic, and restoring authority to the legal Chief, of which a rebel faction, aided by foreigners, had deprived him.

Brazil in this instance did not comprehend the extent of its obligations, and beheld *with indifference*, what should not have been *indifferent* to it.

What, the same did not happen in the case of the Government of Buenos Ayres.

Convinced of the obligations which he was bound to fulfil, in virtue of the Convention of the 27th August 1828, General Rosas assisted General Oribe, the legal President, whom a faction expelled, and reinstated him in the enjoyment of his legitimate rights; he reinstated that legal Chief in his office, seizing upon Montevideo, intrusively possessed itself of the power which it usurped; and calls on foreigners to support their usurped authority, and prostitutes itself to them with a dastardliness and recklessness, that cause disgust and indignation.

This being the situation in which the country was placed, what was general Oribe bound to do?

As depositary of the authority, as vindicator of the laws and constitution, thrown aside, torn in pieces, trampled on and contemned, he appealed to the protection of the Argentine Nation that guaranteed the independence of his country, and that had fought and continues to fight for the liberty of his native land, and for the re-establishment of its order and laws, so atrociously outraged.

The provisions of General Rosas was well calculated, for after the French, who assisted Rivera, cause the English also, who caused not a few injuries to the Oriental Republic. Finally, other foreigners have interfered more or less openly in their quarrels and civil wars, that dissolute the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

Recapitulating then, all that has been said, and in view of the reasons and arguments which we have noted above, it is evident that General Oribe was, and still is, the legal President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay,—that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in solicitation, evidently recognises in him that authority,—and that General Rosas, Chief of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and invested with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation, has not acted abusively in succouring and aiding General Oribe in the sacred struggle."

"MAD AND DASTARDLY REASON."

We intended at one time to give at length the series of interesting articles on this subject, that have appeared, and still continue to appear, in the "Diario de la Tarde"; but experience has shown us that we cannot keep pace with a daily paper, except by condensing the matter. We will therefore resume our task with the article of the 28th May, contenting ourselves with a brief analysis of the more prominent points.

The object of the article is to show, as it luminously does, that Urquiza, throughout his public life, has been a professed demagogue and arch traitor; faithless in their turn to all parties, and to all causes, save only pampering his own sordid interests, and pandering to his insatiable thirst of power and personal ascendency.

General Urquiza, as supreme Chief of the Republic, had abundant opportunities of observing the development of his character, and the necessary tendency of his political morals: but, instead of seeking to conciliate national unanimity, by studiously avoiding the most remote appearance of interfering in the internal administration of Entre-Rios, the same as all the other Confederated Provinces, the exposure and punishment of this culprit was deferred, in deference to considerations of high national importance.

After the battle of Tala Muerta, which terminated his career in the Banda Oriental, Urquiza returned to Entre-Rios, encircled with a halo of borrowed glory, and soon lent a ready ear to the insidious and perfidious suggestions of Ousely and Deffaudis. The agents, the conditions and the incidents of that infamous alliance were thoroughly known in all their details—to wit, that Brazil should lend a general co-operation in the views of the interventors, Urquiza was to afford General Paz a free and unmolested passage through the Province of Entre-Rios; and in compensation, Urquiza was to be recognized as leader of the grand crusade against the Argentine Confederation, with the express exclusion of his feared and detested rival, Fructuoso Rivera.

Formidable as the coalition at this stage appeared, the course of events deranged all their combinations. Not even a temporary ascendency, which Urquiza could not prevent, and to which he would not submit. Accordingly he postponed his premeditated vengeance to a more convenient opportunity, and for a time endeavoured to conceal his guilt, or efface the memory of his criminality, by ardent protestations of devoted loyalty and unalterable attachment.

In estimating the character of Urquiza, the following details are too important to be omitted; and their graphic delineation admirable in their exactness.

"We no longer treat of a criminal intention, we treat of overt acts; we treat of compacts and determinations which accidental causes disrupted, but which were destined inevitably to burst out, as they burst out at a later period; because the ambitious heart of Urquiza, elated to the last degree, was to explode with the crash of a bomb.

For some time Urquiza devoured in a chagrin in silence, for the disappointment occasioned by the magnitude of the events that disappointed his plottings plans. Nevertheless his treacherous plans were not to suffer a protracted uncertainty, in a theatre where the most ardent passions were in play, where so many interests were at stake, where a prize was placed on the hatred and the sword of men, even though it should be to turn it against the bosom of their country, against the liberty and independence of the communities, and against that, from in their determinations, were arrayed before Europe before treason, before the ruthless Unitarians, before all the coalitions, which the value, the prestigious glory of the General Rosas, knew to dissipate like smoke, by a breath of genius.

