British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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

(No 1380.) 2 Fs BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Department of War and Marine.

Buenos Ayres, 24th March, 1853.

It being requisite to fill the office of Commandant General of Marine and Captain of the Port, which remained vacant by the resignation of General Don Matias Zapiola, the Government has accorded and decrees:—

Art. 1st—Colonel Don Manuel Escalada is named Commandant General of Marine and Captain of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

2d—Citizen Don Manuel Linch, who has discharged said duty provisionally, and by a special commission, will transfer the same to the Chief elect, with the understanding that the Government recognises the services he has rendered to the Country, and accords him its gratitude.

2nd.—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published, and given to the Official Register.

PINTO.

JOSE MARIA PAZ.

The Colonel Undersigned—

Buenos Ayres, March 25th, 1853.

To the Minister and Secretary of State in the Department of War and Marine, Brigadier General Don José Maria Paz.

I have had the honor of receiving the note of yesterdays's date, by which Your Honour was pleased to communicate to me the Superior Decree, by which I have been named Commandant General of Marine, and Captain of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

A man foreign to all aspirations, I have no difficulty, Mr. Minister, in speaking with the requisite sincerity. I yesterday manifested to Your Honour verbally, that I was far from possessing, and had not even a motive for possessing the qualifications requisite for the discharge of the post which is assigned me. I now confirm in writing that manifestation, and I trust it will not be ascribed to an affected humility, for affectation never entered into my character.

Nevertheless Your Honour having manifested to me, that the Most Excellent Government decidedly wished me to occupy that post, it has now become my duty to accept it. I accept it in the hope that I shall have to remain in it only whilst the present situation lasts; but, on doing so, I regret to say, I can only offer to my Country a resolute loyalty, and the best desire to effect what may be in the sphere of my ability.

It only remains for me to express my profound gratitude to the Superior Government, for this proof of its confidence, and also to the Minister, for the honourable expressions wherewith he favours me in his note.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

MANUEL DE ESCALADA.

The 1st Vice President of the Hon. Chamber of Representatives—

Buenos Ayres, March 23d, 1853.

To the Executive Power of the Province—

The 1st Vice President has the honor of transcribing to Y. E. the law sanctioned on this date.

"The Hon. Chamber of Representatives in exercise of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has sanctioned with the validity and force of law the following:—

Art. 1st—The Mint shall emit to circulation four millions of current dollars, which it will deliver to the Government in the present month, with destination to the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the war, the latter opportunely to give account of its inversion.

Art. 2d—Let it be communicated to the Executive Power."

God preserve Y. E. many years.

MARCELO GAMBOA.

Juan Pico, Secretary.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Buenos Ayres, March 21st, 1853.

Sir,

You will greatly oblige me by giving insertion to the enclosed; which, besides my personal vindication, involves a point of Consular jurisdiction, that nearly concerns all British residents.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES M. NOBLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having suffered an arrest and short confinement, at the instigation or by the order of Martin Tupper Hood, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in this City; and Mr. Hood now declining either to prosecute, or afford me any satisfaction or redress, I feel bound in justice to myself and my friends, to make the following statement of facts; any one of which I defy Mr. Hood to challenge or disprove.

I had been on terms of the greatest intimacy with the late Charles Smith, who had the misfortune of being casually wounded by a gun shot, that passed through both his thighs, shortly after the commencement of the present siege. Smith had often told me that he knew nothing of his family, or the existence of any relative in the world; and accordingly I was not surprised to learn that, a few days before his death, he had declared Miss Brown his sole heir, and in par icular transferred to her, in presence of witnesses, a bill for $5000, accepted by Mr. William Petty, as the balance of a small coast ng craft, he had purchased from deceased a few months before.

This bill, fairly come by, I am fully persuaded, Miss Brown placed in my hands, in order that I migt recover the amount on her behalf, when it fell due.

On Smith's death Mr. James Invirarity called on me to assist him in making the necessary preparations for the funeral. This I did the more readily perhaps in that I happened to have in my possession $1500 belonging to the deceased; balance of a larger sum he had some time before left in my hands, and for which he held no receipt, and about which Mr. Invirarity knew nothing, till I voluntarily, and as a matter of course, acquainted him of the fact. It was on my first visit to the house, on the occasion of these funeral arrangements, that Miss Brown put into my hands the bill above alluded to.

On the day of the funeral, and after some of the friends who attended it had returned to Mr. Brown's, Mr. Hood presented himself; called out Mrs. Brown to the court yard, and, as I afterwards learned, made some inquiries as to the property left by the deceased, and, I believe, gave some orders as to the manner of proceeding with respect to it. To myself individually he said nothing, and for reasons which will hereafter appear. As Smith had transferred the bill to Miss Brown during his life time, I considered, and still do consider it her *bona fide* property; and accordingly retained it on her behalf.

On the 15th February, Mr. Petty called on me, and offered to discount or rather cash the bill; stating however that he had given the deceased $900 to account of the amount, for which he could produce vouchers that would satisfy myself, Miss Brown, Mr. Hood or any one else. Having perfect confidence in Mr. Petty's honor, I received the balance, and took Petty's receipt for the $900, on condition the requisite vouchers should be exhibited, if required.

Immediately after Petty's departure, I began to doubt whether I had not done wrong in parting with the bill, without receiving the full specified amount; and to solve my doubts determined to apply for advice and counsel to Her Majesty's Consul.

On presenting myself at the Consulate, certainly within half an hour after receiving the money from Petty, the first and only question asked was whether I had still the bill; to which I replied, that I had brought, what was better, its proceeds: on which Mr. Hood wrought himself into a towering passion, called me a liar, a robber, or opprobious terms to that effect, ordering me to quit the premises, with a threat that I should suffer for what I had done. The same evening two Police Officers called at my store, and made me prisoner, on a charge preferred against me by Her Majesty's Consul.

On the following morning some friends kindly interested themselves in my case. Sr. Peña, then Chief of Police, who seemed to have some misgivings as ot the propriety or legality of my detention, received them with the utmost civility, and immediately cited Mr. Hood to compear at his despatch, to state the charge on which I had been committed. Mr. Hood replied that he would attend at noon; but not having made his appearance at 3 p.m., Sr. Peña told me that he would not detain me longer, provided I could give security that I would present myself when called upon so to do. This point was speedily arranged, and I returned to my home in the novel and not quite agreeable capacity of a "prisoner at large."

After a lapse of 14 days, during which Mr. Hood maintained a sepulchral silence, both as regarded my individual case, and the affairs of the late Charles Smith, I addressed to him the following note:—

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 28th, 1853.

Sir—

As I do not choose to remain in my present anomalous situation of *a prisoner at large*, I must request you will deign to inform me, at your earliest possible convenience, of the solution you purpose to give to a situation created by your Official precipitancy; it being understood that I am ready, willing and anxious to give you every information in my power respecting the affairs of the late Charles Smith, and to transfer to you certain funds belonging to his Estate, that happen to be in my possession—

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

JAMES M. NOBLE.

Martin Tupper Hood, Esq.,
H. B. M's. Consul,
Buenos Ayres.

After another delay of two weeks, without any answer to the preceding, I again addressed to him the following:—

Buenos Ayres, March 14th, 1853.

Sir—

I beg leave to remind you, that I have received no answer of any kind to my note of the 28th February. I need hardly repeat that things cannot remain in their present state; with a public slur on my credit and reputation, and indebted for my personal liberty to the kindness of private friends. I therefore once more request your immediate attention to this matter; otherwise I must have recourse to other means for my vindication and redress.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M. NOBLE.

