# British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1389.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

## Foreign Intelligence.

### INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Washington, March 4.

Fellow-Citizens,—The circumstances in which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility; but, with nothing like shrinking apprehensions, I repair to the post assigned me, unsought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expressions of your will, answerable only for it fearless, faithful, and diligent exertion of my best powers.

I ought to be, and am truly grateful for the rare manifestation of a nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness. You must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfilment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed on the administration, both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force, in the Republic, have kept pace with its unparallelel progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of learned thought and discussion on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago, the Father of his country, made the then recent accession of North Carolina, to the United States, one of the subjects of his special congratulation.

At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle, had partly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassment of the confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission, which was so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the source of power in a Government, constituted like ours; and, it is no paradox to say, that although weak, the new-born nation, was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of right; and an all pervading purpose to maintain that power; stronger than armaments, it came from the furnace of the Revolution, tempered to the necessity of the times.

The thoughts of the men of that day were patriotic; they wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but, with a firm and fearless step, advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood against the dangers which threatened it from abroad, and internal agitation which has fearfully menaced it at home. They proved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, and showed that their minds had been illuminated by the dawning light of the revolution.—The object sought was not a thing dreamed of, but was a thing realized. She had exhibited the power not only to achieve, but as all history affirms, that power so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find these lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be cheered by their steady and increasing brilliancy. In this, our country has, in my judgment, fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity.

It has spoken and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, in language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to all those who earnestly listen to tones which proclaim the largest national liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom, will be its own history and its triumphs. Pre-eminently the power of our advocacy reposes in our example, but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon the eternal principles of right and justice.

Our fathers decided for themselves; both upon the hour to declare, and the hour to strike; they were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other their lives, fortunes and sacred honors for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, under the manifest guidance of a munificent Providence; the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and the patriotic spirit, and the concessions which characterised all the councils of the early fathers of our country. One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled that degree of solicitude which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded.

The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number. Your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans, and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and the federal government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both. With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion; indeed, it is not to be disguised, that our attitude as a nation and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce, and for the peace of the world; should they be obtained, not through a grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interests and security, and in a manner consistent with the strictest observance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to beckon aggression. We have everything to invite us to the cultivation of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes therefore at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs.

I intend that my administration shall leave no blot on our fair record; and I trust I may safely give the assurance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot challenge a ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of confidence at home or respect abroad, should it cease to be influenced by the conviction, that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear, as that of national wrong or dishonour. It is not your privilege, as a nation to speak of a distant past. The striking history, replete with instruction, and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a history comparatively brief. But if your past is limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancement, and will be limitless in duration.—Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace not less the distant future, than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, are entirely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighbouring nations upon our Continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much, as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual.

Of the complicated system of European policy, we have heretofore been independent; and from their wars, tumults and anxieties, we have been entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations with which they originated, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have to expect, and shall, under all circumstances, require prompt reciprocity.

The rights which belong to us as a nation, are not alone to be regarded; but those which pertain to every citizen, in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained; so long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, though he may be without wealth to purchase for himself a place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right to stand unabashed, even in the presence of Princes, with a proud consciousness, that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns; and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home that the agent he shall leave behind in the place I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion, is laid upon him with impunity. He must realize that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship, is an inviolable panoply for the security of the American's rights; and, in this connection it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle, which should now be regarded as fundamental, the rights, security and repose of this confederacy, reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power beyond the present jurisdiction as utterly inadmissi ble.

The opportunities of observation furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirms in my own mind, the opinion entertained and acted upon by others, from the formation of the government that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country, would not only be dangerous, but unnecessary. They also illustrate the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity in military service, of that practical skill, which has made our army what it is. Our army, as organised, must be the nucleus around which in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the national militia may be readily formed into a well disciplined and efficient organization. The skill and self devotion of the navy assures you, that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future; and you may confidently expect that the flag which has waved its folds untarnished over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these as well as many other subjects, will be brought before you at the appropriate time, through the subordinate branches of the government; to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence for that cordial aid and support, which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom will readily suggest in the administration of our domestic affairs. You expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance in all its departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned, and if this reasonable expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of my leading hopes is doomed to diappointment, and that my efforts, in a very important particular, must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly accepted, only as aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and, as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor inordinate desire for preferment, any claim, the public interest imperatively demands, and every good citizen may, and will claim, the protection of good laws, and the benign influence of a good government; but a claim for office is what the people of the Republic should never recognize, and, no reasonable man of any party will expect the administration to be so regardless of its responsibility and the obvious elements of its success, as to retain persons known to be under the inflnence of political hostility, and partizan prejudice, in positions which will require not only severe labor, but cordial cooperation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to remember, no personal wishes to consult, in selecting for official stations, I shall fulfil the difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of my duty and the best interests of my country.

I acknowledge my obligation to the masses of my countrymen and to them alone; and as higher objects than personal aggrandizement gave direction to their exertions in the late canvass, they shall not be disappointed. They require at my hands diligence, integrity and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed; and without these guaranteed qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws for the prevention or punishment of negligence, and peculation will be vain. And with them they would not be necessary. But those are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The danger of the concentration of all the powers in the General Government, in a confederacy so vast as ours, is too obvious to be disregarded; you have a right therefore to expect your agents, in every department to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the constitution.

The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authority; and experience has shown that the harmony and happiness of our people depend upon the just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States and your common rights, and herein, in my opinion, are the considerations which should form the true basis of our future concord.

In regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed the public tranquillity, if the government limits itself to the exercise of the powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should endanger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters of a strictly domestic character according to the will of their own people.

In expressing my views, briefly, upon an important subject, which has recently agitated the nation to an almost fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse, than an earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and confering a power and influence, which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far off future. The sentiments I now announce were not unknown before the expression of that voice which called me here; my own position upon this subject was clear and unequivocal, in the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because my silence might be, perhaps, misconstrued.