In fact the French and English intervention apparently repelled by the tenacious mind of Urquiza, when, in 1845, they undertook the expedition of the River Paraná, the violation of a sanctuary, before which its defenders and agressors presented a sacrifice of blood and precious lives.

What did the coward Urquiza, whilst the cannon of Obligado resounded in the solitudes of the Paraná? What did he, while the Argentines sacrificed themselves before the flag of their country? What did he, we re-

peat, whilst every cannon shot left a family fatherless or brotherless; whilst the brows of his compatriots were being covered with glory, their brows great standards of the earth, that proudly floated amdist the smoke of the battle?

Urquiza dreamed of his ambition, and followed the oscillating vassillation of that accursed star that guide his destiny. He arranged a new compact with the interventors, and was preparing to engross the ranks of the enemies of the Confederation, under the haughty standards of the invaders, that, riddled by Argentine balls, floated over the bloody waters of the Parana.

His selfishness and jealousy were what dominated, and determined the situation of Urquiza, and the postponement of his plans. The interventors requested the co operation, the alliance of Urquiza. Urquiza stated his conditions, and these conditions amounted to the absolute separation of Paz, from his position, *as director of the war*, and chief of the allied armies of the ruthless Unitarians, and of the Province of Paraguay. The high opinion the interventors had till then entertained with regard to the military capacity of Paz, and of the prestige which his direction would give in the premeditated war, to the cause of the ruthless unitarians and their own, did not allow them to accede to the pretensions of Urquiza, and his infamous combinations were frustrated for a third time. But he remained with the poison that circulates in his veins, whose vile and cowardly deposite is situated in the fountain of his heart, and which we will see develop itself during the campaign of the army of the Vanguard against the Province of Corrientes: in his acts, after the flight of Paz from that Province, which he covered with scandal; and became in the infamous intrigues which preceded the treaty of Alcaraz; in the second invasion of the army, which gave as its result the battle of Vences, and finally in his treacherous declaration, his infamous revolt, and his alliance with the Cabinet of Brazil—"

[To be Continued.]

BUENOS AYRES.

NINTH OF JULY—The unpropitious weather that ushered in the present week, at one time threatened to disappoint the public, in the customary observances of the great National Anniversary; and which had been altogether omitted last year from similar causes. Monday and Tuesday were misty and murky as a London November; with decided indications of something more boisterous in reserve. Despite these untoward appearances, preparatory omitted formations were held on both days; and the solemnities of the 9th announced unconditionally, whether the weather might be fair or foul.

At an early hour the soldiers and armed citizens began to emerge from their respective barracks, and gradually concentrated in and around the Plaza de la Victoria, a pitiless pelting shower about 8 o'clock, banished all doubt as to the character of the day, and tarnished the lustre of many a sumptuous uniform, whilst it displayed in alto relievo the energy and decision of the wearers. Stern to the rules of military discipline and etiquette, the ranks remained firm; Officers and privates alike gallantly braving the crudities of an inclement and comfortless day.

At this stage an unexpected incident disarmed the scene of more than half its discomfort. His Excellency the Governor took his place, not in front of the Grand Altar, within the snug walls of the Cathedral, but in the mud and mire of the "Paseo Julio", at the head of the brilliant "Division Palermo." A ray of proud satisfaction illumined every countenance, as the welcome news spread from mouth to mouth, and from rank to rank. The feeling of republican equality was complete; and in such circumces be must have been a dastard who would have flinched or murmured. Example is more powerful than precept. The continued rain, the cold, the mud, all was forgotten, in a generous emulation to rival the voluntary self-denial of the Commander-in-Chief, and show themselves worthy of such a leader.

We may here read in living characters the grand secret, that gave their moral prestige and ascendency to the great commanders of modern times, whose word was the knell of destiny, and who claimed victory as their right, and a thing of course; the Napoleons, the Wellingtons, the Nelsons, the Washings, tons, the Bolivars, the San Martins. In the hour of danger or privation, each and all identified themselves with their followers; and "Come my lads" from such lips, has a talismanic influence, that converts cowards into men, and men into heroes.