Martin Tupper Hood, Esq.,
H. B. Majesty's Consul,
Buenos Ayres.

By the person who took my second to the Consulate, Mr. Hood returned the following reply, which bears date the 1st March, but if written on that date, it had remained in Mr. Hood's own possession till the 14th—

"Mr. Hood has received a letter from James Noble dated yesterday.

"There has been no official precipitancy in the conduct of Mr. Hood, but on the contrary, excessive forbearance towards James Noble, whose conduct at this office on the 15th ult. and on a former occasion has been very insolent.

"Contrary to Mr. Hood's orders, communicated to a number of persons among whom James Noble was present, on the 10th December last he took possession of and administered to the intestate Estate of Charles Smith.

"This illegal assumption of authority bore the appearance of a fraud being committed, and Mr. Hood had then no other alternative but to communicate the fact to the authorities of the Country in order that they might protect the property of the deceased and punish the offence if any had been committed.

"The situation of James Noble, anomalous or whatever else he may call it, has been produced by his own misconduct, and to it he must submit whether he chooses or not.

"Mr. Hood can give no solution whatever to this case,—this belongs exclusively to the authorities, who have acted with much more leniency than the subject demanded, and Mr. Hood does not now consider it his duty to interfere with their decisions in the present case.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, March 1st, 1853.
James Noble, Grocer."

Of the style and spirit of this official note I say nothing; but it is necessary to explain the charge in the concluding clause of the 2d paragraph;—"James Noble whose conduct at this office, on the 15th ult., and on *a former occasion* has been very insolent."

The "former occasion" alluded to, was that of my marriage, and my "insolence" then consisted in refusing to pay Mr. Hood a charge of $340 dollars for a licence! It is true that after some higgling Mr. Hood came down to $250; but I thought $150, equivalent to about £2 sterling, at the then rate of exchange, an ample remuneration for the service, and rather more than he was entitled to charge by any rules or regulations he could produce. In consequence of this "insolence" my name and that of my wife were posted up for many months in the British Consulate; and Mr. Hood it appears, has carefully treasured up the incident in his memory, and now cooly adduces it as a motive for his conduct towards me.

I offer no comment on this scandalous transaction; but, in conclusion I must ask two simple questions, which nearly concern a large number of persons in this City:—Are Foreign Consuls authorized to order the imprisonment of their fellow-countrymen, being any thing above the grade of an indented seaman? Are the local Authorities justified in giving effect to such orders?

The discussion on these points I leave to others better qualified for the task, and equally interested in the decision. My object is to show my friends and the public at large, that I have done nothing of which to be ashamed; that I court inquiry and publicity; whilst I respectfully protest against arrest and imprisonment, in such cases as the present, without a legal trial and formal sentence, from some competent Authority. In adopting this course I ask nothing from the "excessive forbearance," and expect nothing from the personal courtesy of Consul Hood.

Buenos Ayres, March 21st, 1853.

JAMES M. NOBLE.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

The stagnation of the past month can hardly be exceeded; a sort of negative consolation for those who have the philosophy to accept and appropriate it. The transactions of the wholesale market, besides a very limited demand for local consumption, were confined to a few unimportant remittances for the Paraguay market. The demand for the littoral and interior Provinces, that gave a character of comparative buoyancy to the month of February, was completely checked; first by the hopes of peace, and latterly by the fear of war: so true is it that extremes meet; the most opposite causes, in this instance, conspiring to produce the same effect. In ordinary times, easter week is a season of display and finery, especially among the fair sex, that gives a lively impulse to various departments of business; but in this instance, to their honor be it recorded, every thing was conducted with a commendable frugality and simplicity; the sentiments of patriotism and religion enhancing and ennobling each other.

It was also expected at one time, that the suspension of hostilities might have afforded a considerable outlet for the pressing necessities of the country districts; but the stringent interpretation of its articles, and the outrages committed by the besiegers in the neutral camp, rendered all these hopes illusory. Their scanty supplies hitherto have been chiefly by contraband; and their means of consumption sadly limited, by the untoward derangement of all their industrial pursuits. The privations of the last four months are a direct tax on import commerce, a loss never to be retrieved; besides the certainty of a seriously impaired ability for an indefinite period.

In these circumstances, and with the heavy arrivals of March, and, we may add, the alarming announcement of forth-coming cargoes, it is impossible that prices can rally. The supply of manufactured goods on hand is already enormous. Besides our Custom house stores, long ago filled to overflowing, there may be in this City alone, 100 private deposit stores. Montevideo, we presume, is pretty much in the same predicament; not to mention the stocks accumulated at the Rosario, and other points of the Paraná and the Uruguay.

In the face of these facts, which no impartial observer can doubt or question, and which we consider it our duty publicly and solemnly to proclaim, it is a voluntary suicide on the part of foreign importers thus to force promiscuous cargoes into the Plate. It is to aggravate the past and forestall the future, at the expense of the present; to add new combustibles to a conflagration that has already attained formidable proportions. There is nothing in our present situation, or immediate prospects, to justify this reckless speculation; that must derange all interests, and ultimately recoil with unmitigated severity on those most interested in preventing the catastrophe.

As an ameliorating circumstance, it is proper here to note, that March has done something towards diminishing the still formidable amount of outstandings. This gratifying result was partly owing to the limited movement of Easter Week, which told on the tills of retail dealers; and partly to the means of communicating with their customers in the Country districts, in consequence of the suspension of hostilities, which enabled wholesale dealers in Town to recover so nething to account. The fact alluded to g eatly redounds in two acceptations to the credit of all parties concerned. We hail this

commercial integrity, as a hopeful element, that must eventually react on our political destinies.

In articles of daily consumption, the wholesale market continues abundantly supplied; prices in currency merely varying with the fluctuations of our paper money. In this department, thanks to the vigilant supervision of the Police Department, there has been less of speculation, than might have been expected in the circumstances. After showing, on more than one occasion, that she is not to be coerced by a blockade of her port, Buenos Ayres has now learned, from practical experience, that she cannot be very soon or easily starved into submission by a siege. Many people thought otherwise; and the discovery is of more importance than may at first sight appear. It must operate for the future as a salutary check to the revolutionary maniá, which has hitherto been listened to and embraced too readily, in our rural districts, from a mistaken idea that the Capital could only resist for a very few days.

EXPORTS—In the anomalous situation of the Province, for the last four months, it has been impossible to collect reliable data, to form a satisfactory report, as to the situation and prospects of this important department. Despite the activity of contraband, all along the coast, we imagine that a considerable supply of hides and other produce must have accumulated in the hands of the besiegers, from the impossibility of finding means of transport and embarkation. In the event of a settlement, large supplies might be expecfor some months; but probably of inferior quality, from the irregular way in which it has beee gotten up, and the inadequate means of storeage and preservation, within reach of the intrusive speculators; and should the contest unfortunately be prolonged, the state in which it may reach the foreign market, becomes still more doubtful. Taking the most favourable view of the case, we must calculate on a deplorable waste and loss; to the serious prejudice and derangement of our great Saladero establishments, the most important and interesting in the Country.

