British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1391.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853. [*Established in 1826.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

UNITED STATES—In a recent number we gave the augural Speech of President Pierce at length. As was to be expected, that document has been minutely scanned by the European press; and its merits and tendency variously estimated. We reproduce the comments of the London "Times"; the glowing passage in condemnation of negro slavery claiming our warmest sympathy.

"We are unable to assent to the opinion expressed by some of our contemporaries, that the speech delivered by President Pierce, on his inauguration, is of a temperate and Conservative character, or that the sweeping principles which the Head of the American Government has thought fit to lay down, are materially qualified by the application he proposes to make of them. In our judgment, there is a mixture of looseness and pretension in the style of this discourse, which awaken suspicions as to the sobriety and good sense of its author; for to write simply and correctly is certainly one of the first qualifications of a man who addresses his countrymen and the world as the chosen Governor of a powerful people. Although the diplomatic body were present when this address was delivered, it contains not one word which can be understood to convey the customary assurances of respect and good-will to the Powers of Europe, and the passages about "a nation of Sovereigns standing "unabashed even in the presence of Princes," or the "panoply of American citizenship," partake of that bombast which it is more prudent to avoid on such occasions. It seems, moreover, that these expressions were addressed to the spot at which the representatives of foreign Government were placed, with an emphasis and manner that could hardly have been unintentional; for these words served as an introduction to a reassertion of what is called the "Monroe doctrine," in the strongest language which has ever yet been employed, to the effect, that "the rights, the security, and the repose of "the Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonisation on this side of the "ocean by any foreign Power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible." In other terms, the Government of the United States not only determines what its own rights and possessions are and ought to be, over the whole American continent, on very broad and uncontrolled principles, but it repels as inadmissible the idea of the interference of every other State. For instance, if Santa Anna, who is happily recalled to rescue Mexico from the anarchy and disruption into which that country has fallen, should seek to strengthen his Government by a closer alliance with any European Power, as it might be his interest to do, the United States would resist such a measure, as if they were already entitled to pronounce a supreme decision on the acts and alliances of their independent neighbours. It is needless to add that this is a doctrine which cannot, according to one of General Pierce's singular expressions, "challenge a ready "justification before the tribunal of the civilised world"; for if it were acted upon it would be absolutely destructive of the independence of all second-rate Powers.

"As this appears to be the principle of foreign policy on which General Pierce thought it expedient mainly to insist on this occasion, so the maintenance of the Union by the unqualified recognition, on the part of the Federal Government, of the institutions of slavery, with all their consequences, is the primary feature in his domestic policy. So that, instead of the liberties and rights of the Union gradually leading to the mitigation and the ultimate termination of slavery, the maintenance of the Union is more and more identified with those acts of wrong, which are a curse to the United States and revolting to human nature. General Pierce has invented a mild term to describe that monstrous oppression of man by man. He calls it "involuntary servitude," and the President has even the *naiveté* to boast that "the oppressed throughout the world are "constantly cheered by the steady and in-"creasing lustre of American freedom;" and that "in this, the United States have, in his judgment, fulfilled their highest duty to *suffering humanity*." Yet the very condition on which this proud political fabric is henceforth to stand, is one which perpetuates the keenest wrongs that humanity can suffer, and all the splendid promises of a free and united Government are linked by this policy, with all that is hideous, terrible, and degrading in negro slavery. The last act of the political life of Benjamin Franklin, then 84 years of age, was to appear at the bar of Congress, to implore the Federal Legislature "to "countenance the restoration of liberty to "those unhappy men who, alone in this land "of freedom, are degraded into perpetual "bondage, and to step to the very verge of "the power vested in them, for discouraging "every species of traffic in the persons of "our fellow-creatures." Since General Pierce alludes to what are termed "the counsels of the early "fathers," that is the advice of the most illustrious of the band. But he commences his Presidential career upon opposite principles; and he, a citizen of the free State of New Hampshire, stands before his countrymen as the unqualified and willing champion of a system, on behalf of which he can plead neither the prejudice of birth nor of interest—nothing, in short, but the rude law of ambition and of State necessity, on which he invokes the overruling Providence of the Almighty. These are grave considerations, for they prove that General Pierce is restrained by no misgiving in the prosecution of a national object, and that he includes in what he calls "a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism," the abandonment of some of the highest moral duties on which a statesman can act. The South never produced a public man, not ever Mr. Calhoun, who so entirely adopted the cause of slavery, without a word of apology for its crimes. We must expect no more of the exalted sentiments which animated Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, even while they carried the Compromise Act of 1850. Under the appearance of an energetic personal will, General Pierce expresses and obeys absolutely and implicitly the tendency of the party which raised him to power.

"The choice of his secretaries or members of the Cabinet, indicates the same disposition, and his preparations are said to have been carried on in Concord with so much secresy and success, that, on his arrival at Washington, the Ministry was at once completed. Of these men, the most eminent and the best known, is Governor Marcy, of the State of New York, who succeeds Mr. Everett as Secretary of State. He was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of Mr. Polk, and in that capacity he materially contributed to the success of the Mexican campaign. General Caleb Cushing, who oddly combines the rank of a general of brigade with the functions of Attorney-General, is not unknown even in Europe, for his life has already carried him through an amazing number of transformations. He began his career as a professor of mathematics at Harvard University, then practised the law with success, travelled in Europe, and wrote a book of travels in Spain, entered Congress in 1835, and was sent by Mr. Tyler as United States' Commissioner to China in 1843. On that occasion he sailed round the world and concluded a treaty with the Emperor of China in the space of twelve months. Having returned to Massachusetts, on the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1847; he equipped a regiment of volunteers at his own expense, commanded it in person, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the army. Upon his return he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and has now taken office as Attorney-General; and, if report says true, he not only performed all these parts with much ability, but completed them by publishing in a Boston paper, an admirable panegyric on his public services, which was eventually traced to his own dictation.