The attendance of spectators was necessarily limited; and the tasteful decorations of the public square lost much of their wonted effect, as also the fireworks and illumination in the evening. In compensation the sight-hunters had an opportunity of seeing His Excellency in a somewhat novel and interesting situation, and of testifying their respect to his person, and adhesion to the great cause he represents, by unequivocal demonstrations of patriotic loyalty and enthusiasm. The inspiration of the scene extended to foreigners in general; and the lusty hurras of *honest Jack*, in particular testified the intensity of their sympathy and admiration. In the excitement of the moment some rather *outré* and laughable incidents occurred; but kindly meant as they unquestionably were, they only added to the zest of the scene. In short the 9th of July 1851 will long be remembered, and will doubtless form the theme of many a *tough yarn*, in different and far distant scenes.

The troops assembled on the occasion are estimated by an evening paper at 8480, with 20 pieces of artillery. Their equipments and martial bearing had a very imposing effect.

The religious services were of a very solemn and impressive character; and we have heard the sermon, or perhaps rather the Oration of the Reverend Doctor Fuentes, Curate of San Miguel, lauded as a master piece of forensic eloquence.

The greatest order, decorum and harmony marked all the proceedings.

The British, North American, and French Vessels of war in the port also took part in the demonstrations, each firing a royal salute at mid-day; in addition to those from the National Squadron.

FOURTH OF JULY—We are indebted to the courtesy of a friend for the following list of toasts, given on the occasion noticed in our last. Unfortunately they present the "jewels without the settings;" and we have not the presumption to attempt, from unaided memory, the appo ite speeches and remarks with which they were introduced: for, as our friend facetiously remarked, it might expose one to the suspicion of having been somewhat *Egg-Noggish* on the occasion.

Mr. Harris proposed,—"The 4th July 1776—the great birth day of American Independence, and a day of hope, for all the world."

Mr. Graham—"The liberty of the United States, and the justice and good-will, which our mother country feels and, now accords to us."

Mr. Harris—"The health of General Rosas, and that of his amiable daughter—health and prosperity, now and always."

Mr. Maximo Terrero.—"The health of the President of the United States, and the infinite prosperity of that great Republic."

Mr. Hood, Consul of H. B. M.—"Perpetual prosperity and advancement, to our kindred people of the United States, and the government which they have established."

Mr. L. rrazabal—"May the liberty of the United States, be as firm as her mountains, and their prosperity as beautiful as their valleys."

Mr. Barra—"To the memory of the great Washington."

Mr. A. Darr—"America and American Independence." Her civil, religious and political institutions have obtained and insured a brilliant and exemplary future, and are the chief corner Stones of all liberal ideas in the known world."

Mr. Tallaferro—"Prosperity to all those who are grateful to the Country in which they live"—

We have had very few arrivals during the week, and nothing direct from Montevideo; consequently we cannot report progress, as to the measures of the new interventors and rebels. We understand however that Commodore Grenfell was expected in the Parana; and that the burlesque Assembly of Notables in Montevideo, had authorized the so-styled Government to enter into arrangements with the Littoral Provinces, in order to open that river to foreign flags.

The "Comercio" now admits hypothetically, the probability of the ratification of the Le Predour Conventions; but maintains with a great parade of zeal and eloquence, that they are not obligatory on the Government of the Town of Montevideo. The Conventions themselves are simply and recisepose as such, but in that case they specifically provide, that the French intervention shall be withdrawn, and, what is more serious still, that the monthly subsidy shall be suspended. Dr. Alsina, and Dr. Varela, as we in adverdently styled him in our last, contends at present with an "air-drawn dagger." All parties allow that the course he recommends is open to the intrusive Government in Montevideo; but the consequences.... are a matter that concerns him and them.

The Spanish corvettes "Luisa Fernanda," and "Mazanedo," the former of 24 guns, Captain Maximiliano Paseo, commander-in-Chief of this station, and the latter of 16 guns, Lieut. Ramon Topete, arrived at Montevideo on the 28th, ult.

It is reported that two British vessels have been lost, one on the English Bank and another on the coast farther down the river, both bound to the Pacific.

"Agente Comercial del Plata."

PUBLIC FUNDS—We again call the attention of our readers to the Statement of the Public Funds given in our first page. Little now remains to be done to consummate their extinction; and relieve the rents of the Province from a considerable annual outlay. It will always be one of those bright passages in our financial annals, on which our Statesmen may look back with unalloyed complacency. The experiment of creating a Public Debt, has been successfully tried in many countries; but the same cannot be affirmed of its counterpart, the process of redemption. It is a daring enterprise, to be hazarded only in extreme cases; and in this instance affords a triumphant voucher of the ability and probity of the Administration.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, July 5, Wind W.N.W., American brig of war Bainbridge, Com. Manning, from Montevideo 30th ult.