Of the wool market it may be affirmed generally, that the clip, which was abundant and of superior quality, has fully sustained last year's high prices. We calculate that at least one-third of the amount has not yet been got in, owing to the state of the rural districts; and that the quantity actually shipped and despatched, will barely reach one half: when and how the remainder is to be disposed of, it is impossible for us to say. Besides the direct loss to the growers, of a stagnant and unproductive capital; few of them have the means of storing it with safety and convenience for any length of time. This untoward damper to our now favourite speculation, is much to be regretted. As an off-set to the diggings of California and Australia, and a seasonable notice to intending emigrants, we record the gratifying fact, that the value of sheep stock here, has advanced full 400 per Cent during the last four years; in defiance of all the political vicissitudes through which we have passed: showing that there are yet day-light and above-ground speculations worthy of attention. In ten years more of peace, tranquillity and security, what may it not become? —But an all-gracious Providence has wisely shrouded futurity from mortal eyes; else the sheep-breeding and wool-growing speculation would run the risk, like many others, of being overdone by the ardor of competition.

We still suppress our statistical tables and prices current; it being impracticable, in the present state of things, to fix a fair and reliable average. He that robs an ox, for example, can afford to sell the hide cheaper than the honest dealer, who pays a fair price for the live animal; and must in general make a handsome reduction, to cover the risks of detection and embarkation; not to speak of the odium associated with the infamous traffic. In short we are pretty much in the state of the good old times, when there was no King in Israel, and every man did that which seemed good in his own eyes.

POLITICAL ASPECT—It would be a long and difficult task to enumerate the ever changing aspects of the past month. In the official documents, recorded in our successive numbers, may be traced the fallacious hopes of peace, rudely dashed from our parched lips, at the moment least expected, and by the hand of him who had proposed and initiated the negotiations; consequently the very last quarter from which so unkind a blow could have been anticipated. Bearing in mind that the Commissioners came invested with full powers; that they brought specific instructions, as to the ends to be attained, and and the means for their attainment; that one of these Commissioners was the President of what General Urquiza recognises and invokes as the National Congress, and that another was his Minister of Foreign Relations; that they had been met by the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres in the most frank and conciliatory spirit, and that every thing had been arranged to the entire satisfaction of the respective Commissions, the *veto* of General Urquiza places the question in a new light; that leaves much room to doubt of the sincerity of his professions, and the sanity of his intentions.

His conduct during the negotiations, and consequent suspension of hostilities, is still more flagrant and indefensible. Instead of maintaining the stipulated *statu quo*, we see every exertion made in the sense of a premeditated rupture, and the sanctity of the armistice violated by an armed invasion of the Province. Nay, to add insult to injury, the announcement of his non-ratification of

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 28th Feb. to 31st March, 1853.

	Great Britain.	France.	Germany	Italy.	Spain.	Havana.	United States.	Brazil.	Pacific.	Total of Feb.	Total of Jan.	Grand Total.
Number of vessels	11	6	7	5	1	8	4	2	....	44	62	106
Tonnage	2,435	1400	1457	1111	246	1582	1,398	525	....	10154	13147	23301
ARTICLES.												
Beef, jerked, quintals	....	....	....	....	....	23,976	....	6350	....	30326	57959	88285
» preserved hogsheads	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
» » tins	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Bones	84,700	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84700	234600	319300
Do. tons	33	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150	497½	647½
Feathers, bales	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	28	42
Do. arrobas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Hair, bales	141	12	11	5	....	....	89	....	....	258	423	681
Do. seroons	139	40	....	81	....	....	76	....	....	336	550	886
Do. arrobas	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	87	487
Hide cuttings, bales	10	31	....	13	21	....	....	....	....	75	259	334
» » quintals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Hides, ox & cow, salted	18,448	2,970	27807	7,935	....	....	4730	....	....	36863	69070	105933
Do. do. dry	4,212	1,523	48379	31,545	12100	85	32741	180	....	130765	120563	156328
Do horse do.	3,244	....	....	....	1606	140	....	....	....	4990	1691	6681
» do. salted	6,109	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6152	15704	21856
Horns, ox and cow	104,796	25,800	7000	31168	8962	....	46470	....	....	224196	164085	388281
Skins calf, bales	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52	52
» » dozens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Do. deer, bales	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10
» » dozens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	24
Do. goat, bales	7	10	....	....	....	....	27	....	....	44	....	44
» » dozens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	38
Do. nutria, bales	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Do. do. dozens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	666	666
Do. sheep bales	44	345	....	11	....	....	128	....	....	528	40	568
» » dozens	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	8	11
Do. slunk calf, bales	....	....	....	29	....	....	....	....	....	29	111	140
Do. do. dozens	4¾	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4¾	....	4¾
Tallow, pipes	1,433	926	42	106½	....	....	86	....	....	1893½	3444½	5337½
Do. boxes	263	....	38	201	....	....	....	....	....	502	416	918
Do. seroons	107	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	107	....	107
Wool, bales	1,570	816	839	117	....	....	991	....	....	4333	3276	7609
Do. seroons	143	4	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	168	187	355
Do. arrobas	2,227	....	....	....	....	....	32	....	....	2259	2196	4455

the Treaty, and march to join the provincial rebellion, is accompanied by the modest request, that the Capital should still maintain the suspension of hostilities, that is, allow him to effect his movements, and concert his measures of aggression, without molestation!

We are aware that such charges must appear fabulous at a distance; but we refer to the public documents in which they are consigned: and were other proofs wanted, of sinister intentions and punic faith, we have them in every column and syllable of the "Federal Argentino," published under the eye of the Provisional Director, and no doubt the faithful echo of his sentiments and policy. It is needless to mince the matter. General Urquiza is now the acknowledged head of the rebellion, and will never propose negotiations, except to gain time, or for some sinister motive; nor respect and ratify what may be stipulated in his name, unless compelled to do so by the extremity of his situation.

On the other hand, the Government has taken its stand, in the note of the 23d March; a document cordially responded to by public opinion, and from which it cannot deviate with either safety or honor. We can therefore see no alternative but the prosecution of the civil war; and the next question that presents itself is, what direction may that probably take? Will Urquiza venture an assault on the Capital, or content himself with carrying out the programme of Lagos, by waging war to the knife against the inoffensive oxen?—In either case, and especially the last, which appears to us the more probable, we can foresee only a gloomy prospect for commercial interests, and that for an indefinite period, be the immediate results of the contest what they may. If the Treaty of the 9th March be set aside, and General Urquiza openly espouse the cause of the rebellion, farewell, a long farewell to all our fondly cherished hopes of National Organization, of peace, progress, commerce, and the dearest rights and interests of humanity.

BUENOS AYRES.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENT—On the afternoon of Saturday last, the "Locust" and "Flambart" arrived at this port from the interior Rivers, conveying Sir Charles Hotham, Chevalier St. Georges and the Honorable Mr. Pendleton; bringing with them respectively, it is said, a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the Republic of Paraguay, thereby solemnly recognising its national independence. As to the contents of these documents nothing has transpired. They are probably of a uniform tenor, and cast in the common reciprocity mould of such South-American documents. It is to be hoped that our grand children, or great grand children, may reap the full benefits of their diplomatic prevision. In the mean time, having secured these prospectively remote interests, we trust they will concentrate their attention on the immediate concerns of the now Urquiza rebellion; else they may expose themselves, in a sense, to the charge preferred against Marcus Antoninus, that "while he employed himself in philosophical speculations, and contemplated the prosperity of the Universe, he neglected that of the Roman Empire."