With the Union my dearest earthly hopes are enlisted. Without it what are we individually or collectively? What becomes of the noblest field ever opened for the advancement of our race in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind. From that radiant constellation, which both illuminates our own way, and points out to struggling nations their course—but let a single star be lost, and if utter darkness does not follow, the lustre of the whole is diminished. Do my countrymen need any assurance that such a catastrophe is not to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it? It is with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity up to this time, so it is a pledge of the continuance of the blessing we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly bound to transmit, undiminished to our children.

The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will always be so, but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The founders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism, and as time has proved with a comprehensive wisdom which it will be very safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation, but to every theory of government, whether the offspring of feverish ambition, or of morbid enthusiasm calculated to dissolve the tendency of love and affection which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance.

I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in the different States of the confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution, and I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions, I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures are stricly constitutional, and should be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to renard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance, encouraged by abstract opinions, as to their propriety, in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunals to which their exposition belongs. Such have been and are my convictions, and upon them I shall act; and fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional or ambitious fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

But, let not the foundation of our hopes rest upon man's wisdom; it will not be sufficient that no sectional prejudices, find a place in the public deliberations; it will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passions are rejected! It must be felt that there is no national security, but in the nation's humble acknowledgement of God

and his overruling Providence. We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis!—Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it.

Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments when experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts that, beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could ever re-unite us, after being broken to fragments.

Standing, as I do, almost in view of the green slope of Monticello, and as it were within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of the past gathering round me, like so many eloquent voices of expostulation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country, than, that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their children to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

European News—The important document which occupies our first page, and for which we are indebted to the considerate politeness of a respected Official Gentleman; together with the late pressure of local matter, renders it impossible for us, even in this third number since the arrival of the April Mail, to do more than present a condensed summary of the more interesting occurrences. Besides there is little of general interest; at least to us good Buenos Ayreans, accustomed as we have latterly been to the excitement of fighting and negotiating, of theoretic organization and practical disorganization; not to mention an excusable solicitude about the larder and wardrobe, which seems to sit so easily on the consciences of our Official Representatives.

On the 7th April Her Majesty Queen Victoria gave birth to a son: the Bulletin of the 1[illegible] announces that the Illustrious Mother and the infant Prince were both doing well, and had passed an excellent night.

The coalition Administration commands a large and respectable majority in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell had obtained leave to bring in a bill for the extension and improvement of popular education in England and Wales; and announces similar but seperate measures for Scotland and Ireland. The inquiries into the late elections had made some ugly discoveries, under the head of bribery and corrupt practices. Economy and retrenchment, with commissions of inquiry in every department of Church and State, were the order of the day The East India Company, the Corporation of London, and the two great Universities, may be taken as specimens of the higher game to be submitted to the ordeal.

The emigration mania, from every quarter of the United Kingdom, continued more rampant than ever; not as formerly in quest of the means of subsistence, but in search of the sweet yellow nuggets. In consequence the price of labour had advanced full 25 per cent., and grave doubts begin to be entertained, whether the British manufacturer, at the present rates, may be able successfully to compete with foreign rivals. As a proof of the altered circumstances, domestic servants in London were scarce and at a high premium, and recruits for the public service by land and water, were hard to be met with. It cannot be otherwise, when common seamen get from forty to fifty pounds for the trip from Sydney to London or Liverpool. In Ireland there was a double rush, an outward and an inward; the natives hurrying to America and the gold fields of Australia, and the Scotch and English farmers crowding in to occupy the lands they voluntarily vacate.

The relations between the old Kingdom and the young Empire appear the most frank and cordial. In the late questions agitated in Constantinople, France and England went hand in hand, to check the oberbearing policy of Russia; and at the request and instigation of Sardinia, had interposed their good offices with His Majesty of Austria, in behalf of his Lombardo-Venitian subjects. In deference to their suggestions, the decrees of expatriation and sequestration had been suspended, and Radetsky placed on the shelf, to make room for a civil Government. The veteran Haynau, of Hungarian notoriety, had paid the last debt of Nature.

In deference to the majesty of public opinion, the Grand Duke of Tuscany had at last liberated the Madiai, who had arrived at Marseilles; the husband especially in a very debilitated state of health. What a comment on the foul tyranny of despots, and the still fouler tyranny of priestcraft! The Conclave was still divided as to the expediency or inexpediency of the personal presence of His Holiness, at the ensuing Coronation in France. Besides the danger of giving umbrage to the Court of Austria, it appears that the Gallican Church requires some slight reformations, about which the Roman Cardinals are more concerned than the French Nation or Emperor; and if these reformations are made a *sine qua non* condition, it is not unlikely that the presence of His Holiness may be dispensed with, on the august occasion referred to.

An alleged attempt, or meditated attempt on the life of the King of Naples, and the announced project of converting Germany into one great Federal Republic, are significant indications of the deep discontent rankling in the public mind; and almost warrant the expectation of renewed political convulsions, in those sections of the European Continent.

In the following correspondence addressed to the "Times" we have some pithy and pertinent remarks on the Government of India; some of which might be extended with advantage to other departments of Her Majesty's Civil Service:—

"*The natives of India* demand from England a vigorous paternal Government, that shall maintain peace, order, and progress. Accustomed to only one form of Government, monarchical rule, and unfit for, indeed undesirous of any other—though with great capacity for local self government in their village communities—the enlightened among the Hindu population are aware that India is unable to govern itself, while the great masses of the country are as willing to live and to die under our rule as under that of any Sikh, Mahratta, or Gorkha chieftain who might establish a temporary principality in our place. A paternal, that is to say a despotic rule, then, is the form—institutions that shall diffuse enlightenment and develope native intellect and the resources of the country, are the fruits—of the good goverment they expect, and which their undoubted interests teach them to ask, from England.

"*The people of England*, with the exception of the small section connected with the India House, are identical in interests with the people of India, and have all the same motives, though possibly not so actively in operation, to prompt them to obtain for India the best possible Government which a foreign country can confer on a distant dependency. For although at first sight a sinister interest might be ascribed to England in the desire to retain for her sons all the situations of importance in the Government of India, and thus to afford a ready outlet for the increasing and aspiring middle classes of this country, yet this is such a thoroughly selfish and unworthy view of the question, it moreover affects such a small section of the inhabitants of the British isles, that the English public would unanimously disclaim it as operating on their views and conduct relative to India directly it was distinctly denounced. Moreover, the appointments which must necessarily be held by Englishmen so long as our supremacy over India is maintained, are not susceptible of any material deduction, and it is to be assumed, as I do assume, that the government of the English is essential for the present state and happiness of India. But, lastly, the true value of India to a country like England consists not in the comparatively small number of official appointments it may hold out to the upper and middle classes, but in the extent of the commercial relations between them, in the capacity of the dependency to interchange its productions with Europe; and the more enlightened we make the inhabitants of India, the more wealthy, the more enterprising, the more powerful, exactly in the same ratio will the value of India to England increase.