Sailed, Spanish polacre Amaltea, 125 tons, Millet, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 2,000 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian schooner Bella Jovita, 122 tons, Acuña, for Buenos, in ballast, despatched by P. Huergo.

Arrived, July 6. Wind S. S. E., Spanish barque Urania, 260 tons, Francisco Maristany, from St. Catherine's 20th June, in ballast, to E. Ochoa and Co.

British barque Advice, 230 tons, J. Gray, from London 23d, April, to Bayley Brothers, with 2 boxes clothing, 1,150 paving stones, 100 grind stones, 63 tons coal, 320 boxes, 4 bales and 10 packages merchandize, 2 boxes paper, 27 do. stationary, 13 do. perfumery, 27 hogsheads and 21 barrels oil, 1 barrel blocks, 9 bottles mercury, 452 barrels ale and porter, 1 carriage, 8 kegs powder, 3 hogsheads sandpaper, 19 barrels ink, 228 bars iron, 6 boxes wine, 3 do. window glass, 108 boxes tin, 11 barrels, 250 kegs and 9 hogsheads paint, 2 boxes and 1 barrel saddlery, 1 do. varnish, 1 box paint brushes, 52 barrels, 800 pieces, 48 packages and 4 boxes hardware 5 barrels, 2 boxes and 1 hogshead drugs, 23 chests and 3 packages tea, 100 boxes and 68 barrels sugar, 100 boxes candles, 90 stoves, 1 box mathematical instruments, 2 boxes buntin, 4 chain cables, 3 anchors, 2 boxes furniture, 3 boxes millinery.

Sailed, French polacre barque Chasseur, 198 tons, A. C. Ventre, for Marseilles, despatched by N. Peuchgaric, with 6950 dry ox and cow hides, 1787 do. salted do., 10,744 horns, 43 pipes and 30 half do. tallow, 3 bales goat skins, 15 do. wool, 5 do. feathers.

Sardinian polacre Abdul Medjd, 186 tons, J. B. Canevaro, for Genoa, despatched by Bartolomé Viale and Co., with 6,810 dry ox and cow hides, 2,524 salted do. do., 4 bales and 57 bags hair, 3 bales wool, 6,993 horns.

Danish brig Dorothea, 250 tons, H. N. Diewitz, for New York, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 12,308 dry ox and cow hides, 2,000 salted do. do., 25 bales hide cuttings, 2 do. calf skins, 95 bales and 13 serrons wool, 7,080 horns, 194 bags cocoa.

French brig Deux Clementines, 200 tons, Falguerette, for Brazil, in ballast, despatched by J. B. Canaid.

No arrivals or sailings, July 7, wind S. S. E., foggy.

Arrived, July 8, Wind E. S. E., foggy, H. B. M., steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, from Martin Garcia.

British barque Leopard, 300 tons, George Shiers, from Liverpool 10th May, to Nathanson, Green and Co., with 122 bales, 24 boxes, and 638 packages merchandize, 96 tons iron, 57 do. coal, 15 casks and 25 packages hardware, 2119 iron pots, 1 box shoes, 38 crates earthenware, 6 bales cottons, 1 crate furniture, 50 kegs nails, 100 boxes tin.

Sailed, July 9, Wind S. E., foggy, at 10 30, a. m. charged to S. W. rain, Swedish brig Scandia, 250 tons, W. Siljero, for Antwerp, despatched by Trousseau and Co., with 13,625 dry ox and cow hides, 3,098 salted do. do., 6,000 horns, 11 bales hair.

Sailed, July 10, Wind S. W., Dutch galliot Plata, 240 tons, J. C. Hemming, for Cowes or Falmouth, for orders, despatched by Bange, Bornefeld and Co., with 10,874 dry ox and cow hides, 429 salted do. do.

H. B. M. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, for Montevideo.

Arrived, July 11, Wind S. S. E., British brigantine Arab, 172 tons, John Gowing, from Bordeaux 26 April, to order, with 630 half pipes and 958 boxes red wine.

Sailed, Spanish brig Descubierta, 170 tons, Jacinto Llenas, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3100 quintals jerked beef, 250 boxes tallow, 100 dry ox and cow hides.

The following omission occured in our number of 21st June—Sailed, June 14, Spanish barque Celestina, 254 tons, Pedro Sensat, for New York, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 15,000 hides, 2500 dry ox and cow hides, 1 525 salted do. do., 1,604 salted horse hides, 23 bales hide cuttings, 150 calf skins, 70 bales wool.