"All this novelty and versatility is, of course, extremely entertaining to a people with whom the experience of a single generation constitutes antiquity. But we cannot so far divest ourselves of the old-fashioned habits of Europe, as to forget the power of one of the most eager and excitable nations of the earth, is suddenly transferred to the hands of an untried ruler, assisted by Ministers scarcely more experienced than himself. Be the result what it may, the present aspect of the Government of the United States resembles the commencement of a new era more than the continuation of an unbroken tradition. Probably the extraordinary excitement and enthusiasm which accompanied General Pierce's installation were attributable to this very cause. But it is with Presidents, as with Princes—the acclamations that surround their accession are sometimes the clamour of hopes which cannot be fulfilled, and we await the occurrence of more serious events and more regular communications, to form a more just and more complete opinion of the character and policy of the American Government."

PUBLIC MEETING OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

[Translated from the "Nacional"].

Proceedings of the General Meeting of Foreigners, in the Victoria Theatre, and Documents relative to the labours of the appointed Committee.

No. 1.

Speech of the President.

Before opening the Meeting I deem it expedient to make a few observations.

The Committee has learned that a plan has been devised, by the enemies of order and of our interests, to introduce into this Meeting evil disposed persons, for the purpose of deranging and defeating the arrangements of the Meeting, by unseemly vociferations and conflicting propositions—and to change the pacific character of the objects contemplated by the Committee.

The enemies have conceived the design of conducting and exciting the Meeting to personal and offensive manifestations, and to stimulate it to acts of violence and disorder.

These men, are as depraved as they are ignorant of the composition and intentions of this Meeting—a Meeting assembled to take into consideration the best means of obtaining our rights—its objects and its efforts directed to the attainment of justice, and the alleviation of the sufferings of this immense Foreign Population.

Do these men for one moment suppose that this Assembly is so debased, as descend to insult personally any man, any Agent, Minister or Naval Commander? Do these men suppose that we are so forgetful of ourselves, that they can make us forget that we are men? That while we seek for justice we can do nothing but insult? They do not know us.

If there be such men present, let them show themselves, let them stand forward; to be confounded by their own shame, and our merited contempt.

We seek justice;—and if we cannot obtain justice by the means now proposed,—should we be so unfortunate as have to seek it by *other means*—these means shall be adopted with the same calmness and moderation, with the same order and correspondent organization, and with a dignity becoming this immense Foreign Community.

The whole World shall see that we never forget that we are Foreigners, seeking justice and subsistence, and that we are capable of effecting great ends, with order and corresponding unanimity, with exalted views, without forgetting our nationalities.

No. 2.

Report rendered of what had taken place, in the formation of the Committee, and the subsequent appointment of Messrs. Wilfrid Latham and John Villate, after the resignations of Messrs. Daniel Gowland and Leon Caumartin.

Gentlemen,—At the previous Meeting, which took place on Sunday last in the Argentine Theatre—The Provisional Committee after having reported to the Foreign Community the object for which they had been convened there, appointed Mr. Daniel Gowland President, who declined in a becoming manner, on account of his age and infirm health, as also from being President of the British Committee, which left him very little time to apply himself to such a labor as that about to be undertaken, and which would require his undivided attention. In conformity therewith he resigned. All the Foreign population present at this resignation, forthwith unanimously named Mr. Wilfrid Latham President, transferring to him the same ample powers to organize the Committee, as had been accorded to the first President. M. Leon Caumartin having declined the Vice-Presidency, Mr. John Villate was named in his stead, as also at the same time the Gentlemen that compose the Committee in representation of their respective Compatriots, and are those here present.

It was composed of 26 individuals of the different nationalities.

No. 3.

The President's profession of faith.

In consequence of Mr. Gowland's having declined to accept the Office of President of the Foreign Residents, when he was invited on the night of Sunday last, in the Plaza Victoria, he who addresses you was called to occupy that honourable post, at the suggestion of the said Mr. Gowland, and with the unanimous acclamation of the Foreigners there assembled.

This was announced to me in my house, receiving at the same time an invitation to present myself at the place of Meeting. Before accepting I deemed it proper, in company of several gentlemen, to wait upon Mr. Gowland, who had been first nominated; and this Gentleman explained to us the motives of his conduct, and assured me, the same as the other Gentlemen there present, that in case I accepted, he would do every thing in his power to aid me.

Regretting that a more able Gentleman should not have accepted the office, but feeling that it was due to the Gentlemen who made the call, and a duty to lend all the assistance in my power, to cause to be removed any evil or evils which weighed heavily on the foreign population; especially when the cry for redress sprung from the most painful sources, threatened poverty starvation, I no longer hesitated to accept it.

Therefore, Gentlemen, at the same time that I accept, I have the honor of declaring, that there may be no room for mistake, nor any handle given for misrepresentation, on the part of those who may be interested in giving a false colouring to these proceedings; that I understand that the proceedings of the Committee of which I have the honor to be President, shall be strictly confined within the limits prescribed to Foreigners resident in a country which is not their own, without infringing in the slightest their neutrality.

The vast Foreign Population in this City rose with clamorous voice, not to claim the redress of any political grievance, not to support or cooperate in the political plans that are being agitated in the State, but to present their complaints against the Agents of their own Governments, who allow a scandalous, illegal and ineffective blockade, which subserves the purposes of certain speculators, leaving them only the sorry alternative of the starvation that already threatens them, or the abandonment of all they possess.

The Commercial Committees of the different Nations had presented their reclamations to their respective Agents against the continuance of the blockade, proving to demonstration that it is illegal and ineffective, which was *in fact* admitted by the Naval Commanders, on the 12th ult.

The Foreign Community, observing the marked indifference of the Agents and Commanders to the reclamations of their different Committees, spontaneously assembled to express their complaints and ask address. In those circumstances their attention was naturally fixed upon the signatures of those who had initiated the correspondence, published in the public papers, and among those figured those of Mr. Gowland and myself.