"The question for Parliament is, whether a great subject involving the interests of 150 millions of mankind is ripe for legislation when nothing but *exparte* statements has been heard from a small section of the public; whose interests, as it has been shown, are not identical with those either of England or of India, and who are convinced, probably, in all good faith, that unless twenty-four Directors sit in Leaden-hall street, receiving despatches, and distributing 400 appointments per annum, the United Kingdom, the British Empire in India, perhaps the great globe itself, will come to what the Yankees call 'one eternal smash.'"

(*Copy*)

Buenos Ayres, 28th May, 1853.

To Rear-Admiral W. W. Henderson, Commander-in-Chief of H. M's. Naval Forces on the S. E. Coast of America.

The undersigned on behalf of the British residents under whose authority they address you; have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 16th inst.

They have also the honor to refer to your communication of the 13th inst; addressed to Daniel Gowland, Esq., wherein you state "that in consequence of resolutions passed "at a meeting of Foreign Naval Commanders "who assembled on the 12th inst., to confer "upon points relating to the existing Block-"ade of Buenos Ayres, communication had "been made to the Chief of the Blockading "Squadron, that if the Blockade were not "*effectually maintained from that date* (13th "inst), or that if any concession were made "in favor of a vessel of any nation whatever "to load or unload [except as stated there-"after]—it would be considered *null and of* "*no efect.*."

It was clearly proved,—indeed admitted by the foreign naval commanders—that, up to the 13th inst., the Blockade had not been maintained effectually, and it was the decided opinion that of the British residents expressed in their protest and correspendence that it could not be rendered effective by the forces at the disposal of the Commander of the Blockading Squadron, and that its only results would be to prejudice the commerce of certain neutral nations without producing benefits to the Blockaders at all equivalent to the injuries it would inflict on the commerce of those nations.

Since the 13th, additional proofs of the correctness of those opinions have been afforded in numerous entries of vessels conveying provisions and all the articles requisite for the maintenance of the City, without it being possible for the Blockading Squadron to impede their entry, as is evident from its not having succeeded in capturing or detaining vessels of a draft of water enabling them to enter the inner harbour.

The undersigned subjoin an official list of vessels obtained from the Customs registers, that since the declaration made in yours of the 13th inst., have entered the port, and have or are discharging their cargoes without impediment

It will be obvious to you from this list—when you take into consideration the prevalence of calms and contrary winds to some extent impeding the coming up of vessels—that the entries of vessels breaking the Blockade since the 13th inst., have been more or less in the ratio of those antecedent to that date, and that in consequence the Blockade has been *no more effective since*, than it was previous, and at the time of your declaration; in conformity with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Foreign Naval Commanders,—to the effect "that if the "Blockade were not effectually maintained "from that date it would be considered *null* "*and of no effect.*"

The state or condition of the Blockade having manifestly arrived or continued at that point of inefficiency positively admitted by you and the other naval commanders, as sufficing to render it "*null and of no effect.*" The undersigned respectfully *call upon you to comply* with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the 12th inst., and your own declaration in conformity, as contained in your communication of the 13th inst.

It is worthy of remark that cattle and flour after a Blockade of nearly forty days are now cheaper than they were during the early part of the Blockade.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servants,

Signed { Wilfrid Latham & Co.
Daniel Gowland & Co.
J. C. Thompson & Co.
Plowes, Atkinson & Co.

(Here follows a list of 51 vessels from the Custom House Register.)

"Centaur," at Buenos Ayres, 30th May, 1853.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your letter of the 28th instant.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

[Signed] W. W. Henderson,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To Messieurs
Wilfrid Latham & Co.
Daniel Gowland & Co.
J. C. Thompson & Co.
Plowes, Atkinson & Co.

# BUENOS AYRES.

Supplementary Correspondence on the subject of the Blockade—For the accommodation of the Commercial Body, whose interests we are bound to consult, and to whose wishes, we are disposed and anxious on all occasions to show a becoming deference, as also in justice to a question of vital importance, both in itself as a precedent, we have decided to give an extra sheet, in anticipation of our ensuing number. Judging from the curt, and in the circumstances almost uncivil style of the Official Reply to the Acting Committee of British Merchants and other Residents, it has become an imperative duty to bring the facts of this notorious case prominently before the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and the British Commercial Community; that cannot reasonably be supposed to employ, and voluntarily tax themselves, to maintain Consuls, Ministers and Naval Commanders to witness, if not abet the wanton sacrifice of their inherent rights and legitimate interests. That such is the unhappy effect of the purblind policy latterly pursued in the River Plate, we reluctantly admit; whilst we disclaim all belief in, and unqualifiedly repudiate the offensive surmises that not only freely circulate in the public, but, we regret to say, found an indirect echo the other day in the editorial columns of the semi-official organ. We do not believe that the British Consul has any personal interest in any beef-boat that traffics between Palermo and the City; and we are certain that the venerable Admiral Henderson would scorn to eat a dinner on the terms alleged. That their private tables may have been supplied with beef, *not very honestly come by*, at a certain link of the chain, is a misfortune of the situation, rather than a personal fault or crime; and to avoid such scandalous insinuations and imputations for the future, we would suggest the expedient of their getting, during the remainder of this unfortunate blockade, all their supplies from the Banda Oriental.

But the point of immediate concern, is the correspondence under review. We have never seen an application to a British Authority, on a topic of such vital importance, replied to in this laconic and positively disrespectful style. Queen Victoria would not dismiss the meanest supplicant, without assigning a reason for her conduct; and we are bound to believe that such supercilious overbearing in her Official Representatives cannot merit the sanction and approbation of her enlightened Councillors and Government. British commercial rights and interests are too sacred to be trifled with in this indecorous manner. We do not blame the Commander-in-Chief personally; doubtless he consulted and acted by the advice of those whom he very properly recognises as his Diplomatic superiors, and it is only fair that the responsibility or odium should be equitably apportioned.

What does the Acting Committee request in its note of the 28th May?—Simply a redemption of the explicit pledge, given by the Naval Commanders, on the second notifications of the blockade; and assuredly it is hard to relinquish the clearly stipulated "pound of beef," in these griping times of siege and blockade: and if withheld at all, it certainly ought to be done in civil and conciliatory terms. 51 duly certified entries, from the 13th to the 28th May, are damning proofs of intrinsic "inefficiency;" more especially if we take into account the unfavourable state of the weather, the calms and contrary winds, the dense fogs and moonlight nights, that intervened in the term alluded to. All things considered, we hold the proportion of entries fully as great as that on which the first attempt at blockade was admitted to be invalid, and in consequence of which the contingent promise now reclaimed, was originally made. At the expense of the foreign merchants and the foreign communities, one signal and unmerited favor has been dispensed to Admiral Coe by the Naval Commanders; but it is too much to fancy that such a system may be indefinitely persisted in, with ruin and starvation staring us broad in the face. If redress cannot be found here; it must be sought elsewhere: and we cheerfully do our part in denouncing the facts to the execration of public opinion; whilst others will doubtless find more direct and secure means of bringing them under the notice of Her Majesty's Government. We trust the time is yet far distant when any Britiish Community will tamely submit to receive such an answer to such an application, from any civil or military authority, acting under Her Majesty's Commission.

Nor need it be pretended that this is the cause of party or faction: the unanimity of the appeal constitutes its force, its eloquence and its solemnity. Directly or indirectly, every British Commercial House in this Capital is included in the appeal for redress; for, as stated in our last, the Permanent Committee of British Merchants, comprising those whose signatures are not attached to the protest, applied to the British Admiral, in somewhat different terms, but to the same effect, on the 12th of May: to which we may add, that the protest itself is a simple echo and genuine reflex of the public sentiment of the resident British community; most of whom would cheerfully have appended their names to the document, had an opportunity been afforded them. The French have acted on a more democratic principle; and accordingly their remonstrance already embraces thousands of signatures.

In short, a continuation of the blockade is likely to defeat its own object; and may perhaps eventually swamp both the siege and the rebellion along with it. The project of a sally by neutral foreigners, in quest of cattle and provisions, is neither impracticable nor improbable; and if ten or twelve thousand arm for that specific purpose, it is certain that the City will never be starved into submission; and even ulterior results of greater transcendence may reasonably be expected.

Federal Constitution—The Constituent Congress assembled at Santa Fé, has added another to the long list of abortive Constitutions that grace our annals. These gentleman have borrowed liberally and unceremoniously from the labours of their predecessors; and those who are familiar with that of the General Congress of 1826-27, and the more recent drafts of Dr. Alberdi and Don Pedro de Angelis, will find little in this new production that merits the name or credit of originality.

But the fact of its being a mere compilation, is its least objectionable or reprehensible feature. Its assumed name and its component elements are the antipodes of each other. Professedly and nominally federal, its whole composition and ultimate tendency are notoriously unitarian or centralist; expressly adapted to the tastes and predilections of the heir presumptive to the National Presidency. In declaring Buenos Ayres the Capital, with an allocated territory of some 2000 square miles; its material interests and its local administration vested in the hands of the Director or President, with the controul of all national interests, and the exercise of all national patronage, farewell, a long farewell to the day-dream of federal equality, that has already cost so many scenes of horror, such torrents of Argentine blood: fruitless sacrifices if the Constitution under review is to be adopted and adhered to.

Besides, it is unwise to complicate the attention of the General Government by the daily care and local administration of what would in reality be the most important Province in the Republic. Would the North Americans for a moment listen to the proposal of transferring the Capitol from Washington to New York, and attaching to it a territory of the dimensions here proposed? It would be a source of unceasing jealously; at once hampering and defeating the legitimate objects of the General Government. In the case under consideration, the same unhappy effects would inevitably ensue.

But we need not stop to combat theoretic difficulties, when there is not the slightest prospect of the experiment's being made. In addition to its inexpediency, the sacrifice exacted of the Province of Buenos Ayres without consent and without consultation, is at once ridiculous and exasperating.

Even were the arrangement good and perfectly equitable in itself, the dictatorial manner in which it is proposed would indispose every mind, and render the attempt as hazardous, as it would certainly be ineffectual.

Buenos Ayres can afford an adequate site for the National Capital; the Island of Martin Garcia, San Isidro, Quilmes, San José de Flores, Lujan, or any other eligible spot, that might be selected for the purpose; but there is no reason why it should amount to a virtual dismemberment of the Province; a parting with the head, the heart and the lungs of the community, to accommodate those who have shown little sympathy for our rights, and no concern at all about our interests; except to render them subservient to their bastard aspirations. The shortest way for the Supreme Director of the 13, would be at once to conquer this Province by brute force, if he can, and exercise over it the recognised rights of conquest. As it stands, the Constitution of May 1853, appears one of "the less honourable means," by which the grand problem of National Organization is to be solved.

It is proper, however, to note and acknowledged one important benefit, that results from the deliberations this Constituent Congress; namely, the explicit recognition and formal declaration, that the Compact of San Nicolas has not, and never had any legal or moral obligation for the Province of Buenos Ayres; a fact that defines the true character of our Provincial rebellion; the piratical nature of the blockading Squadron; and the anomalous position of the foreign Agents and Consular Body, who have treated, and continue, we presume, to treat and respect General Urquiza as "Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation," the acceptation of which must be considerably modified, since Buenos Ayres is no longer included. In the face of this fact, we leave foreign Governments to decide on the legality of the new ports, licensed by H. E. the Provisional Director; on the blockade of this Port against foreign flags, notified in said capacity; and on the innumerable acts of violence and outrage committed in this Province—Would any person of mediocre understanding now accept his signature to any treaty or document, in the faith that it would be binding on the Province of Buenos Ayres?

Treaty of 9th March—Dr. José Luis Peña, late Minister of Foreign Affairs of H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation [minus the Province of Buenos Ayres] has published a triumphant vindication of himself and fellow-Commissioners, as regards the rejected Treaty of the aforesaid date; showing that that they had deviated neither from the spirit nor letter of their instructions, and that its ultimate repudiation must be ascribed to other and less honourable motives. In voluntarily and resolutely resigning his high and influential post, Dr. Peña has given the noblest evidence of his sincerity; which greatly enhances the firm and dignified testimony he bears in behalf of the cause and Government of Buenos Ayres. This interesting pamphlet, which reflects great credit on Dr. Peña's head and heart, merits a more specific notice than we can at present afford to give it.

Military Operations—Since the suspension of the 25th, the operations of the defence have been prosecuted with vigour and success; and we now begin to see the development of a skilful combination, of which it would be injudicious at this moment to speak. To the South, the besiegers have already lost their most commanding positions; the recovery of which was probably the object of the abortive attempt of the 27th ult., which some civilians good-naturedly interpreted as the signal of a general assault; which we believe has ceased to be a project entertained by H. E., the Provisional Director of the cattle-stealing rebellion.

Thanks to the gallantry and perseverance of our defenders, the prospects of the Capital have greatly brightened up during the latter part of May; the last day of which was signalized by a naval triumph, in which the "Thunderbolt" of ginger-beer Bartin, with a crack crew of 14 men, and an ample supply of piratical necessaries, was the trophy of victory. Altogether it was a gallant affair. The blockaders made a desperate resistance; two of their number being killed, and most of the remainder severely handled before they gave in. No less than six coasting craft, with cattle and provisions, effected an entry in consequence; an eloquent commentary on the "effective blockade" of the Foreign Ministers and Admirals, whose inexplicable apathy begins to call forth an unmistakable sympathy in the harrassed and victimised residents, a proof of which we have in the following sparkling communication, which appeared in the columns of our evening contemporary of the 24th ult., and deserves to be recorded:—

"Foreigners all, French, English, Italians, North-Americans, Germans, Spaniards, &c., &c.—to Arms!

"Abandoned to ourselves, we are not only made to suffer the consequences of an *unjust siege*, but a blockade by water is allowed to be established.

"They now begin to surround us with ditches by land. All this has no other object than *to starve us*. Foreigners, till our Governments are informed of our situation, let us rise in mass to defend ourselves from murder and starvation.

"No one will oppose it. We will not compromise the Government of this hospitable land; because reduced to our own resources; we only do this not to deliver ourselves up with our hands bound to the dagger of the "Mazorqueros," or to an enemy equally formidable—starvation.

"Foreigners, there are from 50 to 60,000 of us in this Capital; and shall we suffer our families to perish by hunger, before the threats of 6 or 7000 malefactors? Shall we be such cowards as not to imitate the army of the Alps, which exclaimed, *there are provisions behind the enemy: let us go in search of them.*

"To arms! and let us advance in three columns. In two hours the enemy will have put the Puente de Marquez between them and us. Alas for them, if they await us! we shall the sooner be free from this vandalism—To arms! Advance! Fire!

[Signed]—

"*The Provisional Foreign Committee.*"

Revolting Atrocities—In the sally of the 27th ult. an unfortunate fell into the hands of the besiegers, who immediately cut his throat, cut off his ears, and otherwise mangled and mutilated the corpse in a manner too horrible for description. Not content with this cannibal savagery, a "lazo" was attached to one of his legs, and the dead body dragged at full gallop, in broad day light, along the Barraca road to the door of Commandant Videla; who rewarded the infernal miscreants with $200 each for the chivalrous and meritorious act! Foreigners of the highest respectability and unimpeachable veracity, report and attest this horrifying occurrence.

On the 30th, two individuals of the valiant Italian Legion were accidentally captured, and immediately butchered, in view and presence of their companions! This act of wanton barbarity, we have heard, gave rise to a bloody retaliation, on a large number of prisoners, that happened to be in the hands of the Italian Legion at the moment.

But the most aggravated case, as done in cold blood, and instigated by the accursed thirst of plunder, took place on the 21st ult., on the establishment of the Remedios, a property belonging to a foreign Gentleman, about 8 leagues from this City. On said date a party of five armed men presented themselves at a Puesto or out farm on said Estancia, on the pretext of looking for deserters. Several individuals happened to be residing there on a visit from Town, who went out to receive them without the least suspicion of danger: but were immediately attacked, one Mr. Koch being killed on the spot, and three others, all Germans, seriously and some of them dangerously wounded. We expect a more detailed account of this melancholy and deplorable catastrophe; to which we shall give due publicity.

Blockade of the Port—A further term of 12 days has been granted for vessels actually anchored in the Port, to finish loading and clear out.

As a burlesque on the above, all the bales of wool, hair, and other produce existing at Barracas, were embargoed on the same date. So stringent and uncompromising were the orders, that one craft which had shipped 80 bales, was compelled to discharge them. This is war against foreign interests with a vengeance. All that produce had been bought and paid for by foreigners, and heavy additional expenses incurred in preparing it for embarkation; when, lo, a rebel chief unceremoniously seizes upon it for the breast work of his fortifications! This is the respect to property, this the protection to foreign interests, recorded and inculcated in the Constitution of the 1st May 1853; trampled upon and desecrated by its author and guardian, ere the ink had time to dry in which it is written! Have the foreign Agents nothing to say on this point!—We shall see; meantime we have heard of a reclamation against the detention of a beef-boat, guaranteed by a foreign flag. Charity very properly begins at home, but ought not always to end there. As a proof that there is no time to be lost, all the carts in the neighbourhood are embargoed, and the removal of the bales about to commence.

All the Saladeros had likewise received orders to suspend their operations, and the inhabitants at the Boca to quit in 24 hours; a measure that must entail a serious inconvenience, and vast loss of property; with little prospect of indemnification, from parties who are being *dunned* for the price of the vessels, with which they blockade the port.

"Valiant Italian Legion"—Such is the honorific designation so justly and handsomely accorded to this gallant and distinguished Division, that has earned imperishable laurels, with the grateful admiration of an entire community: and we cordially congratulate Colonel Olivieri and all the Officers and men of the truly "Valiant Italian Legion" on the merited honors awarded them. The time has come for the Foreigners of all Nations, to rally round a liberal Government, and unite with the civilized, enlightened, and patriotic portion of the Community, conquering and establishing for themselves a glorious and prosperous home, on the banks of the majestic Plate, where they may read without regret and without envy, of the progress and prospects of the great Northern Confederation. Here, as there, there is room enough for all; with a corner to spare for the persecuted of all nations and of all creeds. A truce to war and commotions; down with insubordinate Chiefs and marauding rebellions; every hand to the "lazo", to the plough, to the helm, the bench, the desk; and ahead with the real enterprise of social organization!! God made this glorious country to be inhabited; not to be ravaged and depopulated. Read the Inaugural Speech of President Pierce, and witness what has been done in three fourths of a century, by the process of absorption and assimilation that we now recommend. We have all the elements of security, progress and greatness; and a stern necessity, *the hoarse growl of a menaced starvation*, proclaims the necessity of immediate union, and immediate action. What have we to expect from distant Governments, or their Diplomatic Representatives?—God helps those who help themselves.

Colonel Bartolome Mitre—During an exploring sally to the south, on Thursday morning, this distinguished officer and accomplished writer and scholar had a miraculously narrow escape for his invaluable life; a spent ball having struck him in the forehead, with sufficient violence to fracture the frontal bone, which required a painful surgical operation of great delicacy; which he bore with heroic resignation: and we are happy to report, is now convalescent, and considered out of danger. In the patriotic ranks, no pen or sword ranks higher than that of Colonel Mitre; and his providential escape is a matter of deep thankfulness to the City of Buenos Ayres. In the columns of the "Debates," in the Chamber of Representatives, as Minister of Government during the administration of Dr. Alsina, and above all as the soul and main-spring of our noblest palladium, the National Guards, Colonel Mitre has rendered inestimable services to the cause of liberty and legality. We know nothing in ancient or modern times more noble and impressive than the cheerful alacrity with which he resigned the Ministerial Portfolio in December, to encounter the toils, privations and dangers, inseparable from the prominent and responsible place assigned him, in the defence of the Province. God grant that his days may be prolonged, and his health speedily restored, so as to resume his important functions.

11th September 1852—We have the satisfaction of directing the attention of our readers to a notice in our advertising columns, of a forthcoming volume from the able and impartial pen of Don Jose Luis Bustamante, recording the motives, the objects, the incidents, and the prominent actors, in that glorious and ever-memorable episode of our Provincial history. We recommend this patriotic enterprise to the patronage of an enlightened public.

Foreign Residents—A public meeting, of all nationalities, is convoked for to-morrow, the 5th inst., at 11 a. m., on the Alameda, to consult on the situation. We understand that upwards of 4000 have already mutually pledged their troth and honor, "*that they will neither perish, nor suffer their families to perish by hunger*," with plenty of provisions in the neighbourhood of the Capital; a noble and opportune resolution, that we hope and expect to see acted upon with promptitude and energy. Carry out this magnanimous resolve, and we confidently predict the salvation of our interests, the salvation of our prospects, and the salvation of the Province and Republic. Let 20,000 foreigners intimate their will and determination, and the audacious public robber, and the miserable starvelings that crouch under his lash, will retire abashed to the thickets of Montiel, whether our Foreign Agents are at full liberty to follow their Supreme Director if they think fit: leaving us in peace, harmony and prosperity.

Province of Corrientes—Dr. Derqui who went in the name of the Provisional Director, to reclaim a contingent of forces in aid of our rebellion, received a very emphatic answer, in the shape of his passport with orders immediately to quit the territory of the Province: and Colonel Veron, who had been employed by the Supreme Organizer, to revolutionize the Province, and upset the legal authorities, had been captured and forthwith shot. It remains to be seen what reception is accorded to the Constitution of the 1st May: which has been remitted to the Provinces, with a profusion of pacific and patriotic assurances and recommendations; whilst its most specific and solemn provision are daily and hourly being trampled under foot by the Provisional Director himself.

☞ A scientific friend, whom repute good authority on astronomical matters, assures us that the eclipses of the Sun and Moon, as set forth in the Almanacks of this City, for the present year, is a *mere hoax!!!* —Monday next will decide the question at issue.

## Miscellaneous.

The Use of the Passions.—The passions are in morals what motion is in physics; they create, preserve, and animate; and without them all would be silence and death. Avarice guides men across the deserts of the ocean; pride covers the earth with trophies, and mausoleums, and pyramids; love turns men from their savage rudeness; ambition shakes the very foundations of kingdoms. By the love of glory weak nations swell into magnitude and strength. Whatever there is of terrible, whatever there is of beautiful in human events, all shakes the soul to and fro, and is remembered whilst thought and flesh stick together—all these have their origin from the passions. As it is only in storms, and when their coming waters are driven into the air, that we can catch a sight of the depths of the sea, so it is only in a season of perturbation that we have a glimpse of the real internal nature of man. It is then only that the might of these eruptions shaking his frame, dissipate all the feeble coverings of opinion, and rend in pieces that cobweb veil, with which fashion hides the feelings of the heart. It is then only that nature speaks her genuine feelings; and, as the last night of Troy, when Venus illumined the darkness, Æneas saw the gods themselves at work, so may we, when the blaze of passion is flung upon man's nature, mark in him the signs of a celestial origin, and tremble at the invisible agent of God—*Rev. Sidney Smith.*

A Keen Retort—An English gentleman, possessing a keen wit, was at a brilliant assembly of the *elite* of Vienna, where a distinguished lady of that city frequently amused herself and immediate circle of friends, by saying smart and uncourteous things to annoy him. "By the way," added she, "how is it that your countrymen speak French so very imperfectly? We Austrians use it with the same freedom as if it were our native tongue." "Madame," retorted he, but with the blandest manner possible, "I know not, unless it be that the French army have not been twice to our capital to teach it, as they have at yours."

London, 7th April, 1853.

Salted River Plate Ox and Cow Hides—There have been no direct arrivals from the River Plate since our last issue until the 5th inst. by the "Crimea," and as the stock was before nearly cleared our market has not been tested. In consequence, however, of the further unfavourable advices from Buenos Ayres and the already long continuance of short supplies, a considerable degree of excitement has prevailed, but its effect on prices has been partially counteracted by sales of floating cargoes at comparatively low rates, and by the continued arrivals of transhipments from the continent.

Dry River Plate Ox and Cow Hides.—The direct imports amount to 2300 Monte Video Hides, which have been sold as follows, viz, Tanners', coarse averaging 41½lb at 7½d; Exports 40¾ at 6½; and heavy flats av. 40½lb at 6¼d per lb. Considerable quantities have also arrived from the Continent which have been chiefly sold at comparative prices.

South American Horse Hides—The market continues firm with a fair demand; prices have slightly improved, and still have an upward tendency.

Horse Hair—The only transaction to report this month is 4 bales, cut Tails, short at 10¼d per lb.

Horns of all descriptions sell freely at full prices.

Sheep Skins—The Import until within the last few days has been moderate, and the demand very good.

Bones and Hoofs—Good Shank Bones realize very high prices. Common grinding do. and Hoofs sell at about late rates. Sales 10 tons South American perished Shanks and common Bones at £1 2s 6d per ton.

River Plate Tallow—The transactions in this description have again been to a very limited extent. The stock still continues small, and high prices are demanded and obtained, some quantity of rather dark and dark Tallow has been taken for exportation at very full rates, and good quality of pipe Tallow is much sought for. The present quotations are for fair color fair body 45s to 45s 6d, midling to rather dark fair body 44s to 45s, and dark to very dark firm and greasy 40s 6d to 43s. The Import of the month has been 223 casks. Sales equal to 420 pipes. Present Stock equal to 500 pipes.

Anning & Cobb,
Brokers, 11, Lime Street.

### MARRIED.

At Montevideo, on the 28th April, by the Rev. Antonio Sastre, Mr. Richard T. Wilson, of this City, to Miss Eliza Keny, of Ireland.

### DIED,

At Montevideo, on the 18th inst., after a short, but severe illness, Mr. Henry Kelshaw, aged 26 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

## EXCHANGE—June 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spanish Dollars and Patacones | 21¼ |
| Patriot Doubloons | á 343¼ |
| Spanish do. | á 344 |
| Bills on England, per doubloon | 68s á 68s. 6d |
| Currency | per dol 2 3 8. |
| Do. Montevideo | á 1¼ ⅝ prem. |
| France, per doubloon | á 84 fs. |
| United States, do. | 3⅝ disct. |
| Rio Janeiro | 1¼ p. ct. prem. |

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 344¼

The lowest 339¼

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 69s 6d. per oz. Lowest 68s

Rooms to let, at Calle San Martin, No. 90, either for families or single persons, with or without attendance. Apply on the premises, or No. 5, Calle Mayo. j4.3p.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

#### ARRIVALS.

May 25th.

"Water Witch," American war steamer, from Montevideo 24th inst.

May 31st.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo.

June 1st.

"Aguila," Sardinian corvette of war, from Montevideo.

## SAILINGS.

**May 24th.**

"Isabella," British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by J. Carthy, with 2053 salted ox and cow hides, 270 do. horse do., 152 dry do. do., 5⅜ pipes tallow, 132 bales and 2 seroons wool, 4 bales and 39½ arrobas hair, 1 bale sheep skins, 30,120 bones, 7468 horns.

**May 26th.**

"Mary Rowe," British brig, for London, dispatched by A. Rivolta.

**May 27th.**

"Venus," Brazilian brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by A. F. Ramos, in ballast.

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

**May 30th.**

"Sultana," Sardinian barque, for Marseilles and Genoa, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 100 bales sheep skins, 42 do. hide cuttings, 173 do. wool, 600 empty seroons.

**May 31st.**

"Water Witch," American steamer, for Gualeguaychú.

**June 1st.**

"Maria," French barque, for Cette, dispatched by Teisserinc Vallat & Co., with 8 pipes and 47 half do. tallow, 400 bales sheep skins, 147 do. wool, 3800 horns.

**June 2nd.**

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

**June 3rd.**

"Esmeralda," Spanish schooner, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 2780 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry ox and cow hides.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived at Queenstown, Mar. 8, Byron, hence 30th Dec.; Mar. 29, Melinka, hence 11th Jan.; Mercury, hence 20th Jan.; at Liverpool, Mar. 9, Thane of Fife, hence 12th Dec.; Mar. 31, Alarm, hence 6th Jan.; April 3, Selma, hence 26th Jan.; Enterprise, hence 25th Jan.; at Belfast, Mar. 11, Grace Longstaff, hence 22d Dec.; at Genoa, Mar. 11, Sabina, hence 18th Nov.; Mar. 18, Eliza, hence 2nd Jan.; at Southampton, Mar. 12, Elizabeth, hence 23rd Dec.; at Antwerp, Mar. 14, Jylland, hence 20th Dec.; April 6, Pfeil, hence 6th Jan.; Titania, hence 5th Jan.; at Rouen, Mar. 14, Freya, hence 15th Dec., at Cette, Mar. 21, Louise, hence 25th Nov.; Mar. 31, Banare, hence 13th Jan.; at Bristol, Mar. 22, Rattlesnake, hence 15th Dec.; at Altona, April 2, Sophia Elizabeth, hence 12th Dec.; at Gravesend, April 3, Crimea, hence 2nd Jan.; at Hamburg, Colombus, hence 18th Dec.

**Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.**

From Cadiz, Mar. 1, Argentine, Mar. 5, Ana Cecilia; from Scilly, Mar. 15, Renneys; from Royan, Mar. 15, Gustave Felicia; from Liverpool, Mar. 24, Breeze; from the Texel, Mar. 28, Hendrika Bartina; from Helvoet, Mar. 26, Zeebloem; from Marseilles, Mar. 29, Arago; from Bayonne, Mar. 29, Charles et Georges, from Antwerp, April 4, Ora.

**Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres.**

At Liverpool, for Montevideo and B. A., Elizabeth Means, Mongo, Hohenstauffen; at London, Vivid; at Havre, for Montevideo and B. A., Marguerite; at Marseilles, for Montevideo and B. A., Dolinda.

## FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steam frigate Centaur.
" Steamer Locust.
UNITED STATES—Sloop Jamestown.
FRENCH—Steamer Sesostris.
SPANISH—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Doña Francisca.
" Barque Berenice.
" Steamer Thetis.
SARDINIAN—Corvette Aguila.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.


### NOTICE.

Trunks of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice, an assortment on hand with superior locks: old trunks repaired.

Calle del Perú, No. 114. j4--3p

To be let, 4 excellent, dry and convenient rooms, with use of patio, kitchen, &c., &c., and attendance if required. The situation is one of the most desirable and central in town; the rooms well papered, fire place, &c. To single gentlemen this offers an opportunity seldom to be met with.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Slaven, next door to No. 15, Oalle Reconquista. j.4—3p.

### 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.


## 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 "Margaret Elizabeth," 319 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 "May," 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. Eastale, 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. m.21.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & 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 "Gondola," 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 Havre de Grace.

French barque "Normand," A. 1. 258 tons, Morin, 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.


### On Sale,

A large force Pump, to be used with horse power.

Apply at Calle del Perú, No. 13.
m21—3p

### 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.

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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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 hasmall 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. 4p. JOHN GEOGHEGAN.

*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 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.


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 100 $

### MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 4th inst.

| Date of Arrival. | Vessels & Captains Names | Consignees. | Tons. | Destinations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BRITISH | | | |
| Nov. 10 | Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald | J. G. Smith & Co | 211 | England. |
| Dec. 19 | Bgn May, Millard | Tomkinson & Co. | 233 | L'pool. |
| Jan. 3 | Bg. Favourite, Webster | R. & J. Carlisle | 277 | L'poo |
| " 13 | Bk. Hermes, Presley | J. Carthy | 241 | L'pool. |
| " 17 | Sch. Sappho, How | R. & J. Carlisle | 137 | L pool. |
| Mar. 12 | Bk. Nil Desperandum, Swaffen | J. G. Smith & Co | 163 | England |
| " 12 | Sch. Queen of the West, Tregarthen | [illegible] Best & Brothers | 159 | |
| " 13 | Bgn. Choice, Ogier | S. Hesse & Co. | 177 | England |
| " 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[illegible]6 | L pool. |
| " 24 | Sp Kerelaw, Easdale | Dickson & Co | 341 | L'pool. |
| " | Bg. Queen, Gault | Bayley Brothers. | 194 | L'pool. |
| " 28 | Bg. Maria, Howells | To order | 137 | London. |
| | 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. | 215 | |
| " 4 | Sp. Gondola, Atkins | H. J. Ropes | 409 | N. York. |
| " 6 | Sch. Henry A. Barling, Kennedy | Zimmermann, & Co. | 160 | |
| | FRENCH. | | | |
| Oct. 27 | Bg Encornet, Nadean | Zamara & Co. | 149 | Havre |
| Mar. 19 | Bk. Normand, Morin | A. Dunoyer | 258 | Havre. |
| April 4 | Bk. Eliza, Lepolly | Llavallol & Sons | 23[illegible] | Antwerp |
| " 26 | Bk. Felix, Duhart | Dunoyer & Co. | [illegible]6 | Havre. |
| | SPANISH. | | | |
| Nov. 22 | Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo | Llavallol & Sons | 212 | |
| Jan. 7 | Sch. Drake, Austrich | N. Martinez & Sons | 200 | |
| " 19 | Sp. 1ª de Guatemala, Ortiz | J. Galarraga | 250 | |
| Feb. 3 | Bk. Rosa, Roig | F. Senillosa | 188 | |
| " 10 | Pol. Pezuca, Austrich | Martinez & Sons | 102 | |
| " 14 | Bk. Mariana, Segui | M. Murrieta | 2[illegible]3 | |
| Mar. 22 | Bk. Maria, Gol | Teissereno Vallat & Co | 250 | |
| April 5 | Bg. Ferrolano, Montenegro | P. Alfaro | 1[illegible]0 | |
| " 28 | Bg. Carlos Habanero, Fernandez | Bieber & Co. | 168 | |
| May 6 | Pol. Joven Dolores, Colie | Llavallol & Sons | 157 | |
| | SARDINIAN. | | | |
| Dec. 5 | Bg. Ausonie Sorelle, Brissoleze | J. Avegno | 261 | Marseilles |
| " 11 | Bk Antonieta, Piayo | B. Delfino | 213 | N. York |
| April 18 | Bg. Apollo, Lavarello | J. Caprile | 210 | |
| | HAMBURG. | | | |
| Mar. 1 | Bgn. Constance, Harmes | Bunge, Bornefeld & Co | 137 | |
| April 25 | Bk. Catherine, Luban | Bartenfels & Sons | 196 | England |
| " 26 | Bgn. Atlantic Ocean, Nagel | Otte, Rosenthal & Co | 188 | Antwerp |
| | PRUSSIAN. | | | |
| Feb. 9 | Bk. Leopold, Holtz | Anderson & Co | 310 | Boston |
| | DANISH. | | | |
| Feb. 8 | Bg. Von Brock, Jacobsen | Freyer Brothers | [illegible] | |
| April 5 | Bgn Gazelle, Heppen | Otte, Rosenthal & Co | 162 | Antwerp |
| " 11 | Bg. Condor, Bosse | Bieber & Co | 200 | England |
| | AUSTRIAN. | | | |
| Mar. 13 | Bg. Romano, Stiglich | Visser & Co | 392 | Antwerp |


### FOR SALE,

The remarkably fast-sailing American pilot boat "HENRY A. BARLING," 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.

### LOST,

On the 22nd ult., a Silver Patent Lever Watch, with Gold Chain, A. C. engraved on the back. Maker's name Litherland, Davies & Co., Liverpool, No. 11,867. Any person leaving the watch at Mr. Schultz, No. 58, Calle Piedad, will receive 200 dollars reward. m28—3p.

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

### 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.

To Let, in Calle del Perú, No. 243, a House with six rooms, a cellar, and all the conveniences for a family; it has besides a fine vine arbour, and fruit trees. Apply on the premises j.4—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.