EXCHANGE—JULY 11.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	17½
Patriot doubloons	4 279
Spanish do ..... premium each 2	
Bills on England, per doubloon ..... 5s. à 70 6d. per oz.	
Currency ..... per dol. 3d.	
Do. Montevideo, specie ..... par.	
France, per doubloon ..... 87 à 88 fr. per oz.	
United States, do. ....discount p. c. 8	
Rio Janeiro ..... par	

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 281
The lowest 278
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—70s. 6d. per oz.
The lowest 70s.
Premds for shipping specie p. c. 3-8

EXPORTS—JULY 11.

No transactions of any importance this week, so that the prices quoted in our last may be considered nominal generally—The produce market very dull although no stock on hand—

Market—July 11th 1851—

Partial Sales—300 tercios Paraguay yerba at 8 patacones per arroba, 50 casks Bordeaux wine, [ex-Crimea] at 315 dols. each, 100 bags coffee [ex-San Pio, from Rio Janeiro] at 160 dols. per quintal; 300 rolls Santos tobacco, inferior quality, at 30 dols. per arroba.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The intermediate Meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, July 15th, at seven o'clock.

Wants Situations, a respectable young man and his wife, without encumbrance, the man as Coachman or Groom, the woman as Cook or Housemaid; can be well recommended for character and abilities. Apply at 13, Calle Defensa.
jy. 12.—3p.

A Foreigner who has been some years in this country wishes employment in a commercial house, good references can be given. Address N. N. No. 59 Calle Mayo.
J. 12.—c. o.

To Let. A Quinta with two rooms, a number of fruit trees and land fit for tillage; it is 18 squares distant from the Plaza de la Victoria. No person need apply unless qualified to work it. For further particulars apply at No. 60 Calle Santa Rosa, in front of the College. J. 12.—1p.

Furnished rooms and Board No. 6 Perdiel. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at No. 6 Calle Piedad half a square from the Alameda.
J. 12.—6 p.

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 supplied 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—co.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British barque Orion, 332 tons, A. 1. H. Houston, master, has only room for a few tons of light freight and passengers, her accommodations being superior.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers. je 27.

For London British barque Fortitude, A.I. at Lloyd's, 251 tons, W. Robertson, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and can still take tallow, salted hides and light fright.
je 21. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Liverpool. British brigantine "BALKAN," A. 1. for 13 years, 192 tons. C. T. Sloman, master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers, having superior accommodations for them. jy. 5.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner Ianthe, 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, Grimsditch, 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. Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool. British barque "Advice," 230 tons register, Thomas Grey, commander, A. 1. British built, and now on her second voyage, will load a large portion of her cargo in the i nner roads. jy.12.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner "AGNES," 183 tons, A. 1. W. Nicholl, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations for passengers. are very superior. je.—7.
Consignees Messrs. Treussein 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 he Captain promises liberal treatment to passengers.
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

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 Lumb & Co.

For Antwerp, Bremen brig Louise 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, Deetgen & Hughes.

For Antwerp. Prussian barque LINA, 301 tons, A. 1., Zell, master, has all her cargo engaged and going on board; her 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 aad dry hides. jy. 5.
Consignees Messrs. J Galt Smith & Co.

For Havre. French brig JUMELLES, 176 tons, P. Verron, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, having good accommodations for them. je.21.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

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

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

John Higginbothom,

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 15½, Calle Reconquista.

Wants Employment with an English Gentleman to take care of two or more horses, a man of particular Sober habits, will make himself as useful as possible. Reference unquestionable. A line addressed to N. B. at No. 59 Calle Mayo, will be attended to. jy.12—1p.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, begs leave to inform his customers, that owing to his ill health he is obliged to leave his bussiness 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 all 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.

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

For New York American barque "Baltic" 302 tons, W.C. Deuterbridge, commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and can still take on freight, salted hides, dry hides, and bales She has superior accommodotions for passengers. je.21.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For Boston. American barque "Oceanus" 242 tons, J. J. Bowers Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged and requires still from 150 to 200 bales or equivalent in dry Hides on freight; she can also accommodate a few passengers with comfort.
Consignees Messrs. O. J. Hayes & Co. m.17.

For Southampton. Passengers only, Sardinian Polacre "Carolina," 206 tons, G Simoni, master, will have quick despatch, and has good accommodations for passengers jy. 5.
Consignee J. Avegno, Esq.

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

For Marseilles and Genoa. The very superior new Sardinian brig Antoinette, 280 tons, register, Capt. Opisso, is now loading for the above destinations, and can admit cargo and passengers, having excellent accomodations for the latter. je.—7.
Consiguees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

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. je.21.