Thus it is that, on the invitation of the immense Foreign Community being addressed to me, I felt all its importance and my own insufficiency; but I could not resist so earnest a call, I could not refuse to lend my public aid in a cause so just. I therefore confide in the support of the many influential Gentlemen of all Nations, who have proffered it me, thereby to supply my deficiency, and give greater weight and consistency to my efforts.

No. 4.

Speech of the President on opening the Meeting.

In opening the Meeting I have the honor of remarking to the Assembly, that as President, and in association with the Vice-President, I have kept in view, in forming the Committee, according to the powers vested in me, that it should be composed of Gentlemen who represented the commercial and industrial interests of all the foreign Nations.

Convinced of the supreme importance of the spontaneous manifestation made on Sunday last, we have sought the means of concentrating in the bosom of the Committee every thing requisite to represent those interests, and to carry out a system of general and effective protection.

The scandalous and illegal Blockade now suffered being the principal point that at present affects the Foreign Population, and which has been the principal cause of the spontaneous manifestation of said important Community, we have considered it our duty in the first place to address to the Ministers and Naval Commanders, an urgent representation, requiring from them the immediate raising of the Blockade, in conformity with their express compromise.

The Commission has formed the draft of a representation, which it has the honor of submitting to the Meeting, to be addressed as early as possible to said Ministers and Commanders.

The Representation will be found in the Saloon of the Coliseo, that signatures may be collected by the Gentlemen of the Commission, on Sunday next, the 12th inst., from and after 10 a.m.; and the members present are requested, on repairing to affix their sig-

natures, to do so at the table corresponding to their respective Nations.

No. 5.

Dvaft of Representation, which was unanimously adopted.

Gentlemen,

The Foreign Community resident in Buenos Ayres have the honor of addressing.... to point out and demonstrate to them the enormous injuries, losses and sufferings which bear upon them, in consequence of the present Blockade. Commerce is suspended, labour and industrial enterprise paralized, and a considerable number of mechanics and labourers are deprived of the means of subsistence. With respect to the Blockade they have little to remark. They consider it superfluous to adduce arguments as to its inefficacy and illegality. Abundant and conclusive proofs thereof have already been submitted to the Diplomatic Agents and Naval Commanders.

The decision of the Meeting of the latter, that took place on the 12th ult.,explicitly and *de facto* constitutes a recognition of the inefficacy and consequent illegality of said Blockade. The protest and correspondence of a British Commission [which has been published in the public journals] leave not the slightest doubt in the mind of the Foreign Community, respecting the injustice committed by the continued toleration of the present Blockade, and by the inexplicable oblivion on the part of the Naval Commanders with respect to their explicit and positive compromise "of considering said Blockade "null and without effect, in case it should "not be rendered effective from that date" (13th May) *ipso facto* admitting its inefficacy and consequent illegality, as appears from the very tenor of the note of the British Admiral, of date the 13th May, in which he aaid:—"That in consequence of resolutions "agreed upon at a meeting of the foreign "Naval Commanders, which took place on "the 12th May, to deliberate upon points re- "lative to the present Blockade of Buenos "Ayres, intimation had been made to the "Chief of the Blockading Squadron that, if "the Blockade were not rendered effective "from that date (13th May), or if any con- "cession were made in favor of any vessel of "any nation whatever to load or unload "(except as stated thereafter) it would be "considered null and of no effect."

Fourteen days have passed in this manner, expecting from the Naval Commanders the fulfilment of this promise, and the same abuse still subsists, notwithstanding a continuance of the inefficacy of the Blockade, as is matter of public notoriety. Accordingly that declaration not having been made, the public papers made known another petition, showing that the Blockade continued ineffective, and in which a fulfilment of the compromise of the Naval Chiefs was exacted anew.

The Foreign Community again reclaims a cessation of the Blockade, and a fulfilment on the part of the Naval Chiefs of the duty incumbent upon them in all cases, and which they explicitly recognised in the aforesaid meeting of the 12th ult. They anxiously expect this act of justice, which nothing should have delayed till the present. They cannot delay longer; still less can behold with indifference the partiality of the diplomatic Agents and Naval Commanders, with respect to a Blockade, which, as has been fully proved in the published correspondence, continues only as a favor or gratuitous toleration on the part of the Naval Chiefs, to the injury and ruin of a population of forty or fifty thousand foreigners of all Nations.

The Foreign Residents cannot longer passively suffer those evils, knowing that their sufferings, their losses, and their privations are chiefly calculated to favor the sordid interests and the speculations of the Blockaders themselves; knowing that at least half the provisions and articles of consumption introduced, enter with the knowledge and in association with the Chiefs of the Blockading force, and without any other result than to render scarce the means of subsistence for the Foreign Population.

The Foreign Community is extremely excited, is justly outraged at what is taking place; and exasperated by its sufferings demands that justice may be done to it, and authorizes its Committee urgently to exact, from the Foreign Agents of their respective Nations, the employment of the most efficacious and expeditious means, to obtain the cessation of the Blockade; declaring at the same time that their sufferings and misery are progressive, and must continue so till they become insupportable. Fifty thousand Foreigners reclaim justice from their respective Agents and Naval Chiefs; they demand the immediate raising of an illegal and ineffective Blockade.

In these circumstances, the Foreign Community address their Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, Consuls-General, Consuls, and Naval Chiefs on the Station, presenting their just exigences, and respectfully requesting from them the most serious attention to the preceding, and a prompt compliance with their demand.

Consequently it would be superfluous to dwell on the urgency of the case, and it only remains for them to manifest the satisfaction they will feel on receiving a prompt reply through the medium of their President.

We are, very respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servants.

To Messrs. the Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires, Consuls-General, Consuls resident in Buenos Ayres, and to the Chiefs of the Naval Stations in the River Plate.

After the Memorial had been read by the Sccretary, the President said:—

That the Committee would hear with the greatest satisfaction and the utmost complacency, all the remarks, objections and suggestions, that any of the Gentlemen present thought fit to offer upon it, as it was necessary that the document should represent as unanimously as possible the sentiments of the entire Foreign Population. It is needless to recommend the observance of the greatest moderation and dignity in the debates or discussions that may take place—As to the end we are all agreed; there can only be a difference of opinion as to the manner of expressing our ideas, but when discussed they cannot fail to harmonise.

