

assurance, & yet the Russian cabinet respected the rights and privileges of the Spaniards too much to interfere in their internal affairs. It was formally declared that the Russian consul had received no instructions, either from St. Petersburg or Constantinople, to act as he was reported to have done. All that had taken place was, that Prince Menschikov had made a remark to the Serbian Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople in the month of June 1855, in which the Emperor of Russia had not looked with pleasure on Geraschime's appointment to the office of Minister of Affairs. Prince Alexander would render his majesty an acceptable service if he would give him some other post at Constantinople. Constantinople of the 14th and 19th is now before me, but it contains not a word worthy of notice.

BUEENOS AYRES.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS OF THIS PROVINCE
—At an early stage of this unhappy question, we recorded what many thought an ultra and unwarranted opinion, namely, that they would "prefer seeing every wholesome and retail store in the City, belonging to British subjects, sacked and plundered, rather than hear of the destruction of our legitimate and important rural establishments belonging to our fellow countrymen." This opinion we reproduce and ratify in all its parts and bearings. Granting them to represent a less capital, they are infinitely more interesting to the commercial and industrial prospects of the community, whilst their ruin would be, to present generation at least, an irreparable calamity; not only to a thousand innocent families, whose all are at stake, but to the widely diffused commercial interests now centred in the River Plate. If these establishments are allowed to be crushed, half our export resources must disappear along with them, and our import ability be crippled in an equal or still greater ratio. The two interests are identical and inseparable; and he that purposes to foster and extend commercial relations, must of necessity begin by dispensing a vigilant and effectual protection to the great trade from which they spring, and on which they solely depend for sap and nourishment.

The Provincial rebellion, as we announced last week, has reached its culminating point, and the safety of these great interests demands a preferent attention; and when we must combat the short-sighted and erroneous views on which the Buenos Ayres Authorities seem disposed to act. In the opinion of Sir Charles Hotham, given to parties who applied to him for advice and protection, we recognise a straining of the principle of reciprocity, unwarranted, as injudicious and fatal in its consequences.

By the treaty of 1825 British subjects are entitled to settle in the Republic, to exercise every lawful industry, and to acquire and enjoy all kinds of property, in conformity with the laws of the Country. The laws and customs of this Province throw no impediment in the way of a foreigner to acquire, or to hold other immovable property; nor do they saddle the acquisition with any obligation of citizenship, or other condition of any kind. The local Authorities and Legislatures have not and unequivocally recognise these unconditional rights; and why should a British Minister officially hang a millstone round the neck of his fellow-countrymen in Buenos Ayres, by a dream of legal fiction, that has neither inherent merit, nor application to the case under consideration? The law loci every where obtains the precedence. Our conduct must be regulated on the rights appreciated, by the laws and usages of the land of our residence, not by the accidental laws or usages that happen to prevail in the land of our birth. The principle of reciprocity as you will, it can

never give this result, can never supersede the direct operation of the law loci, or law of the land.

If the Legislature of Buenos Ayres should think proper to modify its existing laws, and establish the incompetency of a foreigner to hold landed property, the principle of reciprocity would be at the mouth of a British Minister or Consul; although he would be justified in protesting against a retroactive tendency, and in insisting upon an equitable compensation, in all particular cases affected by the measure. Did such a law or practice exist, foreign residents would necessarily be subjected to them, and Sir Charles Hotham would be right in speaking and acting as we now do. But neither the law nor the practice exists here, and it is a grossly mistaken zeal on his part, to conjure up a British function to limit the sphere of his own official action, at the same time that he curtails the field of legitimate enterprise for his fellow-subjects, and in such cases as the present, gratuitously consigns them to the hope and desperation. In the British dominions a foreigner cannot own immovable property, because the law expressly forbids it; but here a different rule prevails, arising from circumstances altogether different, and in deference to interests of supreme moment, that impart a specific character to local legislation.

Does a British subject forfeit his rights, or in any way debilitate his allegiance, by the mere act of acquiring immovable property in a foreign State? Is Lord Brougham the least a British subject that happens to possess a chateau in France? He would be so according to the perverse construction put on the principle of reciprocity by the Buenos Ayres Government. If the disqualification cannot be extracted from the laws of Great Britain, still less can it be inferred from those of the Argentine Republic or the Province of Buenos Ayres, where use and wont have established a right that cannot be set aside, except by the enactments of a specific statute. And then with the equitable conditions alluded to above.