For Rio Janeiro. Brazilian polacre Condor, 188 tons, Capt. Costa, has room for 2000 quintals of beef. or its equivalent, her accommodations for passengers are very comfortable. jy.—12.

For Parnaguà. Passengers Only. Belgian barque Independance, 210 tons, Capt. J. C. H. Rickmers is guaranteed to sail on or before the 20th inst. she has superior accomodations for passengers. jy.—12.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

Pour le Havre—Le trés beau Paquebot de la Ligne, le Moliére, de 336 tonneaux, commandé par Monsieur Delamare, est prêt a recevoir charge, et a de la place pour cuirs secs et balles. Ses emmenagemens pour Messieurs les Passagérs, sont trés commodes. je. 21.
Consignataires Messienrs J. Llavallol et fils.

Pour le Havre—Le trés beau et fin voilier trois mats Francais le JOSE, de 206 *tonneaux, son Capitaine Mon. Schmidt,* peut prendre á fret des cuias salés, cuirs secs et balles, et á des bons emmenagemens pour Passagérs. je—21
Consignataire Monsieur Blaise Despouy.

Pour Anvérs—Le tres beau, et fin voilier brick Francais, "CONFIANCE EN DIEU", de 126 tonneaux, son Capitaine Lesperon, a de la place pour 20 a 25 tonneaux de balles á fret, et des bons emmenagemens pour Passagérs. je—21
Consignataires Messieurs Treussein & Co.

Para Cadiz—La hermosa barca Española "PAQUETE DE BUENOS AYRES". de 130 toneladas, su Capitan D. José Romero, admite carga á flete, y está bien dotada para pasageros.
je—21 Consignatarios Sres. Ochoa y Ca

Para Cadiz, Málaga y Barcelona—El bien conocido, de primera clase, bergantin Español Cacique, de 160 toneladas, su Capitan D. B. Austrich, tiene aun lugar para carga á flete, y pasageros, para los que tiene excelentes comodidades.
j 21 Consignatarios los Sres. N. Martinez é hijos.

For Antwerp—The splendid, new, very fast sailing A. I. Swedish brig "Sidon" of 205 tons, Hammersberg, master, will sail very soon, and has still room for about 1000 Dry hides on freight; and first rate acommodations for Passengers. je. 22
Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Dartmouth. Passengers only. The fast ssiling A. 1. schooner "Caroline," of 160 tons, E. D. Clarke, master, has superior acommodations. je. 21
Consignees Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

For Falmouth—Pas engers only. —The fine new, A. I. Barque "Aun" ot 185 tons register, J. Edwards master, has very comfortable accommodations.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

Para la Habana—Pasageros unicamente—El hermoso, y de primera clase y marcha, Bergantin Español "Descubierta," de 170 toneladas, su Capitan Llenas, será despachado brevemente, y tiene comodidades de primer orden para pasageros. je. 21.
Consignatarios los Sres. J Llavallol e hijos

For Boston. The very fine fast sailing first-class Prussian barque "Leopold," of 437 tons, Holtz, master, has nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail in a few days. She can still take on freight a few tons of cargo either in dry hides or bales, and has superior accommodations for passengers. jy. 5.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co

For New York. Passengers only The very fast sailing, and in every respect very superior A. 1. British barque "Santiago," of 255 tons, John H Smith, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will be despatched forthwith. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior.
jy. 5. Consignees Messrs. Plowes, Atkinson & Co.

For Havana. Passengers only. The very superior and fast sailing A. 1. British brig "CRIMEA," of 185 tons, John Bracey. Master is a chartered vessel, and will have good despatch—she has excellent accommodations for passengers.
j5. Consignee J. Parravicini, Esq.

Para la Havana. Pasageros solamente. La muy hermosa, nueva, y de primera marcha, A. I. Barca Española Ana, de 284 toneladas, su Cap. D. Francisco Olivé y Alsina, tiene contratado todo su cargamento, y será despachada con brevedad. Sus comodidades para pasageros son le primer órden.
j5. Consignatarios los Sres. E. Ochoa y Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

☞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 barque "MOLIERE," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen'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 Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, 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 fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela 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.

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.

NOTICE.