It was adopted unanimously.

Speeeh of M. Carlos Quentin.

I have the honor of requesting the Committee to allow me to submit to the Meeting a few remarks, that I consider may be useful. Their object is to prove to all, that in this unanimous protest against the illegality of the Blockade, we have an ally more powerful than all the forces of the Universe—The Law.

The Blockade, such as it has been established, and in the manner in which it is carried out, is contrary to all the principles of international law.

Who blockades the City of Buenos Ayres? A foreign force? No!—It is one political party against another political party. Consequently it is a civil war.

This point established, let us examine the principles of the Law of Nations.

"War is a struggle between *two Nations* that can only be comprehended and continued by the authority on which the laws of the country confer said right."

Chitty Chap. 2 *par.* 1*st.*

Henceforth we must bear in mind the words "two nations," and moreover the fact, that authors on establishing the rules of a state of war, always speak of one armed nation against another nation.

"*Two powers*, says Ortolan; Neutral Nations, writes Panheiro Ferreira, must abstain from mixing themselves up in the relations of either *the one nation or the other;* &c."—*Note* 85 *upon De Martens.*

Authors do not apply the laws of a state of war except in the case of one people combating with another people, which authorises the deduction, that a maritime Blockade cannot be admitted as valid for neutral nations, in the case of civil war; since Blockade is allowed by the law of Nations, only as a consequence of a state of war, as defined by international law.

But let us suppose a maritime Blockade to be a matter of right, as much as in an ordinary one. Let us admit it, without even making the very proper distinction that Vatel establishes between a *civil war and sedition.* The obligations of neutrality imposed on foreign nations by the state of war, become still more rigorous. See how international law comprehends neutrality:—

"When *two powers* make war, those power that before the commencement of said war, were simply the friends of the one and of the other, have the unquestionable right of remaining neutral, so long as it may last; but to preserve that character, it is their duty to abstain rigorously, not only from all participation in the war, but also from mixing in any thing respecting the dispute of the belligerants, and whilst they maintain with each of them the ordinary relations of peace, *not to do any thing in favor of the one, that may prove to the prejudice of the other.*"

Ortolan—International Rules and Maritime Diplomacy—Sec. 2*d, Chap* 4*th, page* 66.

Behold here the principle established. If a neutral nation commits an act which, proving to the benefit of one of the belligerants, causes or may cause detriment to the other, it abandons the state of neutrality, and what is prescribed by the law of Nations. Well then, the acceptance of the notification of a Blockade of the City of Buenos Ayres, has been done to the benefit of one of the parties, and to the detriment of the other. In a civil war the pretensions of both parties ought to be equal, before neutral Nations. They have no right, if they wish to remain neutral, in any way to recognise or sanction the pretensions of one of the parties. In an ordinary war, that of nation against nation, neutrals are obliged to accept the notification of a Blockade, because it is made to them in the name of a recognised Government, accredited near them, against a regular recognised Government. Moreover, bearing in mind the definition of Chitty, to accept the declaration of war or of Blockade, is to recognise that he who makes it, possesses by the laws of the country, the right to declare war, and to establish a Blockade. Accordingly the Foreign Agents, by respecting the notification of the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, have recognised in one of the parties a regular power, that acts in the name of the laws of the country.

In a civil war to recognise the rights of one of the parties, is to sanction them, is to give it reason, is to cause the most complete detriment to the other party.

Hence the Foreign Agents, by recognising the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, have violated the principles of the law of Nations with respect to neutrality.

And this recognition of an established and regular power, acting in the name of the laws of the Country, declaring war, organizing a Blockade, against the City of Buenos Ayres, acquires the greater gravity when it is taken into account, that the party favoured by this act, is precisely that which was to inflict misery and starvation upon the City; and that the City is exactly the residence of all the foreign subjects, whose interests their agents are commissioned to defend.

I think I have clearly shown, granting blockade in civil wars to be allowed by the law of Nations, that the recognition of the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, by the Foreign Agents, has violated the principle of neutrality, and consequently the law of nations.

The maintenance of the Blockade, as carried out, is still more contrary to reason and to law. The reasons on this point are abundant, and leave no room for doubt, even in the most prejudiced minds.

The Law of Nations has consecrated Blockade as a means of promptly terminating a war; but it requires the conditions to be observed necessary for accomplishing this end, it requires that it be real and effective, otherwise it is nothing more than a barbarous means of indefinitely perpetuating the sufferings of the besieged: it is nothing more than an outrage against humanity, which the Law of Nations cannot authorise.

Let us see what is the doctrine upon this point.

"A blockaded place, says Kueber, is that "where, by the dispositions of the power that "attacks it with his troops, or with his vessels "stationed and sufficiently near, there is "evident danger in entering without the "consent of said power."

Modern Law of Nations, par. 297.

"There is no blockade, for the violation "of which confiscation may be legally ap- "plied, *unless it be effective, and maintained "by naval forces adequate to the nature of the "place.*"

James Reddie, historical and critical notes upon International Maritime Law—Sec. 2*d, par.* 16.

"Nevertheless, clear and indisputable as "this right is, just and necessary as its exer- "cise may be, it cannot be denied that it is "one of the most severe and arduous in its "execution, of those inscribed in the code of "public laws. It is under this impression "that the tribunals of the Law of Nations, "before giving validity to the stipulations of "a Blockade, have uniformly required that "it should be established by clear and un- "equivocal evidence, first, that the party "proceeded against should have had due "knowledge of the existence of the Blockade; "and secondly, that the Squadron destined "for its execution, *be competent to cut off all "communication with the interdicted port.* "These points have been considered re- "quisite, so indispensable for the existence "of a legal Blockade, *that the omission of any "one of them has been reputed as a complete "deficiency of the measure, and this even in "cases where its notification has proceeded im- "mediately from the fountain of the Supreme "Authority.*"—*Chitty, Laws of Commerce and Manufactures, Sec.* 1*st, Chap.* 9*th, page* 450.

Ortolano is not less explicit.

"The Blockade of any point is not effective, "except in so far as the occupation of said "point is effective and real, so that all the "passages or approaches that lead to it are "guarded in such a manner by the perma- "nent military forces, that every vessel that "might attempt to enter it, could not do so "without being seen and compelled to retire." *Ortolano, Maritime Diplomacy, Sec* 2, *Chap.* 9*th, page* 289.

The doctrine is unanimous. It condemns as illegal, contrary to reason, to humanity and to the law of nations, a blockade which is not effective. Practice is completely in accordance with the authors.

All treaties require that an effective force, to guard the entrance of the place blockaded, be constantly present before said point. There are some that go so far as to stipulate in a precise manner, what said force must consist of. The treaty of 1753 between Holland and the two Sicilies requires in the 22d article—"The presence before the block- "aded port of at lsast *six vessels af war,* at "the distance of little more than cannon shot "from the garrison or battery placed upon "the coast, *so that it be impossible to enter "there without passing under thi fires of the "blockaders*."

Observe that the point treated of was only the blockade of a port; what would the treaty have required for the blockade of a Bay, such as that of Buenos Ayres?

The presence of an effective force is considered so essentially necessary to the legality of a blockade, that in 1689 England and Holland having declared France subjected to a blockade, without sending the requtsite forces, and having seized two merchant vessels loaded for France, after the notification to foreign powers, Sweden and Denmark armed in the name of the Law of Nations, and the result of this armed neutrality was to force the two allied Nations to abandon their unjust pretensions, and to release the captured vessels.

The Blockade of the 17th December 1807, had its cause also in the violation of international law, by an ineffective Blockade. Napoleon closes the Decree that establishes it with these words:—"The dispositions of "this decree shall be abrogated and practi- "cally ineffective, as soon as the British Go- "vernment returns to the principles of the "law of Nations, which are also those of "justice and honor."

Moniteur Universal, 7*th Dec.* 1807.

Finally there is an authority altogether special. It is the declaration of the principles of the French Government with respect to Blockade. This declaration is the more applicable to the present question, in that M. Molé, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent it in a circular on the 17th May, 1838, to the Admiral in command of the Station in the Plate, on account of the Argentine Blockade. Said note begins with these words:—"*Every blockade to be valid, must be effective.*"

Circular of M. Molé, cited by Ortolan.

Is this clear? Can this unanimity leave doubt?

Well then; from the 13th to the 26th May, 51 vessels have entered; at present the number of entries continues in the same proportion: the Captain of the Port's Office possesses authentic proofs; they are almost in the same proportion as in ordinary times. The dearth of provisions is not caused by the blockade of Urquiza's fleet; for it cannot prevent vessels from entering, as the figures above cited show. What prevents the abundance of merchandise in the market, is merely the recognition of the Blockade by the Foreign Agents. Behold how. All the European vessels intended for Buenas Ayres, are compelled to call at Montevideo. There they find the Commander of the Station of their respective Nation, who notifies to them the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, and orders or advises them not to ascend the River. If despite this they should proceed to their destination, they would reach it the same as any other. For the Captains of merchant vessels the advice of a Naval Commander is an order.

Notwithstanding this, a French vessel started off after having been notified of the Blockade by the Admiral: entered, and has discharged her merchandise in the market.

Consequently, the fleet that blockades Buenos Ayres is not Coe's; its impotence is shown by the daily statistics of the Capitania del Puerto; but the foreign fleets stationed at Montevideo.

I regret that logic leads me to such a conclusion; but it is unquestionable. This is one of the fatal consequences of the recognition of the Blockade by the Foreign Agents, a recognition which, as we have already shown, is tantamount in a civil war, to a violation of the state of neutrality.

These considerations superabundantly prove that the Blockade, such as it is conducted, is condemned by the principles of public international law.

If I have presumed to speak in this Assembly, it is because I wished to show that this solemn manifestation originates in the most unquestionable right. I have done so with the moderation that should always accompany reason—Moreover, Gentlemen, you have set me tne example of that moderation, which is the earnest of victory. Persevere in the same course, and you may rest assured that victory will crown your efforts. What force can be opposed to us, when we have on our side reason and humanity, and what is more still—LAW—before which all must bow.

No. 7.

Speech of the President on closing the Meeting.

Gentlemen!—The Meeting is concluded, and on taking leave of you I thank you in the name of the Committee, for your attendance at, and attention during the Meeting; but I thank you infinitely more for your perfect order and circumspection. I repeat that I thank you for this admirable order, aud eloquent and expressive attention: the more eloquent in that the Meeting was occasioned by your sufferings and threatened starvation. Gentlemen, you have given us a *real victory!* A very important victory, over the enemies of our interests, who wished to cause disorder, to accomplish their own ends. The Foreign Community henceforth assumes its true position, as becoming as imposing.

On retiring, Gentlemen, I request that you do with the same order and circumspection you have hitherto observed, without music, without a procession, and without vociferations of any kind.

Gentlemen, the Meeting is concluded.

No. 8.

[Circular.]

Buenos Ayres, 11th June, 1853.

Sir—

The uneersigned, President of the Foreign Community, has the honor of acquainting... that on the 5th inst., a general Meeting of Foreign Residents of all Nations, merchants, mechanics, labourers, &c. &c., took place on the public Promenade of this City, for the purpose of manifesting their unanimous opinion with respect to the actual blockade of this port, and to represent the losses and sufferings entailed upon them by said measure; and likewise to arbitrate means and adopt resolutions, which may at once preserve them from the most alarming ulterior grievances.

In consequence the Meeting subsequently adjourned to the Argentine Theatre, and there unanimously resolved to proceed to the nomination of a President, invested with full powers and authority to nominate a Committee, composed of merchants and other persons of each of the different Nations, which might represent their joint interests, and present the claims of their compatriots, as also to arbitrate without delay, the means most conducive in their judgment, for obtaining the immediate cessation of said blockade, as notoriously ineffectve and consequently illegal, as fatal to foreign interests.

Accordingly, the undersigned President, having been elected by unanimous acclamation, and acceding to the earnest desires of the Foreign Population, manifested in so eloquent a manner, proceeded to form the Committee in whose name he has the honor of of addressiug .... and forwarding the accompanying Memorial, and claiming moreover from ...., in so far as he may be concerned, his effective cooperation in raising

said grossly illegal blockade, and thas saving the Foreign Community from ulterior calamities, and consequences fatal to all, and which no one can foresee.

I have the honor of subscribing myself

Your Obedient Humble Servant,

[Signed by the President and Secretary.]

TO FOREIGNERS.

Buenos Ayres, June 14th 1853.

The President of the Foreign Community, aware that the same miscreants or their accomplices, whose intentions at the Public Meeting of Thursday the 9th inst. was to cause disorders, with the criminal design of injuring and perverting its object, but which they were unable then to effect, from the sound sense and imposing character of the numerous Assembly, persist anew in propagating entirely unfounded reports; and have carried their villany to the extent of circulating the allegation, that "to "sign the Memorial addressed to the "Foreign Agents, upon the injustice "of the blockade, and the serious "evils that result to their respective "countrymen, is equivalent to a "military enlistment, for the pur-"pose of taking part in the political "questions of the day," with other versions equally calumnious and subversive in their tendency;—considers it his duty to manifest and declare anew, for the information of all Foreigners in general, and especially of those who were unable to be present at the Meeting of thursday the 9th inst., in consequence of the inadequate accommodation of the place where it was held, so as *once for all to put down* such vile proceedings,whose object *now* is to oppose the legal and pacific course which the Committee has adopted, to make their just reclamations heard; he declares—

"That the object and the inten-" tions of the Commitee, as also the "tendency of the Memorial, *are "strictly neutral and pacific*; that "they in no way *recommend taking "up arms*, depending solely for the "triumph of the cause which they "defend, upon its own justice, and "the moral force and influence *of the "vast Foreign population*, whom "they hope to see some day formed "*in an indissoluble fraternity*, "and by this noble means success-"fully substitute their calamities "and sufferings, by *an era of per-"manent peace, prosperity and "and union*."

The Memorial will continue exposed at the Coliseo, for the purpose of receiving signatures, every day from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., till Sunday the 19th inst.

WILFRID LATHAM,
President,

E. FUZIER,
Secretary.

BUENOS AYRES.

FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONS, ATTEND!—The current maxim is "each for himself;" to which some add, half jokingly, and "God for us all." It is needless in ordinary cases, to find fault with those established forms of speech. They proceed from the constitution of our common nature; and, at all times and in all places, find a ready response, in the selfishness and callousness of the human heart.

But the most general rules have their exceptions; and we, the Foreigners established in the City and Province of Buenos Ayres, have now reached a grand crisis in our social destiny, when the "each for himself" theory is no longer available. Amid the wholesale calamities that surround and impend us, we must unite for self-defence; under the stern penalty of being all victims in detail.

Reflect seriously for a moment on our situation and prospects. In this land of boundless resources, of mighty promise, we have met a hospitable welcome, a frank and generous reception; but the teeming bounties of of a munificent Providence, are now rudely dashed from our parched lips, by the folly, the ingratitude, the injustice, the cruelty, the wickedness of man. Vandalic anarchy has unfurled its broad banner; and the dregs of fifty revolutions, the vilest instruments of a twenty years' demoralizing despotism, are now arrayed in sacrilegious alliance, against order and law, against right and honor, against life and property.

In this conflict of the fiercest passions that agitate the human breast,—the thirst of party revenge, the lust of irresponsible power, the insatiable cravings of avarice,—will our quality of neutral and pacific Foreigners be recognised and respected?—Does the hurricane respect the labours of civilized man? Will the raging billows listen to the shrieks and prayers of their agonized victims? It is in these stern aspects we must regard the evils that now threaten us. We must expect the protection shown to central and southern Europe by the Goths; the clemency of the Pampa Indians, in their vandalic incursions; the generosity of the Algerines or the Borneans, in their piratical aggressions on commerce and social intercourse. When the ties of brotherhood and consanguinity are disregarded, what right have we as Foreigners, to fancy that our claims and interests will be attended to? Depend upon it, these are doomed to be scorched in the general conflagrtion, ingulfed in the common abyss, unless we stand forward promptly and energetically in their defence. We must do for ourselves, what no one else, here or elsewhere, can do for us We must see that our Consular and Diplomatic Agents do their duty; we must keep our respective Governments duly informed of our situation and prospects; we must make our joint voice be heard aloud in the cause of order and legality, of humanity and civilization.

Such is the august mission of the Foreign Residents in the City and Province of Buenos Ayres; a duty springing from causes independent of our will, and forced on us by the strongest motive that can influence human action, the dictate, the instinct of self-preservation. The ordinary means have been tried, and found wanting; and a new effort must be made commensurate with the occasion. Even the most powerful can no longer trust to mere Official Representation. Who can forget the Kidd family, Varangot, Martinez, &c., murdered in cold blood, with a full staff in their respective Legations, and the River Plate bristling with British and French cannon?—Are such scenes to be repeated, and repeated with impunity? God forbid. In the fate of the youth Hore, and the late bloody tragedy at the Remedios, we have a sample of what awaits us. They are loud and impressive calls, to immediate union, for mutual counsel and support.

Single handed we are helpless as the new born-babe; united, no one will dare to contravene our will, with truth, justice and right on our side. The different sections of this vast foreign community must forthwith receive a real federal organization. In the pending remonstrance against the blockade, we have the first step towards this important end; and we must impress upon all, of independent mind and honest intentions, the duty of recording their vote, in the cause of justice and humanity. Who dares to tell you that there is anything in that measure, to compromise either your neutrality or nationality? Rest assured, he is a wolf in lamb's clothing; a sordid speculator on the sufferings and privations of the community, or a hired pimp and sycophant of party. Why do not such parties appear at the public meetings and openly state their views and their objections? They know them to be unfounded, they know to be untenable; and therefore have recourse to the "less honourable means" of intrigue and misrepresentation; and, as a climax of ignominy, try to defeat the object, *by stealing a few pages of the affixed signatures!!* What ingenuity, what magnanimity, what unanswerable arguments! Contrast with this THE INDISSOLUBLE FRATERNITY,contemplated by our Committee, with AN ERA OF PERMANENT PEACE, PROSPERITY AND UNION, and decide on their respective claims to your esteem and confidence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—On the 13th a law was sanctioned declariug "vacant "the seats of the Deputies, who have absent-"ed, or may henceforth absent themselves "without leave of the Honourable Chamber."

The Bill introduced by Deputy Maldonado, with a view to the suppression of the Purveyorship General, has been thrown out by a large majority. The discussions calm and dignified.

Deputy Azcuenaga has presented the Draft of a Decree, "Authorising the Exe-"cutive Power to negociate anew with the "Dissident Citizens, with the exclusion of "every foreign power, the reestablishment of "Peace in the Province, upon the basis of "its sovereignty and territorial integrity"—In its report the Commission of Constitutional Affairs recommends the unqualified rejection of the bill—Its discussion takes place to-day.

ACTIVE HOSTILITIES—The guerrilias at a heavy discount. After all their gasconade, the besiegers show no stomach for fighting. In all the partial sallies thy scamper off; trusting the issue of the struggle to the blockade of the Foreign Agents and Naval Commanders. The bales of Merino wool remain mute and motionless, except when visited by an occasional salutation from Horne's battery. The Federal Army is chiefly occupied in the pursuit of its own deserters; a fruitless and unending employment, like Penelope's web, "the night undoing what the day had done." We expect to hear some fine (or raw?) morning, that the Chiefs are "left alone in their glory." Every appearance indicates "this consummation devoutly to be wished."

In the blockading squadron the symptoms of final dissolution are still more hopeful. Yesterday morning a small craft escaped from Coe's immediate force; and this morning the two craft stationed in the Barraca River were found snug and comfortable, in the midst of the Provincial Squadron. These three detract something from Coe's "effective force"; and are a welcome earnest of better things.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS—Señor Decoud has been recognised as resident Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Paraguay near this Government; a matter of cordial congratulation.

BLOCKADE—The term allownd for foreign vessels of all Nations, to load and clear out, has been graciously prorogued till the 30th inst.; by which time we trust and believe the blockade itself may have "cleared out." At all events, the Supreme Director appears a practicable enough sort of person; and we cannot comprehend why the Foreign Agents are so reluctant to apply for *little favours*, not to say even-handed justice, in behalf of their suffering compatriots. In the circumstances, it is *a false and reprehensible modesty*; and we sincerely applaud the republican assurance of the Hon. Mr. Pendleton, who requested and obtained an adequate allowance of beef for his fellow-citizens. If we are to be pestered with this *Official etiquette* we must bring forward these matters through the "COMMITTEE OF THE FOREIGN ASSOCIATION;" for we are certain that General Urquiza cannot refuse to place us on a footing of "equality with the most favoured Nation." Bear this in mind for next Public Meeting.

SALADEROS—All these establishments are again allowed to work, and several are actually working; still, such is the scarcity of cattle for the supply of the "Federal Army," that orders have been given to take sheep, for at least two days in the week. It is hard to unriddle these enigmas; unless it be that Urquiza, finding it difficult to form troops on his own account, allows individuals to do so, that he may seize the cattle at the Saladeros, when it suits his purpose: a very good dodge, if parties are simple enough to take the bait. The demand for sheep will fall heavy on a numerous and important body of foreign residents; it is still worse than the bales of merino wool, for the projected battery, for this is literally "to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

☞ Tuesday morning next, a partial Eclipse of the Moon will be visible.

Beginning at	1 h.	21 m.
Middle—	2	09
End—	2	58

Magnitude— 2½ digits on the N. limb.

EXCHANGE—June 18.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones.................. 21¼
Patriot Doubloons .... á 342
Spanish do .... á 343
Bills on England, per doubloon............67s 6d. á 68s.
Currency .... per dol. 2 3.8.
Do. Montevideo.................1¼ á 1⅜ 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 344½
The lowest 342
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week — per oz. Lowest — no transactions.

BIRTH.

On the 14th ult., Mrs. David Suffern, of a son.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

June 11th.

"Sesostris," French war steamer, from Montevideo 10th inst.

"Trident," H. B. M. steamer, from Montevideo 10th inst.

"Jacob von Cleff," Dutch brigantine, 130 tons, Rosema, from Montevideo 9th inst., to order, with 1250 barrels & 165 half do. flour.

June 16th.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, from San Fernando.

"Imperial Marinero," Brazilian corvette of war, from Montevideo 15th inst.

SAILINGS.

June 11th.

"Nundeeps," British schooner, for London, despatched by A. Rivolta, with 1,681 dry ox & cow hides, 3,736 salted do. do., 60 pipes tallow, 17 bales wool, 1 do. nutria skins, 1 do. ostrich feathers.

"Era," British lugger, for England, despatched by Duguid, Barton & Co., with 3,500 salted ox and cow hides, 150 pipes tallow, 6000 horns, 20,000 bones.

"Locust," H. B. M. steamer, for San Isidro.

June 12th.

"Ferrolano," Spanish brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by P. Alfaro, in ballast.

June 13th.

"Carlos Habanero," Spanish brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with a cargo of foreign merchandise, 202 seroons and 2 bales wool

"Von Brock," Danish brig, for Hamburg, dispatched by Freyer brothers, with 1250 dry ox and cow hides, 190 bales wool.

June 14th.