Since the recantation of San Nicolas we have been in open dissidence with the march of Foreign diplomacy in the River Plate. The declaration of Urquiza, leaving the Province of Buenos Ayres to its own fate and resources, and confining his Directorship to the thirteen remaining Provinces, presented then an opportunity of conciliating all interests; by understanding with him officially as to the Foreign Relations of said thirteen Provinces, and *Officiously* with the Government of this Province, as to what concerned it. Taking into consideration that nearly all the existing foreign interests are centred in the Province of Buenos Ayres, this was a course of self evident expediency, and might have saved a world of painful sacrifices, and unseemly and formidable complications. It might have been done without any derogation to their official dignity; without a semblance of disrespect to General Urquiza, and with the happiest effect to the cause of peace, and the important interests they are here to represent and protect. Since then their official punctilio has tended directly to foster the pretensions of the Provisional Director; placing him, and themselves, and the interests of their fellow countrymen in a deplorably false position.

But the Treaty of the 9th March has recognised and established the same principle; and taking it now as the starting point of a new policy, they may in part retrieve a past error, and save something from the total wreck that menaces all foreign interests. The circumstances in which we are placed, is a sufficient apology for the liberty we have taken in throwing out this suggestion; and we reserve the right of returning to the subject, should need require.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL URQUIZA—This memorable event took place on the 25th ult., and as it is only fair that Lagos should pronounce the Panegyric of his Patron Saint we give the following document at length:—

"¡Viva la Confederacion Argentina!

The Commandant-in-Chief of the Federal Army.

San José de Flores, March 25, 1853.

GENERAL ORDER.

The reestablishment of a general Peace throughout all the territory of the Republic, has rendered necessary the presence of H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation in the camp of the Federal Army: he comes to continue the honourable mission of Union, Peace and Constitution, which the Communities confided to him by the Compact of the 31st May 1852: a task H. E. accepted with honor, and would already have accomplished, if unfortunate obstacles and paltry party interests had not intervened to interrupt his labours.

We have therefore the First Magistrate of the Republic amongst us: the first National Authority that has heartily and sincerely undertaken honourably to fix the destinies of the Country, in the shade of justice and law.

We were the first in the Province of Buenos Ayres to lend our recognition to his authority, because without it the Confederation would have returned to chaos and anarchy.

If on taking this step, we did so from a consciousness of propriety and duty, having now at our head, as the defenders of the liberty of our Country, and of the National Law, which a factious minority aspires to overthrow, the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Argentine Confederation, H. E. Brigadier Don Justo J. de Urquiza, we are bound to yield him obedience and respect, in order to attain the double object of Peace and National Organization, which we aimed at in said glorious step.

The Chiefs of Divisions of the Federal Army will cause the present order to be read in the corps under their command for its due observance.

HILARIO LAGOS—"

With all its fantastic bombast, this model abdication defines in exact terms, the new position of General Urquiza, and the true character of the rebellion. As the recognised head of the "Federal Army", his mediatorial mission has ceased forever; and he must now either dictate as a conqueror to the Legal Government, or sue as a suppliant. All the objections to negotiating with Lagos, apply in a still higher degree to his successor. The one was a traitor and rebel, the other is now both, and a foreign invader to boot, with the rejected treaty of the 9th March, as the eloquent voucher of a hollow and heartless insincerity.

The new propositions we have neither seen nor heard; but, from all accounts, they are a faithful reflex of the note of the 19th; an invocation of the obsolete Compact of San Nicolas, Urquiza's stalking-horse for every enterprise, and the decoy of a new negotiation, to gain time, and mature his plans of domination and vengeance.

To carry out this programme, the unhappy *gauchos*, who lent themselves with a criminal facility to the cause of Lagos, are now being authoritatively cited by his successor, to present themselves *under the penalty of death!* and as a premonition that said threats are not to be trifled with, it appears that an Officer and five men were shot at Head Quarters on Tuesday last; some say for insubordination, others for disregard of the *menm et tuum* of social life; if for the latter, it must have excited a strong sympathy in the mind of Lagos and his worthy compeers—Are the scenes of Palermo to be re-enacted at San José de Flores?

In relation with these citations, the conduct of the men of the Ensenada district deserves honorable mention. They too were cited, and presented themselves to the Justice of Peace. They requested to be informed of their destination; and received as answer that they were cited by order of Olmos. "If for service to the South, we are ready; if to go against the City of Buenos Ayres, we will not move"; and, with this magnanimous reply, returned to their homes. It is a sample of what Urquiza has yet to expect on a larger scale. A greater than he Rosas, was abandoned on the field of Caseros; and the fate of Aquino may teach some of his subaltern Chiefs a useful lesson. The daily desertions that take place are a sure indication of the under current, that cannot be stemmed by brutal severity. But we are sick of speculating on the sanguinary drama; and, as an interlude, give the following notice, of a more welcome description, that has oftener than once been postponed, to matters of less intrinsic interest.

"COME, BRIGHT IMPROVEMENT! on the car of Time,
And rule the spacious world from clime to clime;
Thy handmaid arts shall every wild explore,
Trace every wave, and culture every shore"—

The heaven-inspired aspiration, or prophetic prediction of Freedom's noblest bard, hastens on to its consummation. From age to age, and from year to year, the empire of "truth, mercy and freedom," goes on expanding and diffusing itself; not as in former times by the sword of conquest, but the silent yet omnipotent and irresistible influences of the "hand maid arts" of civilization,—peace, intercourse, commerce. It is only about forty years since the first rude attempts were made at propelling vessels by steam, on the stagnant waters of an inland canal, and the sluggish stream of the Clyde; now it careers in proud triumph round the world, in haughty defiance of wind and tide. For all business and social purposes, New York is now as near to London as Dublin was at the date of the experiments alluded to. The same agent, in alliance with chemistry and the mechanical arts, has changed the whole aspect of industrial enterprise, from the labours of agriculture to the minutest details of manufacturing ingenuity; not to speak of the velocity imparted to social intercourse by the railroad; a velocity our grandfathers would have regarded as utopian, and unattainable by mortals.

With these rich material trophies the XIXth century might have rested content; but the miracle of miracles yet remained. Man had long been familiar with the fact of the inconceivably rapid transmission of the electric spark from body to body; and the daring thought that occurred to one more keenly observant and profoundly reflective than the rest, was—*might not human thought be harnessed to this spark, and transmitted with the same comparative instantaneity from mind to mind?*—Common minds stand aghast at the bare enunciation of the problem; but it has been practically solved, by the construction of the Electric Telegraph; that has already brought the most distant points of Great Britain into immediate contact,—nay, dives under the ocean, and unites London with Paris; and may successively embrace every capital in Europe and Asia, in Africa and America. The practicability of this is

established beyond all question or doubt, and what remains is a mere calculation of time, labour and expense.

Our attention has been directed to this subject, by observing in the Montevidean papers a draft of law, submitted to the Hon. Chamber of Representatives, conferring on Dr. Don Miguel Valencia of this City, an exclusive privilege for ten years, for the erection of an Electric Magnetic Telegraph from this Capital to the aforementioned, *via* Colonia: upon the condition that the works are to be commenced within two years from the date of the sanction of said law.

Although we do not recollect having seen any public announcement to the effect, it is probable that Dr. Valencia has obtained, or doubtless will obtain a similar concession from this Government; in which case, hands to the work; for it is evidently one of those measures in which both Republics are deeply interested. It is a noble and spirited enterprise, and we trust the projector and his associates will be rewarded by a golden harvest.

We do not pretend to any theoretic knowledge, or practical experience in the matter; but, looking at the map, we doubt whether Colonia would be the most eligible or advantageous route. Starting from Buenos Ayres, might it not embrace San Nicolas, Rosario and Santa Fè, and crossing the Paranà at that comparatively narrow point, take in the Capital of Entre Rios, and descend the east *coast* of the Paraná and the Plate, touching at Gualeguaychú, Higueritas, Colonia, &c., &c.?—All these points are destined, at no distant day, to stand prominent in the map of South America; and the Electric Telegraph would effectually hasten a consummation so devoutly to be wished. The difference of distance between the proposed *termini*, would not amount to a difference in time of half a second; and the expense of a cable to cross the Plate, direct from Buenos Ayres to Colonia, a distance of thirty miles, would in part compensate the longer route by land—We submit these considerations in the most friendly spirit, heartily wishing success to an enterprise that reflects equal honor on its spirited projector, and the enlightened Governments that countenance, sanction and patronise these rich and fruitful germs of progress and civilization, that must eventually confer inappreciable benefits on this section of the Continent; now two in name, but indissolubly one in origin, in interest, and in destiny.

REPORTED MUTINY AND MURDER.—We have just heard, and fear it is likely to prove correct, that a mutiny took place on board the British vessel "Reindeer," on her homeward passage, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Cape Horn, in which the Captain, *Mate*, Cook and two passengers were murdered; and that the mutineers have subsequently landed at or near the Salado in this Province, and fled into the interior. We have as yet no dates, nor further details than those mentioned.

LATEST HOUR—Reports are rife as to a change of Government in Montevideo; but we cannot find any good or plausible foundation for them, farther than the general excitement that has evidently been on the increase in that quarter for some time back—As to the force brought by Urquiza, it appears to be an omne-gatherum of some 700 men, 14 of the gentle sex, and his dog "Purvis"—It is probable the Government may have replied to his last note, that it will not even name a Commission, unless he first state in writing what it is he wants—The Editorial of the Progreso is as warlike this morning as the most warlike can desire.

Miscellaneous.

COST OF LIVING—HIGH PRICE OF PRODUCE.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier.

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of this morning, headed "Cost of Living." We hear daily complaints made about the high prices of the necessaries of life. As yet I have seen no *satisfactory* reason assigned. The Albany Journal says:—

"There is more butter and cheese taken down the river just now than was ever before known. The prevailing question is how can such large quantities of those articles arrive in New York and still the high prices be maintained?"

The New York Express answers:—

"The question can be very easily answered, and it has been answered often in the newspapers of late. The speculators and "middlemen" buy cheap at first cost, and then to make enormous profits, or to pay for heavy city rents, the price to the consumer is raised in proportion."

To my mind this is but a slight cause. The answer is unsatisfactory. I think the profits to the "middlemen" are no greater now than they have ever been. One can easily satisfy himself of this fact by going in to the interior or write and enquire the prices of all the necessaries of life.

He will find that on the average he can buy cheaper in the larger cities—freight deducted—than he possibly can in the interior; especially is it so at retail.

What then is the cause of butter, lard, cheese, pork, beef, flour, &c., bearing such high prices?

I will give my reason, and if it shall enable the farmer to make more money and raise corresponding crops to meet the demand, or to open the eyes of our people to the great changes going on with us, I shall be gratified.

When the large deposits of gold, throughout California, were first made manifest, newspapers and magazines were filled with speculations about the effect they would have in the mercantile world. All sorts of theories were advanced and commented on. Strong doubts were held by learned men that any large yield of gold, such as would effect trade, could continue.

Gold has not only been found to be inexhaustible in California, but, in the meantime, Australia has risen up as a competitor, and bids fair, from all accounts, to match California, if not surpass her in quantity and quality of the precious metal. By this we see an entire change has been going on, and will continue to go on in the prices of every species of merchandise, so long as the circulating medium is gathered in such abundance and retains its standard value as at present. The reasons are obvious.

Within the short space of four years, there have gaadually gone out from amongst us nearly, or quite, four hundred thousand working people, and most of them *producers*. This large number has become *consumers*—large consumers, for I will hazard the assertion that one man in California will consume and waste more on the average than would supply two on the Atlantic. Admitting this fact—which, I think, no one will deny who knows the habits of men when surrounded by gold—receiving for their daily labor alone five and six times as much as they ever before received, then change this large number of *producers* into *consumers*, and you have a fact, which is startling at first sight. Here you have a change from producers to consumers which is a double change,—and each of these consuming and wasting two to one, making an increase of consumers to the amount of more than one-tenth part of the whole population of these United States.

Again, let us look at Australia, and witness what she is beginning to demand from us in the shape of produce. The same fact is going on with her and England. England's *producers* are going out from her, and she in turn will have to supply and be supplied.

It would be interesting, as well as valuable, to gather up statistics of the shipments already made to these places—and had I leisure, I would do so; but I should much like to see them gathered together in form, and placed side by side with the immense imports of gold. Then it would be plain to see *why* the necessaries of life are so much higher with *us* than formerly.

If these brief and hasty remarks shall induce any one to gather full statistics of produce sent forward to California and Australia, the past year—bearing in mind that, as many or more vessels have gone from Europe as from this side of the Atlantic—the account would be full of interest.

Boston, December 9. C. A. B.

Our intelligent correspondent speaks well, for he understands the subject upon which he writes. All prices which belong to the means of living, or which are attached to them, have risen immensely, and the rise in price of these commodities may not be above what it should be, when the influx of gold is so great that the circulating medium is enlarged beyond former precedent. All *consumers*, however, do not participate in the advantages which dealers obtain through the plentifulness of money.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE BRIG LILY AT THE ISLE OF MAN—The dreadful calamity, which in a moment deprived 29 men of life, and left 20 widows and nearly 70 fatherless children, continues to enlist the sympathy of the public not only in the Isle of Man, but on this side of the water. It is now believed that the accident was occasioned by spontaneous combustion. Mr. James Kelly, the only survivor, states that when Mr. Lace and his men went on board before daylight on Tuesday morning, there was a strong, dirty smell on board, though, for the want of daylight, no smoke was seen. That as day dawned upon the wreck, say at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the smoke was distinctly seen as coming from the hold. The men on board had cleared the cabin of goods, and deposited them on Kitterland; but on noticing the smoke, or thick mist, as Kelly himself called it, they grew fearful of their safety, and were for quitting the vessel. An unfortunate resolution to the contrary prevailed, uamely, to extinguish the fire in the hold by cutting through the deck and pouring down water. Kelly had been on board, and, with others, was engaged in conveying goods from the vessel to the islet. He was returning from the green plat of the same to the vessel, while some of the men on board were enlarging the aperture through the deck to admit water. In a moment he saw a flash of fire from the deck, and the head of a companion flying in the air. He was hurled from his position 30 feet. When consciousness was partially restored, he thought himself washing his face, but found he was doing so with his own blood, which was gushing from his wounded cheek. He declares that no fire or pipes were taken on board by the mariners of Port St. Mary, and he is positive that a fire in which they had no concern caused the explosion.

BIRTH.

On the 30th ult., the lady of George S. Macome, Esq., of a son.

EXCHANGE—April 2.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	21¼
Patriot Doubloons	340
Spanish do.	340
Bills on England, per doubloon	66s á 66s. 3d
Currency ... per dol.	2 5 16d.
Do. Montevideo	⅜ ⅝ prem
France, per doubloon	84 fs.
United States, do.	par.
Rio Janeiro	¼ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 342
The lowest 331

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 68s per oz. Lowest 66s

The amount of Sterling Bills drawn by this Packet has been very large considering the condition of the City, say more than £100,000—the rates have varied from 66s. to 67s.—a small amount having been also passed at a higher figure—Bills are still offered at 66s.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

March 26th.