A fresh and complete assortment of medicines, articles for the toilet, &c., &c, have been just received at the Apothecary and Druggist's store, Calle San Martin No. 30, known as the GERMAN APOTHECARY's, amongst which may be enumerated rose, lemon, ginger and paregoric lozenges; cachous ditto, to give a sweet smell to the breath; Althea paste, jujubes, tooth powders, of the best qualities in general use and recommended by the most eminent Dentists and Medical men in Europe. All kinds of beast pipes, nurse tubes, nipples, teats, Henry's genuine calcined magnesia, India rubber teething rings, fluid magnesia, marking ink, Dr. Steer's opodildoc, Dalby's carminative, Soda and Seidlitz powders, cold cream, Windsor soap, powder puffs, with the finest rose and violet scented powders; infalible remedies for corns, chilblains and tooth ache, &c., &c, &c.

The undersigned proprietor begs leave to inform the inhabitants of this city, and also those of the interior, that he has placed his establishment on a footing with those of the most extensively supplied pharmacentists in Europe, and is thus enabled to fulfil any orders he may be honoured with.

Prescriptions prepared with the greatest care and dispatch by the undersigned in person at any hour of the day or night.

Joseph W. Romano.
J. 5 —3c.

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 horse power in perfect order.
50 dozens candle moulds of best quality, and a small hydraulic press with the corresponding apparratus having been used in a candle factory.
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.—c.o.

Pour Bordeaux. Le trés beau et fin voilier trois mats Le "Lion" de 359 tonneaux capitaine E. Bonnet, ayant la plus grande partie de son chargement contraté partira dans le courant de ce mois, il peut ancore recevoir quelques cuirs et balles, et offre toutes les commodités necessaires et agreables pour les personnes qui desireraient prendre passage á bord. S'adresser pour plus de renseignements et pour traiter au capitaine á l' Hotel de Paris rue 25 de May, ou aux.
Consignataires Vivar et Billinghurst Rue Sta. Rosa no. 26. j5.—oc.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has he 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.

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

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance, j27.

Deacon & Rosenberg, Stationers, Beg most respectfully to inform their friends, the Merchants and Public of Buenos Ayres, that they have removed from No. 19½ to No. 47½ Calle Santa Rosa, first square from the Plaza de la Victoria, where they have on hand a choice selection of English and German Stationary, Steel Pens of superior quality, Books of every description, Blotting Paper, Copying Paper, white and coloured tissue paper, note paper of various sizes, envellopes, and many other articles of Stationary. Maps of the world, Mercator's projection. jy.12—p.3

