British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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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. 1385.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

This important British interest has found an able champion in Mr. Cardwell; and certain measures mooted in the House of Commons, has turned public attention strongly to the abuses connected with the department. In reference to these the Shipping Gazette of the 8th March remarks as follows:—

"Last night Mr. Cardwell, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the improvement of the Law of Pilotage, entered into a long explanation of the measures intended for the relief of the Merchant Navy of the kingdom. The right hon. gentleman dealt too much in generalities to enable us to understand what is actually to be done for the Shipping Interest. It will only be when the several specific measures are before the house that we shall be able to give an opinion on the merits and the reality of the intentions of the Government. But, although we have no assurance of what Mr. Cardwell proposes to do, we can gather from his speech what he does not intend to do. He thinks it would not be desirable to consolidate the three corporations under which the Lighting of the kingdom is managed—these are, the Trinity-house, the Dublin Ballast Office, and the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses; but he does not state wherein the difficulty or the disadvantage lies of consolidating them. Another negative which we gather from the speech is, that the Shipping Interest is not to be relieved from the Light Tax, although *there* may be a mitigation of it, by a strict limitation of the funds to the purposes for which they were intended; so we suppose the Shipowners must accept such "an instalment" as they can get, and wait patiently for "a full measure of justice." Whether the passing tolls—Dover, Ramsgate, &c—are to be continued or not, we cannot say; Mr. Cardwell only announces that they are not to be charged on the Consolidated Fund. But it is no use dealing further in the negatives of the President of the Board of Trade, as we shall have ample opportunity of considering them on other occasions.

We have more pleasure in noticing what we are sure the Shipowners will consider a great boon, and which we have long recommended, as being due to them on every principle of justice. They are no longer to be under any restriction as to the manning of their vessels; they may engage as many foreigners as they think proper; and, certainly, under the present state of our Mercantile Marine, it would have been impossible much longer to have continued the restriction in the manning of our ships, without inflicting a serious injury on the Merchant Navy of the kingdom. It is strange that, in connection with this subject, Mr. Cardwell made no allusion to the registration and the register tickets, which have long been all but useless, and which, in our opinion, may now very properly be discontinued. Mr. Cardwell says, with regard to Desertion, that clauses are in preparation by which the evils at present complained of by Shipowners will be removed. It may be so, but, until we know what the clauses are, we shall not venture to congratulate the right hon. gentleman on removing one of the greatest evils that at present fall upon Shipowners engaged in foreign trade. We can assure Mr. Cardwell that he will find he has a Herculean task before him, and we hope he may succeed in accomplishing it in a manner that will be satisfactory to the Shipping Interest of the country."

A Greater than Ericsson.—The Genoa correspondent of the "Newark Daily Advertiser" says:—"A complete revolution in the means of steam navigation and locomotion is anticipated here from a recent invention by Dr. Carosio, of this city. He has, it is said, succeeded in constructing an apparatus for the decomposition of water by electro-magnetism, which will introduce the gas thus generated into the engine, in a way to save all the expenses of fuel! His invention has been approved by savans and practical engineers, and a company has subscribed the means of giving it a full experiment. Means have also been adopted to secure patents in all other countries. Mr. J. B. Musso, a respectable merchant of this city, has just started for the United States, with letters from our minister at Turin to the heads of the Patent-office at Washington."

Mexican Laws with Reference to Shipping.—According to the laws at present in force in Mexico, the cargoes of all vessels clearing from any port in a state of rebellion against the constitutional authorities are immediately confiscated on arriving at any other port in the Republic. It matters not whether the goods be the product of the country or of foreign growth, the same inexorable law is enforced. We learn from California papers that no less than five cargoes, which have recently arrived at Acapulco from Mazatlan, have been confiscated, and the vessels carrying them heavily fined.—"Boston Post," Feb. 18.

In connection with this subject, we also recommend attention to the following notices of California, of date San Francisco, Jan. 15th.

"The almost incessant rains which have prevailed for the last month have flooded the plains, and cut off all communication with many portions of the mining districts, have caused a stagnation of trade. Dry goods and hardware are most unfavourably affected by the present state of the weather. Breadstuffs, provisions, groceries, and liquors are sold in moderate quantities to supply present necessities. A remarkable feature in the trade of this place for several months has been the extremely high price of flour and of provisions, consequent upon short supplies. The chief cause of the short supply of flour, for which article we have been dependent upon Chili and the Atlantic States, is the miscalculation made upon incorrect statistical information. The merchant cannot ascertain the amount of our permanent population or its probable increase for any given time, and consequently the consumption of the prime articles of life have been under-estimated for the last year. At the present moment there is not above a month's consumption of flour for the whole state in the market, and there is a probability that the article will rule high in San Francisco, and on the whole of the west coast of South America, during the greater part of the present year, in consequence of the demand in Australia. Very little wheat has hitherto been grown in California. The effect of the high prices ruling here is, however, leading to an extension of agriculture, and to the erection of flour mills.

Almost the entire stock of flour has passed into speculators' hands, and is now held at rates varying from $34 to $35 per 200 lb. The stock of mess beef has been nearly all bought up on speculation at $15 to $18, but this operation has not yet caused a rise in price to the consumer. A cargo of Sydney coal sold the other day at $23 50c per ton, and has been re-sold at $26. The Vancouver's Island coal will attract the attention of traders if the Hudson's Bay Company encourages the speculation. The price charged by the company at present is $10 per ton, which is a very high price. This coal, if brought regularly into the market, would sell in San Francisco at a trifle below the price of the best Sydney coal. For a voyage from San Francisco and back, not to exceed 60 days, $14 per ton would give a good freight; and, if the trade is encouraged, it will be likely to give occasional employment to some of the English ships frequenting this coast.

While on the subject of the article of coal, I would mention that a late decision of one of our law courts fixes the duty to be charged at this port, on the price current at the port of export, and not, as heretofore charged, on the price current at the principal ports of the country whence coals are exported. This decision is considered to operate materially in favour of the shippers of coal from England, as the greater portion of the English coal is shipped at a port where the prices rule low.

The stock of general merchandise is heavy, owing to the suspension of sales, and the supply on hand has been considerably increased by the heavy additions which have been made to it since the 1st inst.—no less than 50 vessels, both American and foreign, having come in during the last fortnight.

There are at present 30 English vessels in port. The prospects of English vessels obtaining freight here are not good. The Black Prince procured lately nearly a full cargo of whale oil and other articles for Valparaiso, at from $8 to $9 per ton; and an occasional shipment of quicksilver from the mines of New Almaden, near San Francisco, at a freight of 75c per flask, is sent to Callao and Valparaiso. But return cargoes are rarely to be obtained, and not to be counted upon. Occasionally an American vessel obtains part of a cargo of hides for the States. The only return cargoes upon which English vessels can depend from the west coast are guano from the Chinca Islands, and copper ore and nitrate of soda from Chili. Whale and sperm oil may sometimes be procured from the Sandwich Islands. As a general rule, it is advisable to secure charters beforehand for a homeward cargo from some of the ports of the west coast, or from China or the East Indies.

While upon the subject of Shipping, I will take the liberty of again calling attention to the slow-sailing class of English vessels which frequent this port, and to the injury which the English trade sustains by their inability to compete with the swifter vessels of our American cousins. The disparity will be seen by the few following facts:—Of the 33 British vessels which entered the port of San Francisco for five months ending with last December, 18 took over 200 days to make the passage from England, one vessel took 290, and another 330 days to make the passage. The shortest passage was 141 days; and only two vessels succeeded in making it under 151 days. The average passage for this period of five months was 205 days. These are facts of great importance connected with these passages; for instance, the slower going vessels have, as a rule, incurred such unpleasant reflections as "cargo in bad, or, in very bad order;" while the short voyages are complimented on the satisfactory condition of their cargoes.

Turning to the American vessels, I find that the average passage of American vessels of all classes from the Atlantic ports for the whole of last year was 151 day—a speed which only two English vessels attained in five months; while the average passage of American clippers is only 110 days—a speed denied to the best of our vessels. I called attention to this subject some time ago, and I do so again at the earnest request of some of the English merchants at this place, who are continually being placed in a false position, by their consignments arriving after the opportune period for their sale has passed. Indeed, all the merchants who are not dependent on a commission business tell me that they are now under the necessity of ordering their goods to be shipped from England to New York, and there re-shipped in clippers for San Francisco, as the only means by which they can meet the competition. The most effectual remedy will probably be for American clippers to lay on for cargoes direct from England to San Francisco.

The recent state of the weather has unfortunately caused much suffering in the mines. The supply of provisions in most of the mining districts is very short and in many quite exhausted, while the wretched state of the roads renders the prospect of obtaining fresh supplies out of the question. Some deaths from starvation have taken place in the northern mines. The suffering in the southern districts has been much less, and no bad results have occurred. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter, the mines, from all accounts, continue to produce as much as ever.

The gold exported during the three months ending with December was in value $18,365,198 63c. There was a falling off in the amount exported in December of a million of dollars, owing to the bad weather having retarded both digging at and travelling from the mines. The sum manifested per the mail steamer Golden Eagle to-day is is $1,744,399. It is reckoned that the passengers, 510 in number, carry about $255,000 to $300,000 more, which is not manifested.

The addition to the population of the State of California by immigration alone, after deducting the departures for the last year, is 75,000 souls.

The decree in the case of the Mariposa estate has not yet been promulgated. The general opinion is, that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.—"Times." V.

Foreign Intelligence.

England—Contrary to general expectation, the coalition Ministry gave signs of union and vitality, and will probably command not only a working but a respectable majority in the House of Commons. In an elaborate speech, on the point of our relations with the young Empire, Mr. Disraeli attempted to assail the Ministry; but received a sound castigation from Lord John Russel, which has been reechoed with many racing comments, and bitter inuendoes against the ex-Chancellor, by the leading organs of the public press. Subsequently Lord John had resigned the Foreign Portfolio in favour of Lord Clarendon; but retains a seat in the Cabinet, and is recognised as leader of the Lower House. The two leading measures announced, under Lord John's immediate auspices, are popular education and a further extension of the elective franchise. It is supposed that the former of these will afford the first opportunity to test the relative strength of parties.

The excitement arising from the apprehension of a possible invasion, had greatly subsided, but Lord Palmerston was devoting a commendable attention to the national defences, both by land and water; but without any ostentatious display, as if courting or challenging the attention of neighbouring or foreign States. In deference to the will and interests of the Nation, the policy of Great Britain is decidedly pacific; but in the semi-revolutionary attitude of the Continent it would be ridiculous and unpardonable in such a power to remain unprepared for any eventuality. On the questions pending between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, England and France appear to act in perfect harmony; and in the convulsions that threaten Europe, we fancy that Napoleon III must see it to be his interest to have old England as his ally [illegible] enemy. To impartial observers at a distance one thing is evident, that the subjects of the two states have mutually abandoned many of their rancid prejudices, and are not likely to be hurried into war by the petulant remarks of the public press, or the occasional recriminations of testy statesmen.

The state of internal tranquillity and contentment has seldom appeared to greater advantage; and, with the exception of perhaps of a few districts in Ireland, the monster-emigration must not be ascribed to social depression or political dissatisfaction, but to the gold fever engendered and fomented by the exciting news received from Australia, and other quarters. The social condition of the labouring and industrial classes throughout the Empire, may safely be inferred from the strikes daily taking place in every quarter, on the score of higher wages. The plethora of over-competition has been completely removed, and with it a cheering amelioration effected in the situation and prospects of the mass of the population. The income and property taxes are trifling inconveniences, compared with the absorbing and overwhelming evil of the poors' rate assessment, which only a few years ago, threatened to engulph capital and derange industry, without effecting its avowed object.

France—The "Journal de l'Oise" says:—"A letter lately sent from Rome, by a person whose name inspires complete confidence, confirms the news which we have already given of the approaching journey of the Pope to France, and of his residence at Compiégne. This journey is the great subject of conversation at Rome, and it is said there that his Holiness will remain two months in France."

It is rumoured among some of the legitimist party, and with resentment, that the Duke de Valmy and the Duke de Clermont Tonnerre, together with others, are to be named senators. Of the Duke de Valmy there does not appear much doubt; of the other it is not so certain.

It is announced that the construction of a new ship of the line, to be called the Napoleon, has been commenced at Rochefort. It is expected that she will be nearly completed by the end of the year.

The "Moniteur" denies the truth of various statements in the foreign press. The mediation of France, it says, had not been offered in the Austro-Turkish question, and, consequently, could not have been refused. France has not joined in any collective proceeding on the question of the expulsion of the refugees from England. She relies upon the good faith of the English Government, and has no doubt that it will fulfil, in respect to her, all the duties of a good neighbour. She is not negotiating at St. Petersburg a convention respecting the Holy Shrines, and though some friendly explanations have been exchanged there, the negotiation will proceed at Constantinople. The Emperor did not himself send a despatch from the telegrafic-office on the occasion of the attempt upon the Emperor of Austria's life; but the autograph letter, in which he

deplored the occurrence of so odious a crime, was transmitted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and presented to the Emperor of Austria by the French Minister at Vienna. The Emperor did not write a confidential letter to the Swiss confederation, but the French government addressed it some friendly advice in the intererest of the maintenance of good relations between Switzerland and the neighbouring powers.

A melancholy event took place here this morning—the suicide of Prince Camerata, the grandson of Elisa, who was the eldest sister of Napoleon I., and who married one of the Bacciochi family. The prince blew his brains out with a pistol. Of course there are several versions as to the cause of the suicide. Some say it was committed during an attack of brain fever; others assign it to a more romantic origin. The unfortunate young man was a Master of Requests attached to the Council of State.

The directors of the Northern Railway Company of France have resolved, it is said, to introduce two improvements in their administration. The first is the adoption of the rail invented by Mr. Barlow which renders the use of sleepers unnecessary, and produces a consequent saving of expense. The second is the introduction of the jointed carriages, invented by M. Arnoux, and to be seen in use on the Sceaux Railway.

Orders have been recived at Toulon to fit out the Véloce steam corvette for Newfoundland. She will be commanded by Captain Belvéze, the chief officer of that station.

The "Assemblée Nationale" has an article on the subject of the warning it had received; in which, while it complains that its mouth has been shut, it resignedly submits to the authorities: not so the "Presse." Hear what M. de Girardin says, who has been equally "warned:"—"The "Assemblée Nationale," folding up the white flag of legitimacy, prefers flight to combat. The "Presse," unfolding the winding-sheet of liberty, prefers the combat to desertion. Well, looking at the worst, what may happen the "Presse?" It may be warned a second time. It may be suspended for two months. It may be suppressed, at a loss of two millions incurred. Be it so. Our resolution has long been taken. Each morning we expect to be suppressed before evening. All that the "Presse" has to do is to try to hold on as long as possible.

(Signed) "Emile de Girardin."

The Bourse was quiet to-day. All speculation appeared to be confined to purchases in St. Germain Railway Shares, and shares in the New Paris Dock Company, which rose considerably. Other securities closed at nearly the same prices as yesterday.

Italy—Letters from Milan of the 1st inst. announce that Marshal Radetzky had laid a sequestration on all landed and personal property belonging to the political refugees from the Lombardo Venetian kingdom. The execution of this measure had commenced. A military commission had been appointed for that purpose, which holds its sittings at the Borromeo Palace. This measure had produced an immense sensation at Milan. It appears that the sequestration is to extend to the property of several emigrants who had obtained the right of citizenship in foreign countries.

The "Opinione" of Turin quotes a letter Milan of the 22d ult., stating that arrests still continue there. Among the persons arrested, it mentions a priest named Don Giovanni Rossari. The church-bells are still mute, the authorities having had all the doors giving access to the staircases of the steeples closed until further orders.

The "Milan Gazette" of the 24th ult. publishes the following notification of the military commander:—"By his proclamation of the 10th of March, 1849, his Excellency Marshal Radetzky made known the offences which, conformably to the military laws, are to be punished by court martial, or by a summary judgment. Amongst them figures the publication of unfavourable intelligence with a view to terrify the citizens. False news and alarming reports having been often propagated among the people, for the iniquitous purpose of intimidating them in a state of agitation, I remind those who should attempt to circulate false news, that they shall be tried by court-martial, and punished conformably to the proclamation in question.

[Signed] "The General of Artillery,
"Count Francis de Gyulai.

"Milan, Feb. 22, 1853."

A letter from Vienna gives the following account of the execution of Libeny:—

"The condemned culprit was at 7 o'clock a. m. brought out of the prison in the Sterngasse, under a strong escort, and taken through the Fischergate, by the glacis and the Wieden faubourg to the place of execution, in an open vehicle, occupied also by the priest, the hangman, and three soldiers. Three close lines of troops were drawn up round the scaffold, the first police, the second infantry, the third cuirassiers. An immense crowd surrounded them. On ascending the scaffold, Libeny cast a hasty glance at the gibbet. His appearance was haggard in the extreme. His hair, which was black, had become nearly snow white in the preceeding 48 hours, and hung wildly about his head; his eyes seemed to be starting from their sockets, and his whole frame was convulsed. He kept his eyes fixed on the priest, and repeated after him the prayers he said in the Hungarian tongue. His fetters having been taken off, his sentence was read aloud. The officiating officer then in a loud voice declared that 'mercy now belongs to God alone.' The hangman and his aids then approached. They took off the unfortunate man's coat and laid his neck bare. The priest continued to pray. In another moment the lifeless corpse was dangling in the air, and the solemn bell from St. Stephen's announced to the people that the justice of man had been accomplished. The body was cut down at 6 in the evening, after sunset, and buried by the hangman and his assistants in a trench dug about 30 yards behind the scaffold, in the presence of an immense concourse of people."

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna, dated the 5th inst., announce that the health of the Emperor occasions no further uneasiness, and that no more bulletins will be published.

A letter from Berne of the 3d inst. states that the note of the Federal Council to the Austrian government was forwarded to the Swiss Minister at Vienna on that day. The following is said to be a summary of the note. The accusations brought by the Austrian goverment against the Canton of Ticino in its first note are devoid of foundation, as a careful inquiry has demonstrated. The measures adopted against the canton of Ticino as a reprisal for the expulsion of the Capuchins are not justified, inasmuch as the canton declared it would pay an indemnity in proportion to its finances. The note further expresses the regret of the Federal Council at the course pursued by Austria, and makes an appeal to the justice to which the Austrian government alludes in its note. In conclusion, the Federal Council reserves to itself the right to adopt all measures which may appear necessary in the interest of Switzerland in general, and of Ticino in particular.

PARTICULARS OF THE PRUSSIAN FLEET.

The Prussian marine came into existence in 1849 with the building of gun-boats, of which 40 are in the service, mostly armed with two heavy guns (25 pounders, bombs, and 24 long-pounders) each, with a complement of 30 men.

The corvette "Amazone," 12 18-pounders, was in existence before 1849, and was then used as a school ship for the midshipmen. She has on board now 100 men.

The steamers "Prussian Eagle" and "Elizabeth" each of 4 guns, 25-pounders, bombs, which have been in the service, are now employed as mail steamers between Stettin and St. Petersburg.

In 1851 the steamers "Salamander" and "Nix", each of 180 horse-power, and 6 guns (2 25-pounders bombs, and 4 short 32-pounders) were built in England, and are now in service; complement 75 men.

In 1852 the frigate "Gefion," 48 (6 68-pounders bombs, 22 long and 20 short 24-pounders), complement 400 men, and the steam corvette "Barbarossa," 450 horse-power and 9 68-pounders bombs, complement 140 men, were taken over from the German marine.

The steam corvette "Danzig," 400 horse-power and 12 68-pounders bombs, has been built in the Baltic, and is ready for service; complement 170 men.

The schooner "Hela" is constructing, she will be of the size of the "Amazone," and carry 6 guns (2 68-pounders bombs, and 4 32-pounders) complement 75 men.

Another schooner of the same size, the "Frauengabe," is building in Wolgast and nearly ready.

The building of two 60-gun frigates, archimedean screw steamers, only armed with 68 pounders, has just been begun, they will have a complement of 550 men each.

Besides the transport-ship "Mercur," 6 guns.

Storm at Corfu—The following is an extract of a letter dated Corfu, Feb. 20:—"We have just had a awful storm—a perfect West Indian hurricane. It came on on Friday night, about half-past 11 p.m., from the south-west, after two or three days of very ugly weather, and in two hours did an amount of damage that twenty years will not repair. The whole of the trees on one side of the Esplanade are swept away; those in the palace garden have shared the same fate. There is literally not one tree left of the many that gave shade and beauty during the summer. The Palace is nearly unroofed, the lead stripped off in sheets, and some of the heavy tiles carried over Colonel Walpole's house into the street behind it. The damage at the Casino is great, and the olives thence to the One-gun Battery are, in parts, levelled entirely. The Marina wall is carried away for a space of 500 yards. The first detachment of the Royals, which had just come in, had a very narrow escape, the transport having driven, and only just weathered the northern point of Vido, where she got into smooth water. The Molino del Vento fishing boats were all torn from their moorings, and some dashed to pieces against the citadel, others picked up at Gorino."

Spain—Accounts from Madrid of the 25th ult. state that M. Martinez de la Rosa had a long interview with the President of the Council the day before, and there was every reason to suppose that he would not persist in his refusal to accept the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. The Vice-Presidents will be Count de Vilches, Count de Revillagigedo, M. Joseph de Zaragoza, and M. Joaquin de Roncali, brother of the President of the Council.

Queen Christina is to leave for Aranjuez on the 8th inst., and the court is to proceed thither on the 19th.

The "Gazette" publishes a royal decree, dismissing the Governors of Seville and Guadalajara, for no other motive than the failure of the government candidates in the last election.

The "Madrid Gazette" of the 24th ult., publishes a royal decree interdicting the editors of journals, and all other persons, publishing under the title of Sittings of the Cortes, or as extracts of those sittings, reports, speeches, or summaries which do not agree in all points with the official journal of the sittings of the Cortes, or with the authorised extracts prepared for the same journal by the short-hand writers and *employés* of the Legislative Body.

Letters from Madrid of the 26th ult. state that on the previous day four papers, the *Nacion, Clamor Publico, Esperanza* and *Diario Español*, were seized.

A cabinet council was held on the 25th, at which the Queen presided, when it was definitely decided on that her Majesty would not open the Cortes in person. The acceptance of the post of President of the Chamber of Deputies by M. Martinez de la Rosa is not yet officially known. Securities of every kind have risen at the Bourse. This ascensional movement is attributed to the fact that several influental capitalists, who have hitherto been in the ranks of the opposition, seem now disposed to give their support to the Minister of Finance in his operations.

The Madrid journals of the 1st inst. state that the Spanish parliament was opened on that day. The ministers first proceeded to the Senate, and subsequently to the Chamber of Deputies. M. Villarente, the oldest member present, took the chair in the latter chamber. The President of the Council read the royal decree from the tribune opening the session. M. Gonzales Bravo instantly remarked that the government of the province of Valladolid had not given M. Mayans the *procés verbal* of his election. The Minister of the Interior replied to this asserted denial of justice. Several other orators spoke on the question. M. Gonzales Bravo wished to reply to the Minister of the Interior; but the President refused to hear him. The election of a President and other officers was then commenced. M. Martinez de la Rosa obtained 152 votes out of 170; M. Santacruz 10; M. Rodriguez de la Vega, 2; M. Mon, 1; M. Mayans, 1; blank ballots, 4. M. Martinez de la Rosa was declared President.

Turkey—Feb. 12.—The Austrian storm has blown over. The Emperor's envoy, whose courage has on this occasion been more conspicuous in word than in deed, has accepted the decision of the Porte, and returns to Vienna either to-day or to-morrow, leaving friendly relations between his court and the Divan on a good footing. The answer of the Turkish ministers to Count Leiningen's ultimatum is drawn up in very conciliatory terms. Most of the disputed points have been given up by the Porte; but the territorial claims, which is the prominent object of his mission, remains for British and French mediation. The secondary questions, such as concessions in favour of the Christians in Bosnia, and the withdrawal of the Hungarian refugees from the Austrian frontier, have been promised. In fine, according to diplomatists, the imperious demands of Austria have been refused, and it is obvious that she has been as completely disgraced in this affair as she and others give out that she is triumphant.

The above satisfactory arrangements have been brought about through the instrumentality of Col. Rose and M. Lavalette. Although acting officiously, their conduct cannot but be approved of by their governments.

The following letter from Constantinople, dated the 12th ult., appears in the "Austrian Lloyd":—

"The Ottoman Porte having informed the Chargé d'Affaires of England that from the 1st of March, foreign vessels would no longer be allowed to navigate in the Bosphorus, the latter replied that he would communicate with his government. The French and Russian ambassadors made no observation on the subject. The reply of the English Foreign-office arrived yesterday. Lord John Russell states that if France, Russia, Austria, and the other powers should withdraw their vessels from the Bosphorus, England will follow the example; but until then the British government will consider the notification of the Turkish government as if it had not been made."

BUENOS AYRES.

We had been accustomed to classify civil war as the acme of social misfortunes; but, in a recent official note, addressed to the Government of the Province, General Urquiza holds out a threat of something more appalling, and "means less honourable" than even civil war. Recent events begin to throw a lurid light on the enigmatical intimation. His forces, few or many, seem condemned to ignoble inaction, the sword rusting in its scabbard, whilst the issue of the contest is confided to intrigue, seduction, bribery, assassination, and poison itself. Verily these are means dishonourable in themselves, and disallowed by every code, not only of honour and chivalry, but of common decency and public morality. Will it be credited in Europe, that the Hero of Caséros combined a movement of his whole Army, with the premeditated assassination of Commandant Oliveri, and that the intended assault was postponed, in consequence of the providential discovery and frustration of that dastardly and hell-concocted crime? With the damning evidence of such a fiendish act on his forehead, is it conceivable that the accredited Representatives of Christian and civilized Governments, can associate with, or recognise him as a political entity, as the Supreme Director of the Republic? The Pampa Indians would turn with loathing and disgust, from such arrant knavery, such cowardly poltronery. Defornieri has expiated his part of the crime, by the unanimous verdict of his outraged compatriots; but the execration of outraged humanity must rest on the heads of those that concocted, instigated, and sanctioned an act, that forfeits their claim to the rights and immunities of social life.

And to this must be added the tragical fate of Lucumberri, who suffered the extreme penalty of the law on tuesday morning, in front of the Fort, for having attempted to seduce certain Officers of the Spanish Legion; for which purpose he had been supplied with funds by some agent or emissary of the iniquitous rebellion. Whatever General Urquiza may have found the Province of Buenos Ayres, on undertaking his liberating crusade, he seems fully determined to to leave it sunk in the mire of infamy and degradation. Gold, seduction, perjury; such are "the less honourable," the truly disreputable means, of carrying out his vaunted programme of "oblivion, fraternity and organization:" oblivion of all dignity and moral obligation; fraternity of avarice, cruelty and despotism; organization of public anarchy and spoliation!

And to give a deeper shade to the repulsive picture, to the saddening horrors of such a system, all these atrocities are resorted to, with an accepted mediation, and during pending negotiations for peace. What faith can be reposed in pacific protestations, when the price of infamy is squandered with a lavish hand, and the hired assassin brandishes his murderous dagger? The real terms of the the tendered peace are unqualified submission and abject dependence; its fruits, the silence and gloom of the sepulchre. No sophistry and no hippocrisy can disguise these stubborn and palpable facts; the missions of Defornieri and Lucumberri are the eloquent and incontestable vonchers, that reveal a depth of ignominy, and social prostitution, to which no good man would have recourse in any emergency, and that never have been, and never will be employed except for some base and worthless object.

In their energetic and severe repression, the policy of the Provincial Government presents a new aspect. Since the first of December, every act of the Administration, including the spontaneous resignation of Dr. Alsina, has been based on the principles of concession and conciliation. How ill they have been comprehended and appreciated, appears from the rejected Treaty of the 9th March, and the captious duplicity of all subsequent proceedings. We deplore in all cases the necessity of measures that involve the sacrifice of human life; but when the rights and liberties of an entire community are at stake, and when victory or death is the watchword of its gallant and devoted defenders, it is not the time to whimper over the fate of a dastardly assassin, or a perjured traitor. Instead of blaming the recent severity, we rather regret the unmerited contemporization displayed at a former stage, to the promoters and instigators of the crimes, that are now punished in their abject tools, instead of being prevented by the exemplary chastisement of their more guilty authors. "Undue leniency to the guilty eventually becomes positive cruelty to the innocent;" an adage exemplified and confirmed by the history of almost every rebellion; and the present one, we fear, is destined not to be an exception to the general rule. Inexorable firmness in the application of preventive punishments is the first and highest duty of the Magistrate.

In speaking of preventive punishments, we understand imprisonment, banishment, embargo and confiscation of property, &c.; a timely and judicious application of which may often prevent or supersede the necessity of capital executions; and whenever the end can be accomplished by the less, instead of the greater evil, humanity and society are clearly gainers. In the leader of Wednesday last, in reference to the alleged treachery of Turnerand Alzogaray, the "Progreso," inculcates very opportune and salutary views, on the subject of redressive and expiatory punishments. Assuming the guilt legally established, there can be no doubt as to the justice and expediency of the course therein recommended; and we think the principle susceptible of a much wider application than the individual cases to which it is there confined. It is not our province to mention names, but it is matter of public notoriety, that not a few individuals implicated in and identified with the present rebellion, have property in the City, of which, we presume, they retain the absolute controul and administration; the proceeds of which may be, and no doubt are in many cases rendered subservient to the active hostilities, waged against the legal Authorities, and the cause of the community. It is to this view of the case that we specially recommend the attention of our esteemed contemporary; not to palliate the individual cases cited, but to give the principle the latitude and consistency, that would command respect, and ensuere a corresponding result.

Defunct Blockade—The tragic comedy of an insurgent blockade, in which foreign Agents were assigned rather a homely part, has ended, as was to be expected from its *outré* character and pretensions, in a broad farce. In his eagerness "to make hay while the sun shines," Commodore Coe has overstepped the bounds of propriety, and unfortunately "killed the goose that was to

have laid the golden eggs." In short his loyalty or gallantry to the "Queen" has excited the democratic susceptibility of Brother Jonathan, who, in matters of business and interest, very excusably demurs to playing second fiddle, even in favor of Majesty. To drop the metaphor; it appears that British brig "Queen" had by hook or by crook, obtained a special licence to discharge some 200 barrels of flour, brought on freight from Montevideo; whereupon Commodore McKeevor very naturally and properly insists, in strict conformity with the general policy of his Government, that a blockade must be *effective and impartial*, that all American vessels shall be put on a footing of equality. Fortunately good example is contagious as well as bad; and the French authorities on the station, claim a similar privilege in favor of their flag. The first notification therefore has fallen to the ground, and, in the temper evinced by the foreign commercial body, we fancy, foreign Agents must be very chary as to the terms on which they admit any subsequent one. Such is the laughable finale of this burlesque blockade; the nullity and illegality of which are too apparent to need or merit a formal demonstration. To appreciate its absurdity and inefficiency, we have only to note the daily and hourly arrivals of cattle and all sorts of provisions by coasting craft; a traffic Commodore Coe could not prevent, even were he disposed to use his best efforts for the purpose. It is too much to suppose that foreign authorities will complacently submit to the wanton sacrifice of legitimate interests, in favour of a few bandit chiefs.

As a proof of the popularity of the blockading service, a boat, with two subaltern officers and four seamen, made their escape from the "Fama" on Thursday night; heartily tired of "fariña" diet, and Entre Riano treatment, which means hard blows, and no pay or comforts of any kind. It will require some time and patience to connaturalise foreign seamen with the Spartan virtues, to which the native Entre Rianos submitted with indifferent grace in the swamps of Palermo, where they declared, with excusable exasperation of feeling, *that they only wanted halters, to be equal with the brute creation!*

In connection with this subject we may also record a rather clumsy prank of the blockading Chief. Two coasting craft, employed in the lawful and honourable avocation of discharging a foreign vessel in the outer roads, were arbitrarily detained by the blockading forces. The goods they contained were transhipped to other lighters, and pompous inducements held out to the crews, which consisted wholly of Italians, to enter the naval service of H. E. the Supreme Director. This offer being modestly declined, they were landed at Palermo, where, with the exception of one, who contrived to escape, and tell the tale, they are all detained as prisoners of war, or rather prisoners of caprice, for it is not alleged that they had violated any law, even those of the exotic blockade. The Sardinian Authorities would certainly be justified in demanding an explanation of this novel proceeding. The two craft, we understand, have subsequently been restored to their lawful owner.

Some Officers that fell prisoners in the action of the 18th ult., have also been disembarked at Palermo, and reports differ as to the treatment to which they are subjected. In this uncertainty we are disposed in the meantime to accept the most favourable version; reminding the parties, however, that modern warfare has its recognised code of laws and usages; any deviation from which implies a lack of respectability and civilization.

Pending Negotiations—The sederunts of the Commissions were interrupted for some days in the early part of the week, by the indisposition of one of the City Commissioners, and on Thursday were prorogued by mutual accord till Monday next; for what cause, or with what object, has not transpired. Some will have it that, the general bases having been agreed upon, this interval is required to draw up the Treaty in due form, that it may be submitted for ratification, whilst others maintain that the negotiations have not yet reached this advanced stage. The most notable fact is that public anxiety in the City has greatly abated on the point, despite the menaced blockade, and the ostentations repartition of scaling ladders to the besieging corps. May is the month of hopes in all climates and latitudes; and that mysterious barometer, public opinion, evidently anticipates a definitive deliverance, in the course of the present month, from some other quarter, and by some other agency than the labours of the Commissions.

Agreeably to this expectation, perhaps suggested by, and partly springing out of it, the week has been prolific in rumours, the certainty of which it is difficult in the present circumstances to ascertain. As a sample; one report is that General Urquiza is very seriously ill at San José de Flores; and that his medical advisers urgently recommend mental tranquillity and his native airs of Entre-Rios—Another asserts an incurable schism in the ranks of the Federal Army; Colonels Benites and Videla openly repudiating the jurisdiction of the Provisional Director, and that this act of rank insubordination is countenanced by no less a personage than M. Lagos himself—A third and more formidable evil is, the avowed discontent and notorious desertion of the native *gauchos*, who are fully convinced of the desperate character of the enterprise, and heartily disgusted with their foreign alliances.

One significant fact is, that on Tuesday and Wednesday, Urquiza retired all his heavy artillery from the lines in front of the City, and one version has his forces concentrated and isolated at San José de Flores, whilst another of last evening, removed them as far as Lujan. In all these there may be some exaggeration; but we believe there is also a sediment of truth, showing that harmony and effective cooperation are no longer practicable.

Some wag has concocted a good joke from the circumstance of the scaling ladders, namely, that two of double dimensions have been assigned to the corps of Don Matias Rivero, *for the purpose of scaling the Bank*; and that several amateurs have in consequence volunteered their services for said accredited division of the Federal Army.

La Lanceta—We should ere this have welcomed our youthful contemporary to the public arena. He promises to do good services among the ulcerated sores of the body politic; and we cordially wish him a brilliant and successful career.

Latest Hour—Private letters from Montevideo by the steamer "Uruguay," arrived this morning, confirm the previous reports of a revolt in the Province of Entre Rios, and even mention that the forces under the command of Don Crispin Velasquez had sustained a formal defeat from a party of the dissidents, under one Gonzalez: another auspicious indication in behalf of the Month of America—That Urquiza has retired from San José de Flores, with the Entrerianos, Santafecinos, Cordobeses, and the memorable Calá division, appears confirmed beyond a doubt; but as to his actual destination, authorities are not agreed, whether the Santos Lugares, Moron, the Puente Marquez, or Lujan—It matters little, for he carries with him in his own breast the seeds of incurable rancour and fell disappointment; for

"Never can true reconcilement grow
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced
so deep."

Miscellaneous.

Jeremy Dunbrown's Loss—(From Douglas Jerrold's Cakes and Ale)—Past twelve o'clock, and—oh! shame to the ripe manhood of fifty—Jeremy Dunbrown, his senses muffled in strong drink, sought his home. Let the truth be said, though the shame fall upon Jeremy, Dunbrown was drunk; yes, so drunk that unassisted he had not that night approached his household gods, at the door we write of, fast asleep; for Jeremy, having the street door key in his pocket, kept not the *lares* sitting up. Dunbrown was a bachelor; hence, it was his peculiar boast at the club that he kept nobody waiting for him save the fleas. We have inferred that Jeremy wound not his own way down Bishopsgate alone. No; great is the beneficence of Bacchus, who numbers in his train thousands of little lacqueys, to sober eyes invisible, whose duties it is to lead the votaries of their purple master safely at home. The water-drinker could not see the jolly little satyr with its small kid hoofs clattering along the stones of Bishopsgate, keeping Jeremy Dunbrown from posts and gutters—now steadying his right leg, now the left—now flinging a vine or hop plant over him, pulling him back, lest he fall upon his nose—Jeremy, all the while smiling, and tittering half words from the corner of his mouth, in acknowledging of the benevolence. These bacchanal fairies, thousands though there be—for were there not, how would frail mortals find the door?—are not distinguishable by the profane sober; nor are they to be seen by the small drinker, by the petty rascal, who simpers over a gill, and thinks himself Silenus. No, no, a man must labour in many vintages to be worthy of such a body guard. Now we can assure the world that Jeremy Dunbrown was that man. Jeremy, aided by his good genius, shuffled down the empty street, the wind blowing and the rain falling. At length Jeremy reached the iron rail that skirted his ancient home. "All's right," said Jeremy, and, as he spoke, the vinous fairy quitted its charge [leaving it in order to see safely to his door the Reverend Dr. Magnum, at that moment much debilitated by a recent argument at Alderman Bung's, on Hebrew roots.] "All's right," repeated Jeremy, and he laid his flattened palm against the consecrated piece of wood, his own house door. "All's right," and Jeremy, with a smile sent from his very very heart, a smile flickering in his soddened face, drew from his right hand breeches pocket the street-door key. Ten minutes more, and Jeremy Dunbrown would be stretched between his household sheets. Jeremy, with the key in his hand, sought to turn the lock; it was very odd—very strange—rather annoying, but Jeremy could not find the keyhole. Jeremy smiled, growled with fixed teeth, scratched with the key all over the door, still where was the keyhole? Then Jeremy stood as upright as circumstances would permit—coughed—and, grasping the key anew, made a reckless dash at the door, as if trusting to the guidance of his good genius, he hoped to find the aperture; when the key, struck by the violence from his hand, rang upon the door step, and Jeremy, muttering objectionable oaths, dropped upon his knees, and groped about the wet mud for the lost treasure. "It's all right," said Jeremy, when, having searched for ten minutes, he again rose upon his legs with the recovered key, which—so great was his presence of mind—he carefully cleaned with the tail of his coat. "Mud may clog the wards," said Jeremy, with, all things considered, superhuman sagacity. "Now then—very droll—very odd"—and Jeremy continued to scrape the key, as he thought, over every inch of the door—"exceeding odd—never knew such a thing in born days—remarkable—strange to a degree—ha! ha! capital joke—capit—d—n the key!" Such was the broken soliloquy of Dunbrown, as he stood perspiring at his own door. Again he paused from his toil, looked up the street, down it, and again resolved by one vigorous effort to turn the lock. Again in silence did he run the key over the door; breathlessly he searched for the desired opening; then his hand fell to his side, and then he stood convinced for once and for ever. "I see it," cried Jeremy Dunbrown—"I see it—dishonesty of the times!—some big thief has stolen the key-hole!"

A Kiss and a Ring.—A young damsel, full with fraught hymeneal hopes, and blessed with notions like an Eastern beauty, who has been blooming alone" for a long time in dull St. Asap's was surprised on Saturday in that road by an unusual act of seeming gallantry and generosity. As she was passing through the lane she met a young man, who, as he was approaching her, stooped to pick up something. This scheme to excite her curiosity succeed, and while she was watching him attentively, he seized the opportunity to address her "Lord!" he exclaimed, holding up the discovered article to the light, "it is a wedding ring Here," said he to the young woman, "what will you give me for it?" "Nothing," was the instant reply. "Well," answered he, "you must give a kiss for it; or, if you won't, at least you will let me give you one." She blushed and hesitated: the offer was generous; besides, it was something towards housekeeping; and the poet had said—

"What's in a kiss? Do not moralist say
'Tis the pure pledge of friendship to man."
So there can be no harm. No! no!

Poets and moralists must be right; and nothing but "pure friendship" could be intended. She consented. The kiss was given, the ring was accepted, and she walked joyfully home. All dreams, however, of the kindness of the young man and the favourab'eness of the omen, were next day dissipated. The ring was solid—brass; and the sweet embrace of the previous evening had been bought too dearly. Five shillings had been taken, in "pure friendship," from her pocket by the young man, as a keepsake.—*Bristol Mercury.*

Affection of the Nightingale—By remarkably good fortune, one of the most extraordinary of the songsters has recently taken possession of my garden. I call the gay, the joyous fellow, "extraordinary," for I never yet heard such perfect freedom of song from any of the tribe, much as I had to with them. And what makes me value the merry little rogue the more, is his almost incredible tameness. He sings the night through, just under my chamber window, and seldom leaves the garden, by day or by night, for more than a few minutes at a time. I usually rise to greet him at five o'clock, a.m., and on venturing an humble imitation of his swelling notes, he flies to me at once. Seating himself on a shady bough, and bending slightly forward there he remains holding converse with me so long as my time persuits me to tarry, and he improvises such music the while, that I can hardly tear myself away from him.

He knows my voice, and I know his. Thus do we, morning by morning, exchange familiarities, and greatly do I love to return, after the fatigues of a day of toil, to renew our intimacy. I believe the pleasure is quite mutual. I cannot but imagine that this bird possesses an unusual charm; for he has drawn into one focus a host of blackbirds, thrushes, robins, black caps, and other vocalists, whose orchestral accompaniments, blending with his own heavenly voice, almost lead us to suppose we are in a fairy-land. They rehearse early in the evening; and the concet, once commencep lasts until long alfer sunrise. I need hardly say that I now retire to rest with my chamber window open.—*William Ridd, in the Gardener's Chronicle.*

EXCHANGE—May 7.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	21½
Patriot Doubloons	339 á 341½
Spanish do.	342 á 342½
Bills on England, per doubloon	66s.9d. á 67s.
Currency	per dol. 2 3 8.
Do. Montevideo	á 1⅝ prem.
France, per doubloon	83 fs.
United States, do.	par.
Rio Janeiro	1½ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 348.
The lowest 332.
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 67s per oz. Lowest 66s 3d

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

April 30th.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer.. R G. Panasco, from Montevideo 29th inst. Passengers 43.

May 1st.

"7 de Marzo," British schooner, 73 tons, J. Harris, from Patagonia 20th ult., to order.

May 2nd.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, from up the River.

"Roman," American barque, 245 tons, Hamilton, from Boston 6th February, to S. B. Hale & Co., with 135 boxes and 1500 chairs, 150 bales and 1 box merchandise, 210 barrels starch, 175 do. rice, 200 do. flour, 5 boxes combs, 1 cask lamps, 130,754 feet lumber.

May 4th.

"Gondola," American ship, 409 tons, Atkins, from Montevideo 30th ult., to H. J. Ropes, with 1114 barrels and 56 half do. flour.

May 6th.

"Mazarredo," Spanish coruette, from Montevideo 5th inst.

"Henry A. Barling," American schooner, 160 tons, P. F. Kennedy, from New York 6th March, Montevideo 4th inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1146 barrels flour, 50 dozens pail, 50 do. brooms, 2007 feet lumber, 38 boxes chairs, 1 do. merchandise.

"Joven Dolores," Spanish polacre, 137 tons, S, Colle, from Pernambuco 28th March, Montevideo 4th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 68 pipes caña, 850 barrels sugar.

SAILINGS.

April 30th.

"Minstrel," British barque, for England, dispatched by Hughes brothers, with 6086 salted ox and cow hides, 42 pipes tallow, 13,000 bones.

May 1st.

"Albion," National schooner, for Montevideo.

"Lola Montes," Spanish schooner, for Bilbao, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 10,356 dry ox and cow hides, 4 bales hide cuttings.

May 2nd.

"Prince," British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail, for Southampton.

May 3rd.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

"Triunfo da Inveija," Brazilian barque, for Rio Grande, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles, in ballast.

May 4th.

"Cacique," Spanish brig, for Monievideo, dispatched by Martinez & Sons, with the same cargo with which she arrived on the 27th ult.

"Rey David," Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by Pietraneyra Piaggio, with 2143 dry ox and cow hides, 2826 salted do. do., 7 bales sheep skins, 4 do. and 156 seroons hair, 7 do. wool, 9679 horns, 16 pipes and 120 boxes tallow.

May 5th.

"L'Acorto Legurie," Sardinian brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by B. Viale & Co., with 5050 dry ox and cow hides, 196 boxes tallow, 3600 borns.

"Amazonas," Portuguese barque, for Brazil, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles, in ballast.

"Berenice," Brazilian barque of war, for Montevideo.

"Suerte," Sardinian brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Suerte Argentine," National brigantine, for Patagonia.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels:—

ARRIVALS.

"Emmanuel," with 280 boxes, 16 bales and 62 packages merchancise, 100 pine planks, 75,600 tiles.

"Eliza," with 37,200 tiles, 128 rolls cordage, 370 boxes merchandise.

"Mathilda," with 5 lasts coal, 100 barrels Roman cement, 60 pine planks, 14 mahogany do., 327 boxes, 9 casks and 1 bale merchandise.

"Felix," with 520 boxes, 222 packages, 60 crates, 1 bale and 15 barrels merchandise, 60 grind stones, 75 pine planks, 23,000 tiles.

SAILINGS.

"Sappho," with 1263 salted ox and cow hides, 973 do. horse do., 76 pipes and 80 barrels tallow, 57 bales wool, 1 do. and 26 bags hair, 3 bales sheep skins, 47 do. hide cuttings, 6000 bones, 6908 horns,

"Leopold," with 9536 dry ox and cow hides, 261 bales wool.

"Phœnix," with 331 salted ox and cow hides, 654 dry do. do., 60 pipes tallow, 12,460 horns.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steam frigate Centaur.
" Steamer Trident.
" Steamer Locust.
UNITED STATES—Sloop Jamestown.
FRENCH—Steamer Sesostris.
SPANISH—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Doña Francisca.
" Corvette Imperial Marinero

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK'S LOST.

A Gentlemen has lost out of his library, the following numbers of the Abbotsford Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novel. They are bound in green Morocco, gilt, and have the Presentor and Presentee's name in the fly leaf of the title page. vols. 2nd, 15th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd.

Also, the 6th volume of Shakespeare, Whittingham Edition, 16mo, published in Chiswick, 1818, and highly gilt at the back, in boards.

$20 a volume will be given to any person restoring any of them to Mr. Mackern's Library. m.7—3c.

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. m.7

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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The Bonuses paid in Cash, or added to the sum Insured, or applied in Reduction of the Premiums as desired.

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Endowments on favourable terms.

Full value given for Policies when discontinued.

Prospectuses and all particulars may be obtained of

J. W. MACKENNA,
Agent for Buenos Ayres.

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.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEAR'S SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine 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 Pot.

For Sale,

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

Shipping List OF Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "Sultana," 181 tons, Rogers, Commander, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in the course of a few days.

Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For London.

British brig "Mary Rowe," A.1., 278 tons, Brown, Commander, is now loading in the Inner Roads, and has only disengaged room for a few tons of cargo. a.30

Consignees Messrs. A. & J. Rivolta.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Favourite," A.1., 277 tons, Webster, Commander, is now loading in the inner road, and has positively engaged half of her cargo. a.30.

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

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "May," A. 1., 233 tons, Millard, commander, is ready to receive cargo, and well known as a favourite vessel in the trade. a30.

Consignees Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Antwerp.

Hanoverian brigantine "Henrich Edwards," A.1, 157 tons, Lange, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. a.30.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Danish brigantine "GAZELLE," A. 1., 169 tons Heppen, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. a30.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Austrian brig "Romano," A.1., 350 tons, Highitz, commander, has upwards of half cargo on board and shipping, and will have quick despatch. a.30.

Consignees Messrs. Visser & Co

For Antwerp.

Danish brigantine "Mathilda," A.1., 120 tons register, is now in the Inner Roads, and ready to receive cargo. a.30.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For New York.

British Brig "NORTH ESK," 207 tons, Voag, commander, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and will be dispatched in a few days. a 30.

Consignees, Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For New York.

American Bark "THORNDIKE," A. 1., 350 tons, Perkins, commander, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, and will be dispatched in a few days. a.30.

Consignees, Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For New York.

Sardinian brig "Antonietta," A. 1., 230 tons, Pavio, Commander, has commenced her loading, and has only disengaged room for a few tons of cargo.

Consignee B. Delfino.

For Boston.

Swedish brig "Alfhild," A. 1., 350 tons register, Wahlmann, Commander, has her entire cargo engaged and shipping, and will have quick dispatch.

a.30. Consignees A. & J. Rivolta.

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 Reconquista.

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; Hume and Smollet's History of England; Shakspeare; Thomson's Seasons.

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—c. Robert Macalister.

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

Ironing and Mangling.

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

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 prevent the loosening of the teeth—Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

Wanted,

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

Apply at No. 45, Calle Maypú.

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. Dreijen & 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.

For New York.

THE A. 1. First class American Ship

"MARGARET ELIZA,"

will be ready to receive cargo about the 15th April, and being a good carrier and a fast sailer, offers a good opportunity to shippers.

Passengers will find the best of treatment during the passage, and the Cabin being spacious ensures comfort to those who may avail themselves of this opportunity.

Apply to Captain Joseph Adams,
or to ZIMMERMANN FRAZIER & Co.
Calle La Defensa No. 69.

Apl. 9 5.c.

Revolving Pistols.

Most handsomely finished, and improved; an assortment of 4, 5 and 6 inches, provided with all the appurtenances, needful for use.

For sale at the store of
Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,
a.16—4c. Calle La Defensa, No. 69.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

CALLE MAYO No. 54 & 56.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately added extensively to the accomodations of his large and commodious Establishment Nos. 54 and 56 Calle Mayo, which he will continue to conduct in a very superior manner.

To the stranger and temporary visitor, it will be his study to make it a comfortable Home, and from its situation near the beach and the commanding view from the house-top of both the Inner and Outer Roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels, to whom during their stay here various advantages are offered in the way of storage of small quantities of goods gratis, supply of all navy of necessaries (including provisions) from the Ship Candler store adjoining, &c &c.

Breakfasts from half past 8 to half past 10.

Luncheons—Dinners from half past 1 to half past 2, and from 3 to half past 4. Teas and Suppers, according to order.

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality always on hand. Buenos Ayres, April 8th, 1853.

A. 9. 4p. JOHN GEOGHEGAN.

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 40 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 10[illegible] $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 5th 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. & J. Rivolta	338	London.
Dec. 19	Bgn May, Millard	Tomkinson & Co.	233	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.
Feb. 11	Bk. Isabella, Grimsditch	J. Carthy	221	L'pool.
" 12	Bg. North Esk, Rodg	To order	207	N. York.
" 15	Bg. Sultana, Rogers	Nuttall & Co	181	London
Mar. 12	Bk. Nil Desperandum, Swaffen	J. G Smith & Co	163	
" 12	Sch. Queen of the West, Tregarthen	J Best & Brothers	159	
" 13	Bgn. Choice, Ogier	S. Hesse & Co.	177	L'pool.
" 14	Bg. Margaret Elizabeth, Elliott	R. & J. Carlisle & Co	319	
" 14	Lugger Er., Appledore	Duguid Barton & Co.	200	
" 14	Bk. Ritson, Tiffin	J. Bell & Co	305	
" 15	Bg. Albion, Mudy	Duncan & Co	173	
" 19	Sch. Nundeeps, Bickford	A. & J. Rivolta	129	
April 3	Bk. Braziliano, Duffy	Bates, Stokes & Co	315	
" 23	Sch. Bosphorus, Gibson	Twyford Hall & Co.	216	
" 24	Sp Kerelaw, Easdale	Dickson & Co	341	
"	Bg. Queen, Gault	Bayley Brothers	194	
" 28	Bg. Maria, Howeels	To order	137	
	AMERICAN.			
Mar. 6	Bk. Thorndike, Perkins	To order	399	N. York
" 26	Sp. Margaret Eliza, Adams	O. C. Hayes & Co.	548	N. York.
April 24	Bg Cronstadt, Hatch	S. B. Hale & Co	273	
May 2	Bk. Roman, Hamilton	S. B. Hale & Co.	245	
" 4	Sp. Gondola, Atkins	H. J. Ropes	409	
" 6	Sch. Henry A. Barling, Kennedy	Zimmermann, & Co.	160	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg Encornet, Nadeau	Zumaran & Co.	149	Havre
Jan. 19	Sp. Francois, Fremont	Lafourcade & Co.	264	
" 25	Bk. Australie, Faignerette	J. Canard	210	
Mar. 15	Bk. Coriolan, Pertus	Blas Despuy	219	
" 19	Bk. Normand, Morin	A. Dunoyer	258	
April 2	Sp. Emmanuel, Laire	Lafourcade & Co.	277	
" 4	Bk. Eliza, Lepoilly	Llavallol & Sons	2[illegible]9	
" 26	Bk. Felix, Dubart	Dunoyer & Co.	2[illegible]6	
	SPANISH.			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons	212	
Dec. 2	Sch. Esmeralda, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	121	
Jan. 7	Sch. Draka, Austrich	N. Martinez & Sons	200	
" 19	Sp. [illegible] 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. 22	Bk. Maria, Got	Teisserene Vallat & Co	[illegible]50	
" 26	Sp. Union, Perez	S. Soriano	212	
April 5	Bg. Ferdinando, Montenegro	P. Alfaro	1[illegible]0	
" 28	Bg. Carlos Habanero, Fernandez	Bieber & Co.	168	
May 6	Pol. Joven Dolores, Colle	Llavallol & Sons	137	
	SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 5	Bg. Ausonie Sorelle, Brissoleze	J Avegno	261	Marseilles
" 11	Bk Antonieta, Payo	B. Delfino	213	N. York
Jan. 21	Bk. Sultana, Casanego	Llavallol & Sons	244	
Feb. 16	Pol. Sacra Familia, Chiozza	J. Caprile	63	
April 18	Bg. Apollo, Lavarello	J. Caprile	210	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar. 1	Bgn. Constance, Harmes	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	137	
April 20	Bg. Wilhelmine, Stuge	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	144	
" 25	Bk. Catherine, Luban	Bartenfels & Sons	196	
" 26	Bgn. Atlantic Ocean, Nagel	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	188	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Mar. 4	Bgn. Henrich Edward, Lange	Otte, Rosenthal & Co.	121	Antwerp
	PRUSSIAN.			
Feb. 9	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	Anderson & Co.	310	Boston.
	SWEDISH.			
Beb. 15	Bg. Alfhild, Wahlman	A. & J. Rivolta	350	Boston.
	DANISH.			
Feb. 8	Bg. Von Brock, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	218	
April 5	Bgn. Gazelle, Heppen	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	109	Antwerp
" 6	Bgn Mathilda, Thompson	Otte, Rosenthal & Co.	120	Antwerp
	DUTCH.			
April 25	Bg. Margaretha Maria, Lowenstein	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	191	
	AUSTRIAN.			
Mar. 13	Bg. Romano, Stiglich	Visser & Co.	392	Antwerp

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.

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 6—co.

TO LET, at No. 200, Calle Perú, to single gentlemen, a furnished room, with or without attendance. For particulars apply at the same place. m.7—6p.

For Sale, a first-rate, patent, new English Mangle. Apply to D. Craigdillie, No. 26 Calle Independencia. a.23—4c.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS

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

HAMS and BUTTER of superior quality, on sale at No. 115 Calle Piedad, in lots to suit purchasers. a.23—co.

WANTED, a woman servant to accompany a family to England, and to take charge of children. Apply at Calle del Perü, No. 13. m.7—3p.

FOR SALE, at the stores of Vivar & Billinghurst, No. 19 Calle Santa Rosa, a lot of superior BUTTER in barrels of 100 and 120 lbs. each. a.23—3c.