"Union," Spanish ship, 212 tons, J. Perez, from Cadiz 1st Feb., Montevideo 22nd inst., to S Soriano, with 40 pipes, 10 half do and 19 quarter casks red wine, 11 pipes, 20 half do, 406 quarter casks and 23 barrels dry wine, 8 pipes aguardiente, 1508 barrels olives, 192 do sweet red pepper, 35 do and 137 bags peas, 10 do cumin seed, 23 do almonds, 460 jars and 3 boxes oil, 9 do silks, 3 do guitars, 2 do saffron, 15 do cards, 1 do presses, 1 do cages, 1 do pictures, 19 do books, 120 do raisins, 18 barrels sausages, 8 bags cocoa, 1 roll and 17 bales mats, 20 do. merchandise, 123 do. brown wrapping paper, 258 do. and 2 boxes white do., 750 boxes vermicelli.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, 122 tons, B. Dasori, from Montevideo 25th inst.
Passengers 30.

"Paloma," Oriental schooner, 122 tons, J. B. Repeto, from Montevideo 23rd inst.
Passengers 3.

"Locust," H. B. M. steamer, from the interior rivers.

"Flambart," French war steamer, from the interior rivers.

"Margaret Eliza," American ship, 548 tons, J. Adams, from New York 8th Feb., to O. J. Hayes & Co.

March 27th.

"Emilie," Hamburg brig, 168 tons, Nomens, from Hamburg 20th January, Montevideo 24th inst., to Lohmann Meyn & Co., with 8 bales and 120 rolls bagging, 1 piano forte, 400 boxes, 200 crates and 400 demijohns gin, 6 barrels aguardiente, 380 boxes, 23 barrels, 13 bales and 11 packages merchandise.

March 29th.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 28th inst.
Passengers 40.

March 30th.

"Vapor," Oriental lugger, from Montevideo.

March 31st.

April 1st.

"anuelita," American steamer, Camfield, from Colonia.

SAILINGS.

March 26th.

"Espero," Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by B. Viale & Co., with 6518 dry ox and cow hides, 1600 salted do. do., 6000 horns, 18 seroons and 3 bales horse hair, 39 do. wool.

March 27th

"Galatheé," French corvette, for Montevideo.

March 28th

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

"Flambart," French war steamer, for Montevideo.

March 29th.

"George Reynolds," British brig, for London, dispatched by J. Steward, with 187 pipes and 232 boxes tallow, 3 salted ox and cow hides, 1827 dry do. do., 727 do. horse do., 1500 salted do. do., 124 bales wool, 44 do. sheep skins, 18 seroons horse hair, 57 slunk calf skins, 15,170 horns.

"Frederick Eugenie," French brig, for Cette, dispatched by Teisserene Vallat & Co., with 2233 salted ox and cow hides, 50 dry do. do., 270 bales wool and sheep skins.

"Denise," Belgian brigantine, for Antwerp, despatched by Bayley Brothers, with 5188 dry ox and cow hides, 600 salted do. do., 7000 horns.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Vixen," H. B. M. steamer, for Montevideo.

March 31st.

"Fortuna," British brigantine, for Montevideo, dispatched by F. Buxareo, in ballast.

"Anne & Sophia," British brigantine, for London, dispatched by J. G. Smith & Co., with 100 pipes tallow, 290 dry ox aad cow hides, 10 seroons, 23 bales horse hair, 143 do. wool, 7 do. goat skins, 1 package guanaco skins, 23,050 horns.

"Cephise," French barque, for Brazil, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

"Rosita," Spanish polace, for Colonia, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., in ballast.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

April 1st.

"Nativita de Maria," Sardinian polacre, for Genoa, dispatched by B. Delfino, with 1471 dry ox and cow hides, 98,000 bones, 10,000 horns, 53 bales wool, 171 boxes and 6½ pipes tallow, 8 bales sheep skins, 1 do. horse hair.

"Italia," Neapolitan brig, for Bahia, dispatched by Santa Maria & Co., in ballast.

"Paloma," Oriental schooner, for Montevideo.

"Fenix," Oriental schooner, for Montevideo.

Vessels spoken by the "Albion" from Liverpool.

Feb. 13, spoke brig Sutena, of Athens, from Newport, bound to Rio Janeiro in lat. 9° 10' N., long. 24° 39' W.

Feb. 12, exchanged colours with the schooner Blonde, bound to the southward, lat. 10° 56' N., lon. 25° 5' W.

Feb. 22d, signalized with the ship Enchantress, bound to Sydney, lat. 6° 58' S. lon. 31° 52' W.

Feb. 24, in company with a French barque from Bourdeaux, bound to Valparaiso, 36 days out, lat. 12° 46' S, 33° 25' W.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Let,

Several furnished apartments—can also be let unfurnished.

Calle del Perú No. 145. a.2—3p.

The person, whoever it may be, that on the 31st March, about noon, decoyed from the Alameda, and has since detained, an English black water Spaniel, with a wite streak down the neck to the chest, and answers to the name of Carlo, is requested by the undersigned to let the dog loose, that it may return home. Eight days from this date, the person detaining the dog will be prosecuted for theft by

JOHN FITTON.

Buenos Ayres, April 2, 1853. a 2—1p

Notice.

The undersigned have Removed to the House No. 119 Calle Chacabuco.

a.2—3p. Bayley Brothers.

Just Received,

Per "Queen of the West," a few superior Hams and Cheese, on sale by the undersigned.

John Yetman,
Calle Julio, No. 52.

Still remaining a few gallons of Brandy per Wilton Wood. a.2—3c.

Capataz or Mayordomo.

Wanted immediately for an Establishment to the south of Buenos Ayres, an active intelligent steady Englishman, who has had experience in the management of sheep and cattle, and who can give satisfactory refeence both as to character and competency.

A German or Frenchman who speaks and writes English would not be objected to. Apply at 20 Calle San Martin. a 2—3p.

FAMILY RESIDENCE.

To let a large and commodious dwelling house, with a fine orchard if required; as also various articles of furniture for sale or hire, as may suit the parties interested. For further particulars and to see the premises, apply at Calle Maypú, No. 247.

TO FARMERS.

A person who formerly resided in this province, and is now established within a few leagues of Montevideo, can accommodate on the same property about twenty farmers. The land is extremely fertile, and any one wishing to proceed and establish himself there, may learn the particulars by applying at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara. m.26—4c.

To Let.

In Calle Piedad, No. 274, a Room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without attendance. m19—3p

PETER BOURSE,
Surgeon Dentist,
Calle Perú, No. 50, (up stairs),

Would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he intends to return in a few days to Buenos Ayres to continue the practice of Dentistry as formerly.

Montevideo, March 15, 1853.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Partnerships heretofore existing under the Firms of Wright Parlane and Company in Manchester, Parlane Macalister and Company in Buenos Ayres, and Parlane M'Lean and Company in Montevideo, were dissolved by legal notice given in Manchester on the twenty third day of December last, and in Buenos Ayres on the twenty fifth day of February instant.

Buenos Ayres, 25th Feb., 1853.

Robert Macalister.
Duncan Wright.
By his Attorney
m.4—e. Robert Macalister.

For Sale.

At the Stores of John Blues, Calle Merced, No. 10 and Calle Mayo No. 48, a small quantity of very superior Hams, and also some boxes of smoked Herrings, lately arrived, at very reasonable prices.

m19—3c.

Wanted,

A maid Servant to accompany a family to England. Apply at Calle Federacion, No. 66. m19—3c

To Let,

In a respectable house, one or two ROOMS, furnished, one of them has been newly papered.

Calle de Mayo, No. 24, [up stairs.] m.19—3p.

Ironing and Mangling.

The above done by Mrs. Hilliard at No. 117 Calle Reconquista.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS

For the transfer of goods in deposit, for sale at this Office, Defensa, No. 75

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, 35, Cornhill, London.

Having thought it desirable, upon my representation, to establish an Agency in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, I take leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents and the Native Community in this City that such Agency is now open; and that those persons who may be desirous of Insuring their Lives or those of their wives, children or friends, will receive every information by applying from 9 to 10 in the morning, (Sundays excepted) to the undersigned Agent to the Company.

J. WM. MACKENNA,
90, Calle San Martin.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Billious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ....

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Ollendorff's Grammar to learn Spanish.

Neuman & Baretti's Dictionary, Spanish and English, in 1 vol., by Seone, new edition.

D'Oyly and Mant's Bible, in 3 vols., 4to., with index.

On Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20 Calle San Martin.

For Sale,

On board, a few barrels of superior Ship Bread, just arrived. Apply to Brasch, Prange & Co., No. 41 Calle Julio.

The following B O O K S are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works; Humeand Smollet's History of England; Shakspeare; Thomsen's Seasons.

LOST.

Mr. Bradish has lately lost from his last residence, opposite 288 Calle de Maypú, a Copy book written by him in the year 1806, with other documents valuable only to himself personally, as also a manuscript of mercantile arithmetic. Whosoever will give information of, or deliver the same at his present residence, 121 Calle "La Defensa," shall receive an adequate reward.

Shipping List OF Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British bark "Peter Senn," Adamson, Commander, has three-fourths of her cargo on board, and only disengaged room for 50 bales. m.19

Consignees Messrs. Rennie, Tweedie & Co

For London.

British brig "Sultana," 181 tons, Rogers, Commander, is about half loaded, will have quick dispatch. m. 19.

Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For London.

British brigantine "Maria Teresa," 131 tons, Salas, Commander, first-class, and only two years old, is now loading in the inner roads, and has still disengaged room for a portion of her cargo. m19.

Consignee R. Tallaferro, Esq.

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "M a y," 233 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Millard, master, a very fine opportunity, and will have quick despatch. m. 19.

Consignees Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Favourite," 277 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, Webster, Commander, one of the finest vessels afloat, has a large parcel of cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. m.12.

Consignees Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British schooner "Sappho," 137 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, How, Commander, will commence her loading in the Inner Roads, and has a great portion of her cargo engaged. m. 12.

Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British ship "Velocidad," 300 tons register, A. 1. for 14 years, Baird, Commander, is now on her first voyage, and is without exception one of the finest vessels afloat, may have room for 30 or 40 bales. m·19 Consignees Messrs. W. Latham & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Richmond," 350 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Grayson, commander, a regular trader, has already a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has only disengaged room for a few tons. This vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers. f.19.

Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Neapolitan brig "Italia," 360 tons, Castellano, Master. This fine vessel having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will meet quick despatch. m.13.

Consignees Messrs. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres. m.12.

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Denise," 156 tons, A. 1. Lloyd's, Deams, commander, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. f. 12.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Russian brig "I D A," Sten, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. m.19. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Hanoverian brigantine "Henrich Edwards," is now ready to receive cargo in the Inner Roads, and being a small carrier will have quick dispatch. m19

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Hamburg brig "S o p h i e," 200 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Valentin, Commander, a new vessel now on her first voyage, has already commenced for loading, and may have roomfor fifty bales. f. 19.

Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co.

For Antwerp.

Bremen brig "Phoenix," A. 1. at Lloyd's, Dierks, Commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and is a very well known trader. f.26.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For New York.

Norwegian brig "Nidaros," 170 tons, Baumann, Master, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days. m.19.

f 26. Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

For New York.

American barque "O. J. Hayes," 412 tons register, Beauvais, commander, has commenced her loading, and will have quick despatch. This vessel has only disengaged room for a few tons of freight. f.12.

Consignee O. J. Hayes, Esq.

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

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconq

DECAYED TEETH AND TOOTH ACHE.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

MR. HOWARD'S WHITE SUCCEDANEUM,

For filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time HARDENS INTO A WHITE ENAMEL; and is superior to anything ever before used, as it will NEVER BECOME DISCOLOURED in the tooth. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders extraction unnecessary. All persons use the WHITE SUCCEDANEUM THEMSELVES WITH EASE, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared by THOMAS HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George-Street, Hanover-square, London, Price 2s. 6d. It is in SEALED Packets, with full directions for use enclosed, and the signature, THOMAS HOWARD, in Red Ink on the outside of the Wrapper.

Sold by
G. & H. MACKERN, 20, Calle San Martin.
And of the same Agents may be had,

MR. HOWARD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This Tooth Powder will be found a valuable appendage to the toilet. Being perfectly free from any injurious substance, it whitens and preserves the teeth—imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath—gives a beautiful redness to the gums—imparts to them a healthy firmness of texture—and prevents the loosening of the teeth—Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

For Sale,

A Patent one-horse-power Planing Machine, said to plane 15000 feet of boards per day. Price 300 patacons. For further particulars apply to C. W. P. at Messrs. Southgate & Co., Montevideo. m19—4p

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Shipping List OF Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Antwerp.

The clipper built A.1. copper and copperfastened Sardinian brig "L'Acorte Ligore," 170 tons, Capt. Bauer. This fine vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still receive about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. f.26.

Consignee Messrs. B. Viale, & Co.

For the Continent.

Passengers only.

The splendid new Bremen barque "Adelheid," 360 tons, Capt. D. Spille. This fine vessel will sail about the 20th March next for the Continent, calling in the Channel for orders, and offers a superior opportunity for cabin passengers. f. 26.

Consignees Messrs. Deetjen & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Neapolitan bark "Cerere," 300 tons, Capt. Pirandillo, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch. f.26.

Consignees Messrs. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

For Marseilles.

Passengers only.

The fast sailing Sardinian polacre "Nativita di Maria," 180 tons. This vessel having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch, and offers a good opportunity for passengers. f.26.

Consignee B. Delfin, Esq.

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

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Isabella," 221 tons, Grimsditch, commander, is now loading, and will be dispatched shortly, with excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to the Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Hermes," 241 tons, J. Presley, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. Superior accommodations for passengers. For further particulars apply to

James Carthy, Consignee.

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN.

At No. 71 Calle de la Merced three squares up said street from the Alameda, a Soda water establishment has just been opened to the Public, where, at all hours of the day Soda water can be obtained on draught from a mineral fountain; and every preparation is in progress for to have in a short time, a good supply of bottled soda water at the current price, for exportation or family use.

As no expence has been spared for to obtain the most complete apparatus, and of the latest improvement in England for the elaboration of all aerated waters to perfection; it is to be hoped that the quality of the soda water now offered for sale, will be of itself a sufficient garantee for its recomendation.

F.12—c.o.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGER BEER.

Mr. Cranwell respectfully informs the public that he can now and during the warm season supply persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced price of 24 dollars the doz. when on returning the empty bottles twelve dollars the doz. will be returned.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated aerated waters that the proper bottles for these are of the capacity of ten ounces; the common porter or Champagne bottles are not capable of bearing the just proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas requisite for their preparation.

Mr. C. having spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and novel machinery, with adequate bottles and every other article required for the elaboration of all classes of Ærated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of this city a superior article to any heretofore, and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—c.o.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

Wanted,

A good Woman Cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who can give a good reference.

Apply at No. 45, Calle Maypú.

N O T I C E.

All Letters and Newspapers intended to be transmitted from this Port by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Vessels, and destined for the Intermediate Ports at which they touch—viz: Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verds, Teneriffe and Madeira, must be brought to this Office—and the following uniform Rates prepaid thereon—

Weight of Letters.	Silv. Dols.		Curr. Dols.
Not exceeding ½ ounce	¼	or	6
Above ½ ounce & under 1 "	½	or	12
" 1 " 2 "	1	or	24
" 2 " 3 "	1½	or	36
" 3 " 4 "	2	or	48

and so on in proportion, two additional Rates being charged for every ounce, and a fraction of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Newspapers 1 current dollar each, letters and newspapers for *Spain via* Teneriffe will also be received, the above Rates of postage being prepaid thereon.

"This Office will not undertake to give change for money; parties are therefore requested to bring with them the exact amount of Postage."

British Consulate and Packet Office,
168, Calle la Merced—

Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1853.
MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's Consul and Agent,
for H. B. M's Postmaster General.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, Burgos, pay 10 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, 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 bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay 100$

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 1st inst.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destinations*
	BRITISH			
Nov. 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	England.
" 22	Bg. Mary Rowe, Brown	A Rivolta	338	
Dec. 11	Bk. Peter Senn, Adamson	Rennie, Tweedie & Co.	194	London
" 19	Bgn May, Millard	Tomkinson & Co.	233	L'pool.
" 29	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	J Carthy	351	L pool.
Jan. 3	Bg Favourite, Webster	R. & J. Carlisle	277	L pool
" 13	Bk. Hermes, Presley	J. Carthy	241	L'pool.
" 17	Sch. Sappho How	R. & J. Carlisle	137	L pool.
" 23	Bgn. Maria Teresa, Solar	M. A. Muñoa	131	London.
Feb. 1	Bk. Minstrel, Kelly	Hughes Brothers	280	
" 11	Bk. Isabella Grimsditch	J. Carthy	221	L'pool.
" 12	Bg. North E k, Rodg	To order	207	
" 16	Bg. Sultana, Rogers	Nuttal & Co	181	London.
Mar. 12	Bk. Nil Desperandum, Swaffen	J. G Smith & Co	163	
" 12	Sch. Queen of the West, Tregarthen	Best & Brothers	159	
" 13	Bgn. Choice, Ogier	S. Hesse & Co.	177	
" 14	Bg. Margaret Elizabeth, Elliott	R. & J. Carlisle & Co	319	
" 14	Lugger Era, A piedore	Duguid Barton & Co.	200	
" 14	Bk. Ritson, Tiffin	J. Bell & Co	305	
" 15	Bg. Albion, Manly	Duncan & Co.	173	
" 19	Sch. Nundeeps, Bickford	Rivolta & Co	129	
	AMERICAN.			
Mar. 6	Bk. Thorndike, Perkins	To order	399	
" 26	Sp. Margaret Eliza, Adams	O. J. Hayes & Co.	543	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg Encornet, Nadeau	Zumaran & Co.	149	Havre
Jan. 19	Sp. Francois, Fremont	Lafourcade & Co.	364	
" 25	Bk. Australie, Falguerette	J. Canard	210	
Feb. 17	Bk. Emilia, Butand	M Lopez & Co.	248	
Mar. 15	Bk. Coriolan, Pertus	Blas Despuy	219	
" 19	Bk. Normand, Morin	A. Dunoyer	258	
" 20	Bk. Celina, Menard	Leon Caumartin	178	
	SPANISH			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiola	Llavallol & Sons	212	
Dec. 2	Sch. Esmeralda, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	121	
Jan. 7	Sch. Draka, Austrich	N. Martinez & Sons	200	
" 19	Sp. 1° de Guatemala, Ortiz	J Galarraga	250	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	188	
" 10	Pol. Pezinca, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	162	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrieta	253	
Mar. 1	Sch. Lola Montes, Millet	E. Ochoa & Co	137	
" 22	Bk. Maria, Got	Teisserenc Vaillat & Co	250	
" 26	Sp. Union, Perez	S. Soriano	212	
	SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 5	Bg. Ausonie Sorelle, Brissoleze	J Avegno	261	Marseill
" 5	Bg. Rey David, Selasco	Lezica & Co	258	
" 11	Bk Antonieta, Payo	B. Delfino	2 3	
Jan. 21	Bk. Sultana, Casanego	Llavallol & Sons	244	
" 30	Bg. Acorte Ligurie, Bauery	B. Viale & Co	172	Antwerp
Feb. 12	Pol. Giovanni D'Arca, Fontremoli	Llavallol & Sons	196	
" 16	Pol. Sacra Familia Chiozza	J. Carrie	63	
Mar. 21	Bg. Paulista, Gaggino	Susini & Co.	126	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Mar. 13	Bk. Triunfo da Inveya, Silva	J. C. Meyrelles	187	
	HAMBURG.			
Dec. 9	Bg. Sophia, Valentine	J. Rick	200	Antwerp
Mar. 1	Bgn. Constance, Harmes	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	137	
" 27	Bg. Emilie, Nomens	Lohmann Meyn & Co	169	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Pirandillo	Hale & Co.	397	England
	DUTCH.			
Mar. 14	Bg. Thetis, Meppelder	To order	200	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Mar. 4	Bgn. Henrich Edward, Lange	Otte, Rosenthal & Co.	121	Antwerp
	PORTUGUESE.			
Feb. 8	Bk. Amazonas, Abreu	J. C. Meyrelles	203	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Feb. 9	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	Anderson & Co.	310	
	SWEDISH.			
Beb. 15	Bg. Alfhild, Wahlman	A. & J. Rivolta	350	
	DANISH.			
Jan. 23	Bg. Ida & Emma, Bock	Freyer Brothers	150	
Feb. 8	Bg. Von Broch, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	218	
Mar. 1	Sch. Concordia, Rosenberg	Bayley Brothers	108	
" 13	Bgn. Helene, Mahucke	Renner del Sar & Co.	185	
	BREMEN.			
Nov. 22	Bk. Adelaide, Spille	Becher, Preuss & Co	260	Con'nent
Feb 5	Bg. Phoenix, Dierks	Freyer Brothers	200	Antwerp
	RUSSIAN.			
	Bg. Ida, Sten	Freyer Brothers	206	Antwerp
	AUSTRIAN.			
Mar. 13	Bg. Romano, Stiglich	Visser & Co.	392	
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec. 21	Bg. Nidaros. Baumann	Lezica & Co	150	N. York.

J. E. Oltman, Professor of Dentistry, No. 103 Calle la Merced, acquaints the public that the subscription continues, and practising in every thing belonging to the above profession. a2. 3p.

Translation of Señor Sarmiento's Letter, on Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—

One 4 horse power, portable Thrashing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.

One "Hussey's" patent Reaping Machine.

One Winnowing Machine. m.26—co.

TO FAMILIES.

Welsh Flannel on Sale at No. 44 Calle Santa Clara. m 26—co.

PETER BOURSE,

American Surgeon Dentist,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he has returned from Montevideo, and that he is ready to attend those who may require his professional services. As his stay in this city will be brief; those who may wish any thing personally done would do well to call soon. Office No. 50, Calle Perú, [up stairs.]