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11f. $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 210, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, 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 fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the 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 4th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names.*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destinations*
	NATIONAL.			
May 5	Sch. Esperanza, Estape	A. Mancilla & Co.	122	
June 20	Bg. San Pio, Priario	E. Ochoa & Co.	160	
" 25	Bg. Dos Amigos, Maviolo	Ocampo y Risso	137	Buceo.
" 29	Bgn. Victoria, Grana	B. Delfino	124	
	BRITISH			
April 24	Bk Orion, Houston	J. Best & Brothers	332	London.
May 3	Bg Galetea, Harris	Galt Smith & Co.	161	England.
" 5	Sch. Caroline, Clark	Parlane, Macalister	159	Dartm'th
" 6	Sch. Chandos, Francis	Freyer Brothers	126	Falm'th.
" 10	Bk Santiago, Smith	Plowes, Atkinson	255	N. York.
" 12	Sch. Agnes, Nichols	Treussein & Co.	183	Falm'th.
" 16	Bg. General Belgrano, Patterson	Santamaria & Co.	367	London.
" 28	Sch. Ianthe, Bailey	Parlane, Macalister	189	L pool.
June 3	Bk. Ann, Edwards	Duguid Barton & Co	185	Sal&Eng
" 4	Bgn. Balkan, Sloman	Dickson & Co.	192	L'pool.
" 10	Bk. Martha Shallcross, Coaker	Samuel Hesse	313	L'pool.
" 12	Bk. Fortitude, Robertson	Freyer Brothers	251	London.
" 14	Brig Crimea, Bracy	J.N. Bieber & Co	184	Havana.
" 16	Bg. Dauntless, Hall	John Galt Smith	218	Antwerp
" 18	Bk. Clio, Grouchy	E. Lumb & Co.	216	Falm'th.
" 19	Bk Isabella, Grimsditch	James Carthy	221	L'pool.
	AMERICAN.			
May 8	Bg. Sutton, Lefavour	O. J. Hayes & Co.	200	N. York
" 8	Bk. Oceanus, Bowers	O. J. Hayes & Co.	242	Boston.
June 8	Bk. Baltic, Labh	Zimmermann, & Co.	302	N. York.
" 16	Bk Weybosset, Carter	Zimmermann, & Co	321	Boston.
	FRENCH.			
April 11	Pol. bk. Chasseur, Peuchgaric	Peuchgarie	198	Marseill.
" 11	Bg. Caroline, Bayau	Teisserenc Vallat	138	Cette.
" 10	Bg. Confiance en Dieu, Lesperon	Treussein & Co	126	Antwerp
" 11	Bk. Casimir, Dumanoir	A. Dunoyer & Co	227	Havre.
" 16	Brig Jumelles, Berron	D. Calvo & Son.	179	Havre
June 3	Sp. Lion, Bonnet	Vivar & Billinghurst	359	Bordeau
" 3	Bg. Deux Clementine, Falguerrette	J. B. Canard	200	Brazil.
" 7	Bk. Moliere, Delamare	Llavallol & Sons	336	Brazil.
" 13	Bk. José, Schmidt	Blas Despouy	206	Havre.
	SPANISH			
May 5	Bk. Sufrida, Font	E. Ochoa & Co.	234	Havana.
" 17	Pol. Amaltea, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	125	Havana.
" 17	Bk. Paquete de Buenos Ayres, Romero	E. Ochoa & Co.	130	Cadiz.
" 28	Bg. Descubierta, Llenas	Llavallol & Sons	170	Havana.
June 5	Bk. Joven Mariana, Segui	Manuel Murrieta	253	Havana.
" 8	Pol. Encantandora,	E. Ochoa & Co.	215	Havana
" 8	Bg Cacique, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	160	Barcelon
" 13	Bg. Andaluz,	Zumaran & Co		Sal'o&Sp
" 14	Pol. bk. Ann, Alsina	E. Ochoa & Co.	284	Havana.
July 1	Bk. Dos Amigos, Gorordo	Francisco Berdier	259	
	SARDINIAN.			
April 11	Pol. Carolina, Simoni	José Avegno	206	Falm'th.
" 11	Bg. Giuseppe, Pietranera	José Avegno	216	Genoa.
" 19	Bg. Antonietta, Oppisso	D. Calvo & Sons	281	Gn.&Msl
May 16	Bg. Lariano, Questa	Francischelli & Co.	216	Ga&Mar
" 17	Pol. Abdul Medjid. Canevaro	B. Viale & Co.	186	Genoa.
June 3	Pol. Giuseppina, Demoro	A. Mancilla & Co.	130	Perna'co
" 8	Sch. Catterina, Dodero	Jacinto Caprile	144	Falm'th.
" 10	Bk. Vittoriosa, Vaccaro	J. Caprile	283	Genoa.
" 17	Bg. Sabina, Pesante	A. Mancilla & Co.	136	Brazil.
" 19	Pol. bk. Correbo II, Serra	José Avegno	258	Genoa.
	BRAZILIAN			
May 4	Bg. Venus, Rodriguez	A. F. Ramos	155	Brazil.
" 6	Bgnt. Cabocla, Silva	A. M. Mendoza	122	Rio Jno.
" 28	Pol. Condor Costa	To order	188	Rio Jno.
" 28	Sch. Bella Jovita, Acuña	Antonio A. Pinto	122	Buceo.
June 8	Bgn. Bella Anita, Gandulfo	To order	144	Rio Jno.
" 10	Bk. Fortuna, Gonzaga	J. Marquez Sousa	196	
" 16	Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	J. M. Sousa	395	Brazil.
	PRUSSIAN.			
April 27	Bk. Lina, Zell	A. Mancilla & Co	302	Antwerp
May 7	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	De Lisle Brothers	437	Boston.
	BREMEN.			
May 7	Bg. Louise, Platte	Visser, Deetjen & Co	275	Antwerp
	DUTCH.			
May 6	Galliot Plata, Henning	Bunge, Bornefeld	240	Cont'nt.
	DANISH			
May 8	Bg. Dorothea, Diewitz	Freyer Brothers	250	N. York.
June 6	Bgtn. Cecilia Marie, Thomsen	Treussein & Co	130	Havana
	BELGIAN.			
June 3	Bk. Independence, Rickmers	A. Mancilla & Co.	210	Brazil.
	SWEDISH.			
Mar. 31	Bg. Sidon, Hammasberg	Treussein & Co.	205	Antwerp
April 1	Bg. Scandia, Sijdoro	Treussein & Co.	265	Antwerp
	PORTUGUESE.			
June 6	Bg. Improviso, Avellar	To order	195	Brazil
	RUSSIAN.			
April 10	Bg. Plata, Bearing	Becher, Preuss & Co.	242	Cont'nt.

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.