"Romano," Austrian brig, for Antwerp, despatched by Visser & Co., with 5,245 dry ox and cow hides, 242 bales wool, 5876 horns

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, for San Fernando.

June 15th.

"Eliza," French barque, for Antwerp, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 8,557 dry ox and cow hides, 2000 salted do. do., 99 bales wool.

"Gazelle," Danish brigantine, for Antwerp, despatched by Otte, Rosenthal & Co., with 250 bales wool, 660 dry ox and cow hides.

June 16th.

"Antonietta," Sardinian brig, for New York, despatched by B. Delfino, with 960 salted ox and cow hides, 3,395 dry do. do., 127 bales wool, 2 do. horse hair, 1 do. sheep skins.

"Primera de Guatemala," Spanish ship, for Cadiz and Montevideo, despatched by J. Galarraga.

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

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steam frigate Centaur.
" Steamer Trident.
" Steamer Locust.

UNITED STATES—Sloop Jamestown.
" Steamer Water Witch.

FRENCH—Steamer Sesostris.

SPANISH—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Doña Francisca.
" Corvette Imperial Marinero.
" Barque Berenice.
" Steamer Thetis.

SARDINIAN—Corvette Aguila.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Thomas Gowland,

On Thursday the 23rd inst., at No. 12 Calle Maye, withont reserve, as the parties are leaving the oountry.

An excellent toned 7 octave piano, mahogany chairs, sofa, rocking chair, small pair of side tables, large pier glass, centre table, brussels carpet, nearly new, rugs, &c.

Dining table, mahogany side board, sofa, carpet, American chairs, 2 breakfast tables, glass cupboard, crockery ware, beds and bedding, wash stands, jugs, small tables, chests of drawers, couch, and kitchen utensils.

On Tuesday, by the same, at No. 6, Paseo Julio.

Spring sofa, dozen mahogany chairs, centre table, a pair consul do., 2 looking glasses, large chest of drawers, secretary do., and various other articles.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Hospital will be held at the English Church School Room, on Friday the 24th inst., at 1 p.m.

H. N. Hellyer, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, June 16th, 1853.

A small lot of very superior Whiskey in casks, and bottled Sherry Wine, for sale at No. 36 Calle Santa Clara. j.18—3c.

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, Calle Reconquista. j.4—3p.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

Aaron Haight Palmer, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Consul General of the Republic of Ecuador for the U. S. Director.

This Agency was first established under the direction of the undersigned, at New York, in 1829, for Agency, Commission, and Banking transactions, and transferred to this City in 1850. Having efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, he will give his prompt and faithful attention to all business of the above description that may be confided to this Agency, including the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States before Congress, the Executive Departments of the Federal Government and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington; Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries; Investments in U. S. and State Secarities; Collections generally, Remittances, and other money business; Purchase of Government Lands for Foreign Immigrants, &c.

AARON H. PALMER.

Washington City, 1853.

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.

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

FRESH STORES.

English hams, cheese, herrings and biscuits; American butter, in kegs containing 25lbs of very rich butter; Scotch whiskey in bottle, and Hollands gin in cases; English bonded brandy, and champaigne wine, sherry, port, and Madeira wine, in cask and in bottle; London porter and pale ale, in barrels of 4 dozen bottles; London pickles, currie, mustard, and sauces; pearl barley, fresh oatmeal, maize meal, &c., &c.

The above, together with a general assortment required for the present circumstances, including preserved beef, soup, broths, &c., are all of the best quality, and sold at moderate prices, by

THOMAS NUTTAL & Co.,
No. 13, Calle Cuyo, and
No. 80, Calle Mayo.

Buenos Ayres, 10th June, 1853.

N. B.—We are now receiving large Cheshire cheese, which we offer in portions to suit purchasers at 7 to 8 dollars per lb.

j.11—4c. T. N. & CO.

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. 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.

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.

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 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.

BRANDY.

A small consignment of very superior dark Brandy for sale at No. 34, Calle Maypù. j 11.–c. o.

TO LET,

In a private house, two or more comfortable rooms, with or without furniture. Apply at No. 75, Paseo Julio. j 11–3p.

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.

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.

Having, by permission, printed off a few copies of the

REPORT
OF THE
Committee of British Merchants,

Such persons as may require it can obtain it at the Commercial Printing Office, Calle Defensa, No. 75.

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.

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
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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 18th 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 pool.
" 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	J Best & Brothers	159	
" 14	Bg. Margaret Elizabeth, Elliott	R. & J. Carlisle & Co	319	London
" 14	Bk. Ritson, Tiffin	J. Bell & Co	305	L pool.
April 3	Bk. Brazilian, Duffy	Bates, Stokes & Co	345	
" 23	Sch. Bosphorus, Gibson	Twyford Hall & Co.	216	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.			
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. Barling, Kennedy	Zimmermann, & Co.	160	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg Encornet, Nadeau	Zumaran & Co.	149	Havre
Mar. 19	Bk. Normand, Morin	A. Dunoyer	258	Havre.
April 26	Bk. Felix, Duhart	Dunoyer & Co.	236	Havre.
	SPANISH.			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons.	212	
Jan. 7	Sch. Drake, Austrich	N. Martinez & Sons	200	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	188	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrieta	253	
Mar. 22	Bk. Maria, Got	TeisserencVallat&Co	50	
May 6	Pol. Joven Dolores, Colie	Llavallol & Sons	137	
	SARDINIAN.			
April 18	Bg Apollo, Lavarello	J. Caprile	210	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar. 1	Bgn. Constance, Harmes	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	137	
April 25	Bk. Catherine, Luban	Hartenfels & Sons.	196	England
" 26	Bgn. Atlantic Ocean, Nagel	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	188	Antwerp
	PRUSSIAN.			
Feb. 9	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	Anderson & Co.	310	Boston.
	DANISH.			
April 11	Bg. Condor, Bosse	Bieber & Co	200	England

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.

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Buenos Ayres, May 14, 1853.

DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.