Land proprietors in this Province, therefore, may be and are, British subjects, in the strictest acceptation of the terms, and perfectly entitled to the same unconditional protection to their persons and legally acquired properties and possessions; in terms of the existing Treaty, which expressly stipulates, not only exemption from all military service, but from all forced loans or warlike subsidies; and certainly cattle and sheep forcibly taken, for the pay and sustenance of what the Foreign Agents virtually recognise as a National Army. A National Director, can be regarded in no other light than as a forced loan or warlike subsidy.

Besides, the great majority of those in the Province who have availed themselves of the protection of official interposition, are as yet free from the original sin of holding landed property; though we trust many of them are shortly to contract, and represent an innocent, a legitimate and honourable property in cattle and sheep, in pigs and poultry, in Indian corn and pumpkins, and in the destruction of property that any foreigner in Her Majesty's dominions may freely acquire and lawfully possess; and which, as belonging to Argentine Citizens, would be exempt from all forced loans or warlike subsidies, according to the letter and spirit of the Treaty already quoted. Here then is the genuine reciprocity, to which we call for the recognition of the local Authorities and the British Government; and from which the most acute casuist cannot escape, except by the imperious mandate *sic volo, sic jubeo* (I so will, and so command);—a dictatorial form of proceeding, to which Englishmen are

naturally disinclined, and fortunately unaccustomed.

So long as the laws and local Authorities recognise the rights of foreign land owners, and respect all descriptions of rural property they may acquire and possess, it is unpardonable in a British Agent to moot theoretic difficulties, that tend to encumber and nurture up the very evils they are bound to combat and repress. And when official interposition is refused, on grounds so very plain and untenable as those we have just mentioned, it is as something worse than ignorance or presumption; for it savours of a deep-seated hostility to the interests of his countrymen, and a reasonable sacrifice of the rights of his Government.

What possible impropriety, what conceivable inconvenience can there be, in directing the attention of the Legislative Authorities, to the express and explicit stipulations of the Treaty of 1825? As a national authority, as a *de facto* Provincial Government, they are bound to consider the Treaty's provisions; and if they refuse to do so, all civilized communities must regard them in a light, that would place the sympathies and predilections of the world against them in general, in a rather equivocal and unenviable position.

At all events we hold Her Majesty's Official Representatives, whatever they may be, bound to make the application of the Treaty a matter of grace and favor, but on the broad grounds of justice and right; and should it be declined, to remonstrate and protest in the most formal and energetic manner, to keep the case open for review and reclamation by Her Majesty's Government.

And, as it is necessary to become all things to all men, or to conclude treaties with a diversity of nations, we caution all applicants for advice and protection, against applying to Ministers or Consuls in the character of landed proprietors. Present your case as owners of live stock or other moveable property; for in that capacity they admit you to be within the pale of the British Treaty; and your claim cannot be disallowed, except by a dereliction of duty, or an abuse of delegated power, which it would be ungenerous to participate in a Public Functionary, bearing Her Majesty's Commission. At the same time urge your plea with becoming decision and earnestness; protesting in your turn, if treated with neglect or hatred. Your right is unquestionable, and the point of sent interest and a future precedent, to be sacrificed to a mere quibble, or abandoned on any ground short of an impartial and equitable decision by the British Government.

But the most direct and eligible plan, in our opinion, for parties so situated, will be to apply to the President or any member of the Executive Committee, who will not only give the best advice, and afford every requisite assistance, but lend the sanction and authority of the Association to each individual application concerning the many important objects contemplated, and with a special reference to the convenience and benefit of Foreigners residing in country districts; though from the untoward and calamitous situation of the Province, they have been prevented from co-operating in its formation. Below will be found a public notice of said Committee, to which we respectfully direct attention, to which we respectfully direct attention. They have also memorialized the Foreign Agents on the partial bombardment to which the Capital has been subjected during the last year, and to which we have already alluded, under a different head. In short, the experience of every day con-

vinces us more and more of the expediency and necessity of consolidating the grand enterprise of the General Foreign Association, and in every way to cooperate and furthering its action. We have seen what we have to expect from others, and must learn henceforth to rely on our own resources, uniting our efforts for mutual protection and defence.

That British Authorities in the River Plate should voluntarily and officially place the rights and interests of their countrymen in a more unfavorable position than the laws and local Authorities accord and dispense to them, is a phenomenon without any precedent in the annals of our diplomacy; and suggests inferences which we at present abstain from drawing, though we hold these Gentlemen bound to vindicate their honor and defence.

In the meantime, we publicly and solemnly protest against the absurd interpretation attempted to be put on the Treaty by British Authorities. Should any question be raised as to the transfer of immovable property to foreigners, or the tenure of such property by foreigners, the question of reciprocity may become a legitimate subject of discussion; but at present no such question exists, and though it did, it would in no way affect the pending reclamation of live stock and other moveable property, which the very principle of reciprocity expressly shields, and to which we have flatter ourselves to have demonstrated in the preceding observations.

REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.—After a resolute and successful stand for her political independence, the Republic of Paraguay has been admitted into the category of Nations, and whatever diversity of opinion there may be as to the wisdom or expediency or timeliness of the measure, all are not only accepted and respect it as a "constituted and established fact," but recognize its fellowship and brotherhood. These duties of justice and comradery will obligate the Argentine Republic to the vicinity, common lineage, and respect to the same, and which will never be obliterated, and ought never to be forgotten. In the voluntary and explicit recognition of that sovereignty and independence, and the solemn and irrevocable sanction of its admitted and unquestionable right, in the suppression of "fictitious duties," and constituting it a common thoroughfare for the commerce of the civilized world, it would be the duty of the Argentine Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in particular, to have distinctly ascertained their views and intentions on this point.

The Government of the Province of Corrientes, at the suggestion of the Provisional Director, and with the sanction of the Executive Committee of the National Congress, has dared to interfere with these generous and fraternal arrangements; imposing a transit duty, in its own behalf, of five per cent, on all goods imported into the said Republic, or products exported from it; a gross violation of the rights of the United and Federated Provinces, and an audacious usurpation of their common rights, as well as an abuse of mercantile privilege, and a violation, not only of Paraguay but of the world at large.

In view of this anomalous proceeding, the Government of the Republic of Paraguay, with unanimity and unanimity, has generally protested against "the illegal and odious imposition" exacted by the Province of Corrientes, and has communicated "to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, and to the Consuls residing in the Capital of Paraguay."

For the information and government of parties interested, we have the following decrees, in reference to the same subject.—

Viva la Republica del Paraguay!

The President of the Republic.—

In conformity with the protest that has been made, against the transit duty of 5 per cent, which has been imposed by the Executive Committee of said Province, and on all transit or products exported from it, and its corresponding decrees—

has accorded and decrees:—Don. Sagrario de Larrazo, Captain, 1^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 2^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 3^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 4^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 5^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 6^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 7^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 8^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 9^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 10^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 11^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 12^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 13^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 14^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 15^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 16^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 17^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 18^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 19^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 20^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 21^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 22^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 23^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 24^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 25^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 26^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 27^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 28^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 29^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 30^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 31^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 32^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 33^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 34^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 35^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 36^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 37^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 38^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 39^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 40^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 41^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 42^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 43^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 44^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 45^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 46^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 47^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 48^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 49^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 50^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 51^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 52^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 53^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 54^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 55^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 56^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 57^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 58^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 59^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 60^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 61^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 62^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 63^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 64^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 65^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 66^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 67^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 68^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 69^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 70^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 71^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 72^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 73^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 74^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 75^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 76^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 77^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 78^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 79^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 80^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 81^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 82^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 83^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 84^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 85^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 86^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 87^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 88^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 89^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 90^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 91^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 92^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 93^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 94^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 95^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 96^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 97^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 98^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 99^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo, 100^o Brig. Sagrario de Larrazo.

REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

FOR THE HELP OF THE COMMUNITY OF FOREIGNERS. ...

That certain articles ...

Article IX of the Treaty ... Great Britain declares that "British subjects shall be exempt from all such exactions or requisitions."

WILFRID LATHAM, President.

E. FUZIKI, Secretary.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.—At the suggestion of the Government, and with the consent of the besieging General, hostilities have been suspended for this day only.

Miscellaneous.

FROM A GRACIOSO boy once went to a ragged street ...

THE FORCE OF GOVERNMENT.—About 100 years ago the ministerial department of the British Museum and ...

EXCHANGE.—July 8.

Spanish Gold and Pistoles	100	9 3/4
French banknotes	100	8 3/4
1000 P. do L.	100	10 1/2
Bills on England	per 100 pounds	106 1/2 1/2
Current exchange	per 100	67 1/2
1000 P. do L.	100	10 1/2
1000 P. do L.	100	10 1/2
1000 P. do L.	100	10 1/2

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 75 3/4 per cent.

MARKET LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

"Deux Citoyennes," French brig, 250 tons. F. Farnier, from Ensenada 1st inst. to J. B. Canal, in ballast.
"San Miguel," Spanish brig, 214 tons. M. Donatas, from San Fernando 1st inst. to F. Ochoa, S. B. with cargo.
"Ana Victoria," Brazilian schooner, 40 tons. A. Braga, from Montevideo 26th inst. to Rio with 380 barrels of rice, 1000 arrobas tarrule rice, 198 bags potatoes, 12 barrels and 32 kegs grease.

in this outrageous manner?—We would rather be a dog and buy the Moon than our country be sold under the present terms; imposed for good, and omnipresent only for mischief!

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.—The Special Commission of the Honorable Chamber has reported unanimously in favor of the election of a Provisional Government, and Captain General of the Province; and as there is fortunately the same unanimity in public opinion as to the honorable Patriota, from whom his country exacts this crowning service of his nation ...

IMPORTANT.

In our last we alluded to the day-star of Hope has burst on our horizon in all its glory and effulgence, sealing the doom of the rebellion for ever and ever.

General Flores has unfurled the standard of Liberty, and his proclamation of the 1st inst., on his landing at the Tonelero, had called forth a patriotic response, the most significant and gratifying. On the 4th was joined by Commandants Don Herminio, Don Joaquin, Don Joaquin, Don Joaquin, Don Joaquin ...

In harmonious accord and frank communication with the Government, what may we not expect from this patriotic movement, which, at the latest news, embraced the districts of Arreo, Baradero, Capilla del Señor, Villa de Lujan and Pilar? ...

"COMPATRIOTS!—My political desires are reduced to Peace and Fraternity among the honorable Portorriquinos; and to sustain with energy the liberty we inherited from our ancestors, and our territorial integrity; to see the Authorities and Institutions of the Province consolidated, and the Organization of the Confederation on a solid and permanent basis, free from every harmful influence, that this path may be opened for the aggrandisement of our beloved Country, and for the peace which we so greatly require.—These are my aspirations and to this is reduced the Political Programme of the Government, under the motto, I repeat, in accordance with my motto:—

"FOR ARMS! THEN, COUNTRYMEN, TO ARMS!"—The tyrant Urquiza is a coward as all tyrants are; our triumph will not be disputed, and we to be him who should dare to resist. Let us all unite to contest the glory of having saved our Country from the most abject and despisable tyrant; preferring death to seeing it under the heel of the TYRANT MONSTROSITY, that will in vain strike when we shout—"THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES AND ITS TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY FOR FREEDOM AND JUSTICE TO ITS GOVERNMENT! THE FRATERNITY OF ITS SONS!" JOSE MARIA FLORES.

LATEST HOUR.—Don Nicolas Anclarena has evidently obtained the majority of votes, as Provisional Governor and Captain General of the Province, though we cannot state the exact details—a matter of intense satisfaction to every friend of Buenos Ayres.

named. Under his auspices the port of Montevideo was the Arsenal of Urquiza, and the United Fraternity ...

Some extract the following from private correspondence, dated July 4th:— "We have nothing new in Montevideo, except the contrary news ...

This would have been such a violent contradiction to what we have acknowledged the blockade of Buenos Ayres ...

OLD HAVANA BELIEVED.—Doña MARTINA PANZO.—The awful fate of this unfortunate ...

GALLANT FIGHT.—On Friday morning last the besiegers broke up ...

FINANCIAL NOVELTY.—Don Vicente Fided Lopez, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, charitably and magnanimously proposes to exchange his office for a paper mill, that circulates in the rural districts ...

MONTEVIDEO.—The Uruguiana faction of the Administration, headed by Dr. Castellanos, has sunk to rise no more. He has been ...

ral," substantiating the same by a formal voucher; and shall declare the price at which the goods be brings or carries were appraised and valued. It cannot prove the same by a formal document.

Those comprising the present disposition shall bring to the aforesaid manifestation within the term of eight days after the close of the vessels ...

Those who through omission or negligence allow the term assigned in the preceding article to pass, must attend to the execution of their obligations ...

All-A register shall be opened in the Collector General, wherein these annuities, and the declarations established by the present decrees ...

7th.—The present Decree shall be published in the "Semana Mercaderes," on Assisimo, May 26th, 1853.

CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ, BESOR-VARELA."

Such is the position of this important question, and what is to be applied the strictly and anti-positivum course adopted by the Government of Paraguay ...

CONDE LAUREANO DIAZ.—The present month will undergo the same fate as that presented by this distinguished Chief, and also by 100 followers ...

It is not necessary to say that the present month will undergo the same fate as that presented by this distinguished Chief, and also by 100 followers ...

TERRELL PROVINCES.—The Province of Mendoza is said to have responded to the appeal of the Provisional Director, by remitting a contingent of 5000 men to study the art of war under the great Captain.

MONTEVIDEO.—The Uruguiana faction of the Administration, headed by Dr. Castellanos, has sunk to rise no more. He has been ...

MONTEVIDEO.—The Uruguiana faction of the Administration, headed by Dr. Castellanos, has sunk to rise no more. He has been ...

Rio Uruguay, Oriental steamer, R. G. Jensen, from Rosario.

Lucaiano, Oriental brigantine, 129 tons, Daroni, from Montevideo 1st inst. Passengers 55.

Isabel, British brigantine, 189 tons, from Montevideo 1st inst., to Hughes rollers, in ballast.

29 de Septiembre, Brazilian brigantine, 125 tons, F. A. Freyre, from Montevideo 4th inst. 27th June, 1853, with 317 barrels flour, 100 bags rice, 400 do beans, 200 boxes vermicelli, 300 dozen tapers, 187 packages, 10 barrels sugar, 20 kegs lard, 48 cheeses.

Cesar, Sardinian brigantine, 130 tons, A. Da Loro, from Rio Janeiro 6th May, Montevideo 4th inst., to B. Viale, with 200 boxes ton, 800 barrels flour, 2 bales merchandise, 1 box wine, 1 tin oil.

Hdra, Sardinian brigantine, 130 tons, J. B. Garcia, from Montevideo 4th inst., to La Grille, with 80 bags sumach, 26 boxes iron, 6 printing dies, 9 boxes presses, 708 bar iron, 350 bales ton, 11 boxes merchandise.

SAILLINGS.

July 1st. Maria Adelaida, Sardinian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

July 2nd. Jacob von Cleff, Dutch brigantine, in ballast, despatched by J. C. Meyrelles, in ballast.

Jameson, American sloop of war, for Montevideo.

Rio da Prata, Portuguese schooner, for Montevideo.

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

July 3d. Viajante, Brazilian brigantine, for Montevideo, despatched by J. C. Meyrelles in ballast.

July 4th. Catalina, French war steamer, for Montevideo.

John Rison, British brigantine, for Liverpool, despatched by J. C. Meyrelles.

Maria Victoria, Spanish barque, for Coruña, despatched by Llavallol & Sons.

Candor, Bremen brig for England, despatched by J. N. Rieter & Co.

Theta, Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

July 5th. Aniel, Brazilian brigantine, for Montevideo, despatched by J. C. Meyrelles, in ballast.

July 6th. Rio Uruguay, Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR. BRITISH—Steamer Trident.

UNITED STATES Steamer Water Witch. FRENCH—Steamer Senabria.

SPANISH—Corvette Lina Fernanda. BRAZILIAN—Corvette Dita Francisca.

Corvette Imperial Mariner. Barque Berenice. SARDINIAN—Corvette Aguilá.

ADVERTISEMENTS. BLACKWOOD'S CELEBRATED INKS.

Copying blue fluid, and red ink, in patent pots, and stoppers, just received, and on sale by the dozen. Also, a few sets of very superior Books, and every description of office Stationery, at the lowest prices, Calle de San Francisco, No. 91. July 2-3p.

NOTICE. The partnership that existed between William Orr and Alfred Barber in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo...

Buenos Ayres, 25th June, 1853. Alfred Barber. William Orr. By his attorney, Daniel Gowland.

Witnesses—L. U. DeLisle. Charles B. Krable. July 2-3p.

Notice. The undersigned being about to absent himself for a short period to Montevideo, has empowered Mr. Thompson...

Buenos Ayres, 25th June, 1853. July 2-3p.

Shipping List or Henry A. Green, Licensed Ship Broker. For Liverpool. British brig M'Connell, W. Walker, Commander, has only despatched room for about 500 tons.

For Liverpool. British schooner Phosphorus, A. J. 216 tons, Gilson, Comm'ndr., has disengaged room for light freight. July 9.

For Liverpool. British ship Karolava, A. J. 241 tons, W. E. Keeble, Commander, has disengaged room for 400 tons and light freight for 425.

For Callao. French brig 'Deo Germania,' 200 tons register, Dudeman, Commander, has already engaged a considerable portion of her cargo and will have quick despatch.

Shipping List or Richard Sutton, Junr., FOR PLYMOUTH. Passengers only. The A. 1. fast sailing and well-known British barque.

'CHRISTER,' 270 tons. Capt. N. Proving. This fine new, having all her cargo engaged, and now loading, has excellent accommodations for cabin passengers; and will be ready to sail on the 10th inst.

To Let. A Villa in the neighbourhood of the Bazar, within the line, commanding a view of the River, containing 23 apartