British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1387.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—We recommend the following article, from the "Times" of the 28th February, to the attention of those who affect to doubt, or attempt to decry, the enlightened and magnanimous policy of Her Majesty's Government; and the concluding passage to the special attention of Dr. Castellanos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

"It is said, with what amount of foundation we are at present unable to state, that the Austrian Government has resolved to demand the extradition, or, at least, the expulsion of Kossuth, Mazzini, and the other refugees now fomenting revolution abroad under the shelter of British hospitality; and that, on the anticipated failure of this demand, the Governments of Prussia and of France are prepared to address a joint note to the same effect. In the event of a continued refusal on our part, we are threatened, so it is said, with a withdrawal of the Ministers representing these three Powers at this Court, and with such further inconvenience as may arise from the disturbance which in which England, it is supposed, will thereupon be left. That the Austrian Government, with revolt in Lombardy, with assassination at home and sanguinary manifestoes fulminated from this metropolis, should just now be in a state of considerable excitement, that Prussia should have caught the infection, and that the Emperor of the French should be glad to express an unaffected sympathy for his brother of Austria, are circumstances natural enough, and, if anything could induce us to discredit the rumour we have mentioned, it is its plausibility. But it is difficult to conceive how such a demand should be contemplated without a full sight of the consequences. Every civilized people on the face of the earth must be fully aware that this country is the asylum of nations; and that it will defend the asylum to the last ounce of its treasure, and the last drop of its blood. There is no point whatever on which we are prouder and more resolute. We remember with satisfaction that this is the only spot in Europe where the unfortunate politician has leisure to reconsider his opinions, and grace to repent of his errors; where the exiled Absolutist is safe from the fury of the people, and where the Republican may defy the indignation and terror of Kings. We neither know nor care who are hidden in this metropolis; we only know that they are safe, and that the whole power and honour of empire are pledged for their protection; if, indeed, the free and open nature of our domestic institutions left it an easy matter to detect and lay our hands on the foreign incendiary.

But, even were it not so absolutely certain as it is that we shall listen to no such demands, and that the statesman who lent an ear to them would henceforth be doomed to political disgrace, there are other considerations that might have some weight with our frightened and too sensitive neighbours. Where would they be at this moment but for the great British asylum? They have all profited by it in their time. It was here that Louis Napoleon prepared not only his landing at Boulogne, but his more successful canvass for that Presidency under which he invaded the liberties of France. It was here that the great support of absolutism was glad to find a harbour when "the deluge" had covered Europe sooner than he expected. The Prince of Prussia came here when Berlin was no longer safe; and a Prussian Minister followed in his steps. Surely some gratitude is due from these men and their friends for shelter so comfortable at the time, so useful in its results. But we may appeal to another sentiment not less powerful with statesmen. It has been said that in politics gratitude is only for the favours to be received. Is it altogether impossible that the present Governments of France, Austria, and Prussia may once more be glad of a neutral ground; that the Emperor of Russia may return to his house in King street, Metternich resume his quarters in Belgravia and at Brighton, and the King of Prussia visit his new house in Carlton Terrace, with, perhaps, some additions to the circle of princely and Royal refugees? There have been such returns. Charles X. returned to Holyrood, and Louis Philippe to the banks of the Thames. Indeed, the very anxiety expressed by the three remonstrant Courts betrays a misgiving as to the stability of their power. Why are they afraid of such frothy declamations as Kossuth's, and such visionary schemes as Mazzini's, were it not for the unsoundness and unpopularity of their own position at home? But wherever revolution shall happen to light, most assuredly this country will be office more the refuge of its victims. Providence, in surrounding this empire with the ocean, and in contributing to one people many races and many institutions, has formed us for an asylum, which none but barbarians will attempt to break, and which they will break to their own ruin. We are a nation of refugees. French, Flemings, and Germans have fled hither from the religious persecutions of their own countries. They who inherit such blood, and such a cause, will rather part with their lives than betray the sanctuary to which they owe their very existence.

But what is to be done? The case of refugees doing all that lies within the power of ready tongues to work on the elements of disaffection in their own country calls for some remark, and requires some consideration. If England is forced to make any comment on the fact, that comment is supplied from her own example. In the first place her political institutions are such that she can hardly be said to have any fugitives abroad plotting her mischief. But, were there hundreds of fugitives from British justice now abroad, such as those from the Irish rebellion of '98, we should regard them with indifference, and pursue our own course of political conciliation and social improvement. We are not at the mercy of any traitor or visionary. If Austria, Prussia, and France wish to disarm the refugee, let them restore confidence at home. It must be a very explosive state of things which can be kindled by so mere a spark as a letter from some unfortunate gentleman in his lodgings at Camden-town, or at a *restaurant* in the small street about Leicester-square. Proclamations without men, without money, without arms, and without even any evidence that they have been written, by the persons whose names are subscribed, are only waste paper, and need excite no concern, unless, by the fault of the Governments against which they are aimed, they should tell some bitter truths. A really good Government can afford not to mind them. Such is the advice we offer in order to those who would demand from us an act contrary to our history and our very natures. WE SHALL ALLOW MEN TO SAY AND DO WHAT THEY PLEASE, SO LONG AS THEY COMMIT NO OPEN VIOLATION OF OUR LAWS, AND SO LONG AS THEY DO NOT PROPOSE ACTUAL INVASION. WE CANNOT PERMIT THIS COUNTRY TO BE MADE THE STARTING POINT OF EXPEDITIONS FOR REVOLUTION OR FOR CONQUEST. PROVE THE ENROLMENT OF MEN, THE PURCHASE OF ARMS, OR THE EQUIPMENT OF VESSELS FOR SUCH A SERVICE, AND THE LAW WILL INTERFERE. BUT THERE WE STOP; nor does the liberty of the subject, which is as much part of our constitution as the Throne itself, permit us to go further. Let the Powers that now threaten us must know this full well. Their reported demands, then, can have no other object than to put us in the wrong with their own people, who may not understand our institutions. But even in that they will not succeed, for all Europe knows and respects the asylum of these isles."

There is a striking analogy between the Caffre War and the present rebellion in this Province. In both a lawless thirst of plunder has arrayed the element of brute force against property and lawful order; and in both the difficulties of the contest, and its consequent prolongation arise, not so much from the numerical superiority of the assailants, as the facilities they enjoy of evading a general action, whilst they carry on their favourite system of marauding spoliation.

On the 20th December, however, Colonels Eyre and Napier, with a joint force of barely 800 men, gave a decisive check to the great Basuta tribe, that presented no less than 6,000 combatants on the occasion; which compelled their chief, Moshesh, to sue for peace. The action lasted from day-break till 8 p. m. with a total loss on the part of Her Majesty's forces of 38 killed and 15 wounded; showing the superiority of science and discipline over brute force even with personal daring. The enemy suffered severely, but no definite estimate could be formed of their loss. The following correspondence and Proclamation were the result:—

"Thaba Bosigo,
"December 20th, 1852.

"Your Excellency,—This day you have fought against my people, and taken much cattle. As the object for which you have come is to have a compensation for boers, I beg you will be satisfied with what you have taken. I entreat peace from you; you have shown your power, you have chastised, —let be enough I pray you, and let me no longer be considered an enemy of the Queen. I will try all I can to keep my people in order in the future.

"Your humble servant,
"MOSHESH.

To which his Excellency returned the following reply:—

"Camp, Caledon River,
"December 31st, 1852.

"Chief Moshesh,—I have received your letter. The words are those of a great chief, and of one who has the interests of his people at heart. But I care little for words; I judge of men by their actions. I told you that if you did not pay the fine, I must go and take it. I am a man who never breaks his word, otherwise the Queen would not have sent me here. I have taken the fine by force, and I am satisfied.

"I am not angry with your people for fighting in defence of their property; for those who fought—and they fought well—are not all of them thieves, and I am sorry that many were killed. This is your fault; for if you had paid the fine, it would not have happened. I now desire not to consider you, Chief, as an enemy of the Queen, but I must proclaim martial law in the Sovereignty, to give to commandants and field cornets power to make commandos in a regular manner, and, with the consent of the Resident, enter your country in search of plundered horses and cattle that may be stolen after this time. And I expect you to assist them; for though you are a great chief, it seems that you either do not, or cannot, keep your own people from stealing; and among the cattle you send as part of your fine there were three oxen the property of Mr. Bain, of Bloem Fontein, stolen since I crossed the Caledon River. Now, therefore, Chief Moshesh, I consider your past obligations fulfilled, and hope that you will take measures for preventing such abuses in future. In the meantime, as the Queen's representative, I subscribe myself

"Your friend,
"GEO. CATHCART,
"Governor."

"PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the Chief Moshesh, as the result of the battle of Beron, has made full and humble submission, and sued for peace, which has been granted.

"And whereas, although the said chief has evinced his sincerity, and desire for good understanding and amity with Her Majesty's Government, now happily restored, by promising to all in his power to keep his people in order, it is scarcely to be expected that he will be able so to restrain their lawless practices as to entirely prevent cattle stealing for the future.

"And whereas, in my last reply to the said Chief, I expressed my intention of proclaiming martial law, in order to restore the full powers of making commandos, which seem to have fallen into disuse; and whereas, upon further consideration, I have reason to believe that the course of proclaiming martial law might be misinterpreted and misunderstood, and lead to unnecessary irritation, excitement, and alarm, and that the object I have in view can be attained without proclaiming martial law as aforesaid; now, therefore, I do hereby, by virtue of all the powers vested in me, provisionally and until sufficient legal enactment may be framed with the same intent, order, command, and direct all civil commissioners, commandants, and fieldcornets within the Orange River Territory, to be ready to organise their burghers for the purposes of self defence, and for the protection, security, and recovery of their property in case of need.

"God save the Queen!

"Given under my hand and seal, at my Camp, Platberg, this 23d day of December, 1852.

"GEORGE CATHCART,
"Governor and High Commissioner.

The following interview, between Governor Cathcart and Moshesh, a week previous to the affair related above, is too characteristic to be omitted:—

"Governor.—I am glad to see you and to make your acquaintance.

"Moshesh.—I am glad to see the governor, as since his arrival in the country I have been expecting a visit from him, which his letter in October last led me to expect.

"Governor.—I told you in that letter that I hoped to meet you in peace, and I still hope so, as I look to you as the Great Chief in this part.

"Moshesh.—I hope so, too; for peace is like the rain that makes the grass grow, while war is like the wind which dries it up. You are right in looking to me; that is in accordance with the treaties.

"Governor.—I will not now talk much, but wish to know whether you received my message yesterday, in which I made the demand of cattle and horses? I have nothing to alter in that letter.

"Moshesh.—Do you mean the letter I received from Mr. Owen?

"Governor.—Yes.

"Moshesh.—I received the letter, but do not know where I shall get the cattle from. Am I to understand that the 10,000 head demanded are a fine imposed for the thefts committed by my people, in addition to the cattle stolen?

"Governor.—I demand but 10,000 head, though your people have stolen many more, and I consider this a just award. It must be paid in three days.

"Moshesh.—Do the three days count from yesterday, or to-day?

"Governor.—To-day is the first of the three.

"Moshesh.—The time is short, and the cattle many, will you not allow me six days to collect them?

"Governor.—You had time given you when Major Hogge and Mr. Owen made the first demand, and then promised to comply with it, but did not.

"Moshesh.—But I was not quite idle. Do not the papers in the commissioner's hands show that I collected cattle?

"Governor.—They do, but not half of the number demanded.

"Moshesh.—That is true, but I have not now control enough over my people to induce them to comply with the demand, however anxious I may be to do so.

"Governor.—If you are not able to collect them, I must go and do it, and if any resistance be made it will then be war, and I shall not be satisfied with 10,000 head, but shall take all I can.

"Moshesh.—Do not talk of war, for however anxious I may be to avoid it, you know that a dog when beaten will show his teeth.

"Governor.—It will, therefore, be better, that you should give up the cattle than that I should go for them.

"Moshesh.—I wish for peace; but have the same difficulty with my people that you have in the colony—your prisons are never empty, and I have thieves among my people.

"Governor.—I would, then, recommend you to catch the thieves and bring them to me, and I will hang them.

"Moshesh.—I do not wish you to hang them, but to talk to them, and give them advice. If you hang them they cannot talk.

"Governor.—If I hang them they cannot steal, and I am not going to talk any more. I have said that if you do not give up the cattle in three days, I must come and take them.

"Moshesh.—I beg of you not to talk of war.

"Governor.—I have no more to say; I must either leave this in peace in three days, or go to Thaba Bosigo. I therefore advise you to go and collect the cattle as quickly as possible.

"Moshesh.—Do not talk of coming to Thaba Bosigo; for if you do, I shall lay the blame on the boers from whom the cattle were stolen, and whom I requested to come and point out to me their cattle that I might restore them. I will go at once and do my best, and, perhaps, God will help me.

"After leaving his Excellency's tent, but before returning home, Moshesh sent to request that the day on which the interview took place might not count in the three. This request his Excellency acceded to."

A prospectus has been issued of an undertaking, to be called the New South Wales and International Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £150,000, in shares of £2 each. Its objects are to work coal mines upon two estates of 1,920 and 1,280 acres situated respectively on the banks of the Hunter, 12 miles from the sea, and on Lake Macquarie, about seven miles from the sea), and to carry on a coasting and intercolonial trade, by means of iron screw-steamers of large capacity and light draught, which will also be applicable for towing ships of burden in or out of port. The head-quarters of the company are to be at Syd-

ney, and the directors here are persons con- nected with the country. The operations contemplated are partly similar to those of the Australasian Coal Mining Company announced last week; but it is stated that the undertaking has been for some time in course of arrangement, and that it has not, as might otherwise have been supposed, merely been concocted as a speculative imitation.

A bill is before Parliament for the incorporation of an undertaking to be called the Lands Improvement Company, with a capital of £100,000, in £10 shares. The object is to facilitate the accomplishment of drainage and other essential works, by contracting for their completion, in consideration of a rent-charge, spread over a period of years for the reimbursement of the outlay, upon the system of similar societies already in existence. At the same time it is proposed that, in the present instance, a more permanent character should be imparted to the company, by allowing them to issue debentures upon the security of a given proportion of the rent-charges created, so as to enable them to reproduce their capital, and render it, as soon as one work is finished, available for the execution of another.

ITALY—The »Parlamento» of Turin, of the 25th ult., says :—

»We have heard this evening that fresh measures had been adopted by the Austrian authorities at Milan against the property of the Lombard emigrants of all classes, including even those who have been regularly naturalized citizens of other States. The stupor which that intelligence has caused will find its natural explanation in so egregious a violation of all the principles of equity and international laws. But the very enormity of the fact renders us incredulous, and induces us to regard it as the effect of some misunderstanding.»

The »Voce della Verita,» of the 26th, says—

»Yesterday we received the confirmation of the painful announcement that a decree of the Austrian Government placed under sequestration the entire property of the refugees of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces who are not naturalized abroad, until they shall have proved that they were not parties to the movement of the 6th February. A Council of Ministers was held, after which a courier was despatched in all haste to London.»

The »Voce della Verita» publishes two letters, purporting to have been written by M. Joseph Mazzini, and dated the 22d. In the first, Mazzini assumes the responsibility of the proclamation of the National Committee, which he had drawn up himself, and signed with only one of his colleagues. In the second, he declares that the Hungarian proclamation actually emanated from Kossuth; that he had demanded it from him when Kossuth was still a prisoner at Kutaya, to make use of it, in the event of an insurrection in Italy, and that the original manuscript, signed by Louis Kossuth, was in his possession.

Queen Marie Adelaide of Sardinia arrived at Turin on the 24th ult. from Bolzano, whither she had gone to attend the sick bed of her late father, the Archduke Regnier.

The »Opinione» of Turin quotes a letter from 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 23d, publishes a circular addressed, on the 19th, by the Archbishop to the parish priests of his diocese, ordering them to expose the Holy Sacrament during three hours on three consecutive days, in order to obtain from the Almighty the recovery of the Emperor.

SPAIN—The Court was to go into mourning, during one month, on the occasion of the death of Princess Maria Amelia, sister of the Emperor of Brazils.

The »Gazette» publishes the following Royal decree :—

»Conformably to the advice of my Council of Ministers, I have decreed the following :—

»Art. 1. It is interdicted to the editors of journals and to all other persons to publish, 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 authorized extracts preprepared for the same journal by the shorthand writers and *employés* of the Legislative Body.

»Art. 2. It is equally interdicted to publish separately the speeches of the Senators or Deputies, although textually copied from the official journal or from the official extracts inserted in it, if in the same journal, detached leaf, or page in which they are printed, the speeches in reply, both extracted from the official paper, be not appended thereto.

»Art. 3. The Government will come to an understanding with the presidents and committees charged with the application of the internal regulations of the Senate and Congress, in order that the secretaries of those two bodies may gratuitously supply the journals, on the day of sitting, with an impartial and detailed extract of that sitting, or an accurate copy of the official journal of the sittings, which may be published at the same time in all the journals of the capital. The entire sitting, as well as the extract, shall be inserted in the same number of each journal, the editor being forbidden to divide them and insert them in separate editions.

»Art. 4. Commentaries and articles of criticism on the sittings generally, and on the private speeches and opinions of senators and deputies, shall remain, as well as other publications, within the jurisdiction of the tribunals.

»Art. 5. The editor of a journal, or the responsible publisher of any writing, who should violate the provisions of the first three articles of the present decree, shall be tried comformably to the law on the press now in vigour, and liable to the penalties mentioned in the 39th Article of said law.

[Signed] The QUEEN.
[The Minister of the Interior]
»ANTONIO BENAVIDES.»

»Given at the Royal Palace, on the 19th February, 1853.»

BUENOS AYRES.

ARTISTIC DISCOVERY.

We have before us the outline of a practical method of instruction for the Piano Forte, by Mr. Charles Eric Ericson Södling, a native of Sweden, and Member of the Royal Swedish Musical Academy, but at present resident in this City; that promises to initiate a new era in this interesting, and to the gentle sex, now indispensable branch of polite education.

The veriest tyro knows the formidable array of keys, with their flats, sharps and transpositions; and the time and patience requisite to attain a competent skill in their correspondent fingerings; according to the most approved systems at present in use.

To classify these practically innumerable and bewildering details, at once shortening and enlivening the only rough and irksome part of the pupils path, is the benevolent and laudable object, and, we trust and believe, the brilliant and successful achievement, of Mr. Sòdling's profound and devoted researches.

By a rigid analysis, and consequent generic and specific classification, founded on strictly scientific and philosophical principles, mathematics and anatomy presiding and directing his felicitous musical combination, the author has done, or purposes to do, for this department of the musical art, what Linnæus and Hooker have done for botany; Davy and Humbolt for chemistry and phisiology; and Newton and Napier for scientific calculation, by the introduction of the algebraic formulæ and the invention of logarthms; or what some future Cadmus may do for the Chinese language, reducing its 40,000 hierogliphic signs to the 25 or 30 abstract representative characters, that now compose the English or Spanish alphabet.

We understand it is Mr. Sodling's intention, as soon as the times become more settled and harmonical, to submit his interesting discovery to the knowledge of the Superior Government; that will doubtless devise means to test its reality and practical efficiency; securing to its talented and accomplished author the just fruits of his laborious studies; and to Buenos Ayres her due share of glory, as the birth place of an invention, whose fame and effects must speedily extend to the civilized world. In the meantime we anticipate our congratulations to Mr. Södling, and thank him for the opportunity he has afforded us of making the »British Packet» the vehicle of so welcome an announcement, and asserting and recording for all time the indisputable priority of his claims. Its important bearings on popular education we reserve for another opportunity.

In the »Progreso» of the 15th and 16th inst., we have the documents connected with the late abortive negotiation, under the mediation and presidency of their Excellencies the Ministers of Brazil and Bolivia; but we have neither heart, time nor space, to wade through details, in which we meet at every step, on the part of General Urquiza's Commissioners, with the most overbearing insolence, and heartless duplicity. Certain modifications of the Treaty of the 9th March, was the pretext invoked for this new display of sentimentality; but the pretensions of the dastardly intruder and audacious usurper, were not to be restrained by any conventional regard to decency, propriety and consistency: and our admiration is that Urquiza should have found men with Argentine and Porteño blood in their veins, so lost to all sense, not only of patriotism, but of shame, as to propose and sustain such propositions. In some respects we regret that the Government of the Province condescended to listen to or entertain such overtures, as a subject of consideration or discussion; and can only find an apology for it, in the opportunity it afforded General Urquiza of unmasking his insincerity, and proclaiming his ignominy to the world, in the presence of impartial and unimpeachable witnesses; whose testimony cannot be eluded or tampered with, in the same ignoble way as that of Messrs. Peña, Zubiria and Ferré, on the previous occasion.

For this important service, the community of Buenos Ayres owes a long debt of gratitude to the honourable gentlemen who undertook and conducted the mediation, with a dignity and impartiality, worthy of their own high standing, and the enlightened Governments they represent. With the unvarnished report of its own accredited Representative, the report of what he has seen and heard, the Imperial Cabinet in particular, cannot fail to perceive the loathsomeness of the reptile it nourished in its bosom; and the moral obligation that rests on it, to rectify the ominous consequences of its own mistaken policy, in confiding to such hands the destinies of a Republic, to which it is bound by such powerful ties of neighbourhood and mutual interests. In checking the career of such daring anarchy and vandalism the Empire is interested in a degree second only to that of the immediate victim: for when the Province of Buenos Ayres has been ransacked, the frontiers of Brazil present the only theatre worthy of these organized Bedouins. "Honesty is the best policy;" and by doing strict justice to an injured neighbour, Brazilian Statesmen will best consult the peace, security and material progress of their own dominions; not to speak of the national character and social precedence, that properly belong to them as the leading State of South America. It is in this aspect alone that we can review with complacency the abandoned negotiations; and even so, we must confine our attention in the meantime to a few of the more salient points.

It must be borne in mind that the avowed object was the modification of the Treaty of the 9th March; Pico and F. Lopez undertaking "to lick it into dimensions," that would please the fastidious taste of the Provisional Director. The first alteration that occurs is peculiarly significant, and consists in introducing into the 2d Article the short but expressive term "expenses," in addition to the "subsidies" already stipulated, that is, in addition to all the cattle and other property robbed and sold, the Province of Buenos Ayres was to pay General Urquiza and the besiegers anew, for their patriotic services, in plundering and depopulating its territory! The heart sickens, or rather the blood boils, at hearing so insulting a proposition. Such terms may have been imposed on a vanquished community; but such terms in the name of fraternity and conciliation, is a burlesque never to be pardoned or forgotten. More formidable than the "long ladders" intended for the forcible escalade, it was a mine placed under the Bank, that must have finished with the credit and resources of the Province, and left it an easy, though in that case a worthless prey. What a comment on the grasping avarice of the pseudo organizer, and his harpy partizans!

We admire the sentiment that places "mere money" in a secondary place to "the blood of the citizens;" but in the stern work of human government, the remote as well as the immediate consequences of actions must be taken into account. We would make no difficulty about one million or ten millions additional, under the head of expenses, or any other term, were it not a tacit recognition of the present rebellion, and a direct incentive and lure to future rebellions; that are not likely to be wanting, if respected, paid and rewarded. The tendency in that direction has been, and is already, too strong; and the evil is not to be extirpated, or its dangers and inconveniences eluded, by pampering the depraved and insatiable appetites in which it originates. At the best, it would only have been a temporary respite, at the cost of a certain and fiercer conflagration. We cannot regret the breaking down of a negotiation, that threatened us with so dire a calamity.

In the mode of disbanding the armed forces, and restoring the stolen and captured war vessels belonging to this Province, submitted by General Urquiza's Commissioners, we can see only one predominant and ill-disguised design, that of disarming "the demagogues," and leaving the "virtuous and patriotic Federal Army" in undisputed possession of the field. If General Urquiza has force to do this, let him do it: but it is a gratuitous insult to ask people, or attempt to persuade and coax them, to place themselves in that unequal and humiliating position. It is bad enough to have our throats cut; but too bad to require that we should bare our necks, tie our own hands, and lie down in mute resignation, to facilitate and expedite the catastrophe; nay, bribe and reward anticipatively the hireling assassins, who are to do the deed! Better be the victim of foreign violence, than dastardly participants in this virtual suicide.

But the most gratuitous and offensive feature of the whole is the officious intermeddling of Urquiza in the internal and domestic affairs of this Province. Granting him, for argument's sake, to be Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation; would any such right of interference and dictation result from that investiture? Supposing a disturbance in the State of New York, would the President of United States be justified in dictating an arbitrary change of its organic laws and institutions? The theory of federal government is better understood, and more prudently interpreted and acted upon, in the "model Republic." Does the Compact of San Nicolas, or the Littoral League of 1831, make any provision for such domestic interference? On the contrary they expressly denounce and prohibit it. On what then can Urquiza found his pretension? Only on the caprice of his own will, and an abusive use of his accidental position: both poor recommendations to patriotic and enlightened Porteños. It is a false position, therefore, to listen to any kind of propositions, or entertain any sort of negotiation on such a point. If unable to withstand the modern Achilles, let the Province of Buenos Ayres succumb; but spare her the ignominy of pronouncing her own sentence, and signing her own death warrant; the humiliating sacrifice exacted from her by the Hero of Caseros, now the head of a Provincial rebellion. In requiring the Legislature to disavow its own enactments as illegal, and the Government to denounce its own acts as abusive, there is a refinement of insolence and arrogance, that could only lead to a definite rupture. Accordingly, the Commissioners of the Government reported the absolutely hopeless aspect of their mission; and the following note was addressed to General Urquiza :—

»Ministry of Government.

Buenos Ayres, May 8th, 1853.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre Rios, Brigadier Don Justo José de Urquiza.

The Government of the Province, by whose order I have the honor of addressing Y. E., charges me to manifest to you, as I hereby do, the necessity of suspending the conferences between the two Commissions in the mean time, till the difficulties arising from the situation in which the Commission of this Government shows itself to be placed can be surmounted, and of which I have the honor to acquaint Y. E.

The Commissioners named by this Government have this day submitted a note, in which they manifest that those of Y. E. in proposing the modifications, in the conference of the 5th inst., expressly signified to them that said modifications were of a peremptory character.

On this account, the Commissioners of this Government have stated that the continuance of the conferences cannot possibly give any result; and though the Government might now adopt such a resolution as the interests of the Country and their own conscience dictate, it has deemed it prudent in the mean to propose a suspension of the said conferences, in order to take the necessary time to ascertain the public opinion in an indubitable manner, and act in deference to it.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

LORENZO TORRES."

Writhing with chagrin and disappointment, that the intended blow had missed its aim, General Urquiza returns a desultory answer, that would occupy more than a full page of our journal, in which he attempts to saddle the Commissioners of the Government, the Government itself, or perhaps rather the Minister of Government individually, with all the blame and odium of the frustration of the negotiations; recording incidentally the following enlightened and conciliatory appreciation of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives:—"Y. H. is "also aware that the existing Chamber of Re"presentatives has silenced every law, those "included that guarantee to the members the "independence and liberty of their opinions, "sanctioning a special law in December, that "places them at the will and mercy of the "Executive Power."

As a specimen of the style and spirit of this magniloquent document, we insert a few of the concluding paragaphs.

»Waiving the advantages of our position, there is on our part too great a desire to obtain it [the peace], for the instructions and procedure of our Commissioners to have caused said rupture.

»These are the facts, Mr. Minister, and not those which Y. H. appears to indicate, in the note to which I reply.

"Y. H. appears to have had such vehement desires of war, even whilst we were all flattering ourselves with the hope of the peace that was being negotiated, that the besieged forces have not ceased to make sanguinary and fruitless attempts, during the very days of the conferences, again the sentinels of our advanced posts, almost isolated at the gates of the fortifications of the City: without ever attempting an action of importance, and of results that might conclude the war, by the defeat of one of its parties; every effort has been confined to the partial slaughter of detached soldiers, to shut themselves up anew with this sorry trophy of a war, which holds out no other hope for the party of which Y. H. forms a part.

"At the very moment when H. E. received the note of Y. H., discontinuing the negotiations, the fratricide cannonade was to be seen, provoked by one of those fruitless and sudden appearances of the forces of the garrison, that to be repelled, require nothing more than the resistance of our first guards.

»Meanwhile, Mr. Minister, Y. H. and the City must observe, that those acts of hostility have not been provoked by the National Army; for their cannons hitherto have never discharged a single shot against that meritorious City, except in defence of their own lines, and after being provoked to it.

"The reason of this is, Mr. Minister, that H. E. the Director desires peace; because he wishes it to be obtained honourably for both parties, that no one may claim for himself the part of victor, or impose upon others that of vanquished. It is so, Mr. Minister, because this has been the invariable political principle of General Urquiza, since he undertook to liberate and organise the Country. It was therefore that recently, placing himself in opposition to the spirit of faction, he guaranteed by his person and power, that of Y. H., and of thousands of others in the same predicament. Said principle has decided him not to vanquish, except in the last extremity, and therefore that Government and community shall see him exhaust every conceivable means to render indispensable a settlement, which, at the same time that it submits party pretensions, may guarantee the exercise of lawful liberty to all the Citizens, restoring law and public order to their just equilibrium. Let Y. H. publish the articles arranged or proposed on our part during the late negotiation, and the City will have the proof of said truth.

»The mind of H. E., elevated by the noble inspiration produced by such principles, can scorn misrepresentations and calumnies; aspiring to nothing else than to give peace and organization to the land that gave him birth: without vanquishing for that purpose any one but despotism and anarchy.

"Accordingly—whilst H. E. accepts the effective rupture of the negotiations of peace, which Y. H. has notified to him for the fourth time, under the singular designation of suspension, testing the suffering and misfortunes of that oppressed City, he cannot deny that it deprives him of the hope, which had become supremely welcome to him, that he would not have to treat a part of his compatriots as an obstacle for the National Organization, and for the internal order of the Republic.

"All which I transmit to Y. H. for the information of your Government, by the order of H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation.

»God preserve Y. H. many years.

»*Angel Elias.*»

To this farrago Dr. Torres replied:—

»Ministry of Government—

"Buenos Ayres, May 14th, 1853.

»*To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre Rios, Brigadier D. Justo José de Urquiza*—

»I have received and submitted to the knowledge of the Most Excellent Government of the Province, the note of Y. E. of date the 9th inst., which reached me on the night of the 11th, with two others addressed to Messrs. the mediating Ministers, which I immediately forwarded to said Gentlemen; and the Government, informed of the report which Y. E. gives of the discussion in the conferences, of the suspensions that have taken place in them, and of the rupture of the negotiation which Y. E. has spontaneously made, has ordered me to reply to Y. E., as I have the honor of doing, that though the Government was far from fancying that Y. E. could give to the proposal of a suspension of the conferences, made to Y. E. in the note of the 8th, the character of a rupture, which was very far from the intention of the Government, it accepts it as a necessary and lamentable necessity, in which Y. E. chooses to place this Province; and consequently abstaining from entering upon any reply to the note of Y. E., both because such superfluous discussion would have no other effect than to kindle passions, which the Government earnestly wishes to appease; and because having ordered the publication of all the Official Documents, the Province and the whole world may judge on whose side lies the sincere desire of peace, and justice in the war that desolates this Province.

"God preserve Y. E. many years.

"Lorenzo Torres."

Such is the finale of this abortive negotiation; initiated, conducted and terminated with unique duplicity, and characteristic bombast and insolence. The modifications submitted by his own commissioners are the most eloquent comment on his pacific protestations; that idiotism itself can no longer misapprehend. Why complain, in such lugubrious terms, that no decisive action has taken place, after having remained two months inactive at San José de Flores, within half an hour's gallop of the Plaza de la Victoria, where the pyramid of human heads was to be erected? Are the scaling ladders too short, the horses too lean, the troops too indifferent, or the Chiefs too disunited, to warrant so hazardous an enterprise?—If the Hero of Caseros cannot assign some more cogent reason than any that meets the vulgar eye, his »invincible antecedents" are in danger of being obscured; for no one can fancy that he delays fighting, merely to prolong the traffic of stolen hides.

And if honourable warfare be unpalatable, why voluntarily abandon the pending negotiation, abruptly converting a "proposed suspenion" into an effective rupture? Another inexplicable enigma, unless he has still other *less honourable means* in reserve, to convince and convert "the fanatical youth of the Capital," that cause such deep solicitude to his paternal heart. Strange infatuation in these graceless reprobates, who prefer the ignominious and "oppressive domination" of Pinto, Torres, Paz and Hornos, to the constitutional regime of the Supreme Directory, personified in Pico, Parra and »Purvis!"

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

War Department—The sally of the 13th, to which we merely alluded in our last, turns out to have been a more brilliant affair than we imagined at the time. It has afforded a conclusive evidence of the relative courage and resolution of the parties opposed to eachother, in this unhappy and fratricidal contest; on the details of which it is impossible to dwell with any degree of satisfaction and complacency. In no instance did the besieging forces offer a resolute resistance; but, as if conscious of the ignominious cause in which they are engaged, many of them, we grant in the face of their sober convictions and against their will, fled panic-struck at at the approach of their assailants, to hide their infamy and disgrace. Of those that dispersed towards the South, the greater part did not avail themaelves of the Barraca Bridge, but plunged into the river, in the utmost confusion and trepidation. This we know positively, on the testimony of impartial and respectable eye-witnesses.

At San José de Flores, under the impression that it was a formal sally and general attack, the shock was felt with equal severity; and from the description of the scene, given by an inteligent foreigner, who happened to be there at the time, there can be no doubt that a vast majority of the forces there assembled, were preparing for flight rather than to fight, had a grave emergency ensued, to warrant or enable them to consult their own inclinations. The fact, of which General Urquiza cannot be ignorant, may explain his anxiety to treat, and his unmistakable chagrin that the City declined the clumsily baited hook, presented by Pico and Lopez in their sharkish negotiation.

In reply to the Official despatches, reporting the incidents and results of the sally, H. E. the Minister of War, addressed a highly landatory note to to the Commandant General; in which he expresses the entire satisfaction of the Government, with the brilliant deportment of the Officers and troops; approving all the measures and dispositions adopted, and acknowledging the special services of Colonel Bartolomé Mitre, Colonel Olivieri and Lieutenant Colonel Colonel Emilio Mitre. Four soldiers, Francisco Ibañez, Juan Antonio Vera, José Maria Saveri, and Bartolo Arballos, who signally distinguished themselves in the capture of the gun, are to be exempted from the mechanical service of their corps, and their services publicly acknowledged at the head of their respective companies; whilst to their youthful and gallant Commander, Don Camilo Rodriguez has been awarded a Colonel's nobly earned epaulettes. These praises and distinctions are the more to be appreciated, in that they proceed from the mouth and hand of General Paz, a man of deeds rather than words; under whose enlightened and indefatigable supe intendence, the military department of the public service has assumed an aspect of order and efficiency, that leaves nothing to be desired.

In connection with the merited, and therefore universally popular promotion of Colonel Rodriguez, we must notice a very handsome note of congratulation from his friend and fellow Officer, Colonel Emilio Conesa. Colonel Conesa has stood A. 1. in our regards, since the memorable 11th of September, when he stood manfully forward in the cause of liberty, and patriotically declined the pecuniary reward assigned to his services. In him we have always reckoned with "one faithful sword our rights to guard;" and we congratulate Colonel Rodriguez the more cordially and confidingly, that he numbers such a man as Colonel Conesa in the circle of his friends.

As a precaution against the sudden and unexpected visits, against which Urquiza so energetically protests, it was discovered one morning that two or three of the streets leading to the west, had been formally ditched in; *which gave rise to a report that a line of circumvallation was to be drawn first from* Palermo to the mouth of the Riachuelo, which was subsequently extended from the Puente Marquez to some point on the Salado!—But after mature deliberation, it has been finally settled that the City is to be taken by assault on the 25th inst., though H. E. the Supreme Director should have "to enter kneedeep in human blood"! and as the ditches would be an obstacle to his progress, we suppose, they have been suspended in the meantime.

Blockade of the Port—During the greater part of the week the weather was dead calm and foggy, and nothing particular occurred; but yesterday no less than 7 craft effected an entry: which must be held a conclusive proof of the "efficiency" of the blockading force.

Quite a sensation was created in the afternoon of yesterday, by the expectation of a collision between the "Utah" steamer and one of the Provincial Squadron, that had made a cruise as far as Palermo; but after exchanging a few shots, the "Utah" prudently retired; perhaps recollecting that the bills for her purchase money had not been settled, and that it was better not to complicate the account by accidental damages. The transfer of said craft threatens to be an indifferent spec for the original owners.

It is currently reported, and we believe with good foundation, that on the same day a boat belonging to Her Majesty's Naval force in the River, returned empty, whilst a boat of the "Jamestown," bedecked with the star-spangled banner, returned amply supplied. We recommend the case to the attention of the British Authorities, for it is galling to witness undue preferences, that place the British Flag in a secondary position. We believe the Commander of the "Jamestown" demanded a supply for his vessel, with a significant hint, that if not complied with, he would introduce cattle from the opposite coast, not only for the supply of his crew, but of his countrymen resident in the Capital. Blunt and undiplomatical as the argument may seem, we cannot help admiring the energy that finds a practical remedy against a practical grievance.

Foreign Flags—At an early stage of the siege it was expressly stipulated between Admiral De Suin and Colonel Lagos, that the French Flag should be held a safe guarantee for French lives and properties; to which the Government of the Province also acceded. This we maintained, and maintain, applies equally to the British, and other foreigners, on the footing of "the most favoured Nation." Notwithstanding General Urquiza has given peremptory orders that no such flags shall be tolerated; and two Sardinian subjects, we understand, have been shot for contravening the order. It is certainly not a time to abandon written stipulations, in favour of foreigners resident in the suburbs and rural districts of the Province.

House of Representatives—In the Session of the 15th inst., a law was sanctioned rescinding the addition to that of the 9th December, and restoring the Members to the full enjoyment of all the perogatives and immunities, secured to them by the general laws of the Province during the term of their session—By an enactment of the 17th, the Government is authorised to emit Ten Millions, towards the expenses of the war, and to appropriate to the same purpose Two Millions corresponding to the Sinking Fund of the Public Credit: and suspending provisionally the payment of $200,000 monthly to said fund: the reimbursement and liquidation of said advances to be provided for by a special Law, after the peace of the Province has been re-established. Another law of the same date authorises the Government to exact, during the war, the payment of the duties on goods despatched in cash, instead of bills at 3 and 6 months; granting a discount of 5 per Cent.

In the course of the discussions a good deal of heat and unpleasant feeling were elicited; and in reporting the debates, the semi-official organ, unfortunately we think, indulged in some caustic and rather personal remarks, which has called forth a very intemperate reply from the Deputy assailed. In the circumstances, this unhappy controversy is to be deplored; as indicative of more zeal than prudence on both sides.

Intercepted Correspondence—A letter alleged to be written by Dr. Solveyra, and addressed to his brothe-in law, Don Leon Rosas, has fallen into the hands of the Government; and places its presumed author in a very awkward and disagreeable predicament. Dr. Solveyra is prisoner, and no doubt will be submitted to trial. The letter itself is as scurrilous and treasonable as the author's worst enemy could desire.

ANICETO EL GALLO.

Flapping his powerful wings, and ruffling his indignant feathers, his "Cockship" pealed forth his first deadly challenge on thursday last; in clear, shrill notes, that must have discomposed the owlish gravity of certain folks congregated in and around San José de Flores. "Aniceto" is an old stager, and in his autobiography reminds us of his jolly prototype in the Beggar's Opera, who drew his own imperishable portrait in the graphic stanza;—

"I am a son of Mars,
And have been in many wars,
And can show my wounds and scars,
Wherever I come;
This here was for a wench,
And the other in a trench,
When welcoming the French,
To the sound of the drum."

Fancy our young contemporary seated outside the counter, and, guitar in hand, trolling forth such staves, to the delight and admiration of his Gaucho audience; and you may appreciate the important mission of "Aniceto el Gallo;" to whom we cordially wish all the prosperities, *alias*, "health of body, peace of mind, a clean shirt and a guinea."

Latest hour—The Prince Mail Steamer arrived this morning; but our postal arrangements on shore are so very dilatory, we have no hope of any pickings for the present number—Yesterday afternoon a division of Cavalry made a successful sally as far as Palermo, but the Official Bulletin has not yet been published—Rumours are rife of important resolutions adopted by the Constituent Congress at Santa Fé; depriving General Urquiza of the Provisional Directorship; authorising Buenos Ayres to send 12 Deputies to the Congress, against two from each of the other Provinces, and ordering the siege of this City and the rebellion in the Province to be raised and abandoned under the penalty of excommunication, &c. These reports, though likely enough in themselves, require confirmation.

EXCHANGE—May 21.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	21¼
Patriot Doubloons	á 341
Spanish do.	á 341½
Bills on England, per doubloon	68s 6d. á 69s.
Currency	per dol. 2 3 8.
Do. Montevideo	½ á ¾ ≅ prem.
France, per doubloon	a 84 fs.
United States, do.	3 ≅ disct.
Rio Janeiro	1 p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubleons during the week 345
The lowest 340

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 69s per oz. Lowest 68s

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

May 14th.

»Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 13th inst.
Passengers 60.

May 15th.

»Locust," H. B. M. steamer, from Montevideo 14th inst.

May 16th.

May 17th.

"Chasseur," French brig of war, from Montevideo 16th inst.

SAILINGS.

May 14th.

»Wilhelmine," Hamburg brig, for Rio Grande dispatched by Otte Rosenthal & Co., in ballast.

"Sacra Familia," Sardinian Polacre, for Genoa, dispatched by J. Caprile, with 172 dry ox & cow hides, 3 seroons & 12 arrobes horse hair, 28 bales rags, 4 do. hide cuttings, 30 arrobes wool, 250 calf skins, 5000 horns, 40 dozens sheep skins, 40 quintals horn shavings 8 do. copper.

May 15th.

"North Esk," British brig, for New York, dispatched by H. A. Green, with 5693 dry ox & cow hides, 59 bales wool, 21 do. horse hair, 28 do. goat skins.

»Sultana," British Brig, For London, dispatched by Nuttal & Co., with 1569 salted ox & Cow hides, 300 dry do. do., 141 salted horse do. 103½ pipes tallow, 83 bales 78 bags & 12 seroons wool, 18 bales & 27 seroons horse hair, 18 pipes oil, 8 bales sheep skins, 2 do. nutria do., 2 do. goat skins.

»7 de Marzo," British schooner, for Patagonia.

May 16th.

"Margaretha Maria," Dutch brig for Gualeguaychú, dispatched by Bunge Bornefield & Co., in ballast.

May 17th.

»Thorndike," American barque, for New York, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co., with 640 bales wool, 16 do. & 10 seroons horse hair, 9691 dry ox & cow hides, 959 fanegas salt, 2 casks & 1 box poison.

May 18th.

»Australie," French barque, for Cette, dispatched by J. Canard, with 267 bales wool, 68 do. sheep skins.

»Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

May 19th.

»Imperial Marinero," Brazilian corvette, for Montevideo.

May 20th.

"Chasseur," French brig of war, for Montevideo.

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.
» Barque Berenice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Thomas Allen,
Cabinet Maker,
respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 163 Calle Perú to No. No. 143 Calle Reconquista where he hopes by strict attention and moderate charges to enjoy a share of their patronage. m21—co.

For Sale,
Preserved fruits.
Jams and jellies.
Oatmeal.
Split pease.
Arrow root.
Souchong and Congou tea.
Champagne wine.
White starch.
London yellow soap.
Long and short clay pipes.
Roofing felt.
Apply to Bayley Brothers,
m21—1c. 119 Chacabuco.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Thomas Gowland,
On Monday 23d inst. at 10 a.m., will be sold by Auction, the household furniture of Mr. J. Newnham, at his residence No. 68 Calle Mayo—
A superior rosewood Piano.
1 mahogany centre table.
1 do. sofa.
12 do. chairs, cane seats, 2 arm do.
3 easy chairs.
Several books.
Handsome Brussels carpets, nearly new.
Pictures, clock, 2 gold, and 1 silver watch, children's chairs, matting, &c., &c. Dining table and furniture, bed-room furniture, kitchen utensils and stove, with sundry other articles.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
The Spanish translation of the above interesting work, written in English by
Mrs. Harriet Stowe,
is now in the press, and will be issued in 6 weekly numbers, at $5 each. The first number will be ready for delivery on Tuesday next, 17th inst., at the Commercial Printing Office, No. 75 Defensa.

BOOKS 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.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cornhill, London, Founded in 1820. Established by Act of Parliament.

Capital £600,000.

ADVANTAGES—

Three-fourths of the profits divided every seventh year among the Policy holders, on the Profit Scale.

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

Low Rates on Insurances without Profits.

Half of the first seven years premiums may remain as a Debt on whole life Policies.

Loans granted on whole Life Policies in proportion to their value, after three premiums have been paid.

Californian, Australian, and all Special Risks accepted at moderate rates.

Premiums may be paid half yearly or quarterly.

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 & Hall, 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

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

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	Rheumatism
Sand Flies	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 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.

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

Shipping List
OF
Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British schooner "Nundeeps" A. 1., 129 tons, Bickford, commander, may have room for a few tons of light freight. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. A. & J. Rivolta.

For London.

British brig "Mary Rowe," A.1., 278 tons, Brown, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. A. & J. Rivolta.

For London.

British brig "Margaret Elizabeth," 3 9 tons, A. 1, Elliot, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and will have quick dispatch. m14

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

For London.

British brig "Maria," 219 tons, Howells, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Favourite," A.1., 277 tons, Webster, Commander, has two-thirds of her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.

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

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "M a y," A. 1., 233 tons, Millard, commander, has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight, which can be received on board immediately. m.14

Consignees Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "John Ritson," A.1. 305 tons, Tiffin, commander, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Queen," A. 1., 194 tons, J. Galt, commander, has all her cargo engaged with exception of light freight. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Liverpool.

British schooner "Bosphorus," A. 1. 216 tons, Gibson, commander, has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight, which can be received on board immediately. m21.

Consignees Messrs. Twyford, Hall & Co.

For Liverpool.

British ship "Kerelaw," A. 1. 341 tons, W. Easdale, commander, has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight, which can be received on board immediately. m21.

Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For England.

British bark "Nil Desperandum," A. 1. 163 tons, Swaffin, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

For England.

British brigantine "Choice," A. 1., 177 tons, A. Ogier, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch. m.14

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For England.

British schooner "ERA," A. 1., 200 tons, Appledore, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m14

Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For England.

British brig "Albion," A. 1., 173 tons, Manley, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m.14.

Consignees Messrs. Duncan, Son & Co.

For England.

Hamburg bark "Catharine," 196 tons, T. Luban, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. m21.

Consignees Messrs. P E. Hartenfels & Sons.

For England.

Danish brig "Condor," A. 1., 200 tons, George Bosse, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have dispatch. m21.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Antwerp.

Hamburg brigantine "Atlantic Ocean," A. 1. 188 tons, Nagel, commander, has upwards of half cargo on board shipping, and will have quick dispatch. m21.

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. a.30.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

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

Consignees Messrs. Visser & Co.

For Antwerp.

French bark "Elisa" A. 1. 233 tons, Lepolly, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. m14

Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons.

For New York.

Sardinian brig "Antonietta," A. 1., 230 tons, Pavio, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. m.14

Consignee B. Delfino.

For New York.

American ship "Goudola," A.1., 409 tons, Atkins, commander, is now loading, and having upwards of half cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. m14.

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

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.

For Havre de Grace.

French barque "Normand," A. 1. 258 tons, Moin, commander, has disengaged room for a few tons of cargo. m14.

Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Havre de Grace.

French bark "Felix," A. 1. 236 tons, Duard, commander, has disengaged room for heavy and light freight. m14.

Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 has small quantities of goods gratis, supply of all navof 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. 4.p. JOHN GEOGHEGAN.

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.

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; Thomson's Seasons.

INTERESTING.

The following very excellent articles just received from Europe, and in good condition, are for sale at the store, No. 19, Calle Reconquista: Carr's biscuits of different kinds, in large and small cases, Wiltshire and Holland cheeses, Scotch barley and oatmeal, jams, fruits, green peas, cauliflower, cabbage, large and small beans, parsnips, carrots, asparagus, broccole, stewed apples and pears, mock turtle &c. Also preserved cream, beef, soup and jelly, salmon and a variety of other articles. m14.—4c.

On Sale,
A large force Pump, to be used with horse power.
Apply at Calle del Perú, No. 13.
m21—3p

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 be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 161 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 20th 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	2·1	L'pool.
Mar. 12	Bk. Nil Desperandum, Swaffen	J. G Smith & Co	163	England
" 12	Sch. Queen of the West, Tregarthen	J. Best & Brothers	152	
" 13	Bgn. Choice, Ogier	S. Hesse & Co.	177	L pool.
" 14	Bg. Margaret Elizabeth, Elliott	R. & J. Carlisle & Co	319	London
" 14	Lugger Era, Appledore	Duguid Barton & Co.	200	England'
" 14	Bk. Ritson, Tiffin	J. Bell & Co	305	L pool.
" 15	Bg. Albion, Manly	Duncan & Co.	173	England
" 19	Sch. Nundeeps, Bickford	A. & J. Rivolta	129	London
April 3	Bk. Brazilian, Duffy	Bates, Stokes & Co	315	
" 23	Sch. Bosphorus, Gibson	Twyford Hall & Co	2·6	
" 24	Sp Kerelaw, Easdale	Dickson & Co	341	
"	Bg. Queen, Gault	Bayley Brothers	194	L'pool.
" 28	Bg. Maria, Howells	To order	137	London.
April 11	Bg. Eliza, Renberds	J. McDonald	273	
	AMERICAN.			
Mar. 6	Bk. Thorndike, Perkins	To order	399	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	N. York.
" 6	Sch. Henry A. Burling, Kennedy	Zimmermann, & Co	160	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg Encornet, Nadeau	Zumaran & Co.	149	Havre
Mar. 19	Bk. Normand, Morin	A. Dunoyer	258	Havr .
April 4	Bk. Eliza, Lepolly	Llavallol & Sons	233	Antwerp
" 26	Bk. Felix, Duhart	Dunoyer & Co.	236	Havre.
	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. Ste 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	Teisserenc Vallat & Co	250	
April 5	Bg. Ferrolano, Montenegro	P. Alfaro	130	
" 28	Bg. Carlos Habanero, Fernandez	Bieber & Co.	168	
May 6	Pol. Joven Dolores, Colie	Llavallol & Sons	137	
	SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 5	Bg. Auso[illegible] Sorelle, Brissoleze	J. Avegno	261	Marseill
" 11	Bk Antonie[illegible], Piayo	B. Delfino	243	N. York
Jan. 21	Bk. Sultana, Casanego	Llavallol & Sons	244	
April 18	Bg. Apollo, Lavarelio	J. Caprile	240	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar. 1	Bgn. Constance, Harmes	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	137	
April 25	Bk. Catharine, Luban	Hartenfels & Sons	196	
" 26	Bgn. Atlantic Ocean, Nagel	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	188	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Feb. 9	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	Anderson & Co	310	Boston
	SWEDISH.			
Feb. 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	169	Antwerp
" 11	Bg. Condor, Bosse	Bieber & Co	200	
	AUSTRIAN.			
Mar. 13	Bg. Romano, Stighch	Visser & Co	392	Antwerp

FOR SALE,

The remarkably fast-sailing American pilot boat "HENRY A. BURLING," of 160 tons burthen, and 1350 barrels capacity, newly fastened in composition, and well provided with sails, &c., in first-rate condition, and ready to prosecute a voyage to any destination.

Those interested in the purchase would do well to apply as soon as possible to her Consignees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., Calle la Defensa, No. 69. m21—c3

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.

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.

To Let, a large and commodious dwelling House with every convenience and in excellent condition, situated in Calle Reconquista, No. 197, for further particulars apply at Calle la Merced, No. 62. m.21—3p

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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 Perú, No. 13. m.7—3p.

FOR ASUNCION DEL PARAGUAY,

and intermediate Ports.

The Steamer "EL PARAGUAY," belonging to the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, and stated to be the best and fastest boat ever known in South America, is daily expected in the River Plate.

Parties wishing to ship cargo or take passage by this conveyance, for Paraguay or intermediate ports, can apply, for further information, to the undersigned Agents.

Buenos Ayres, May 14, 1853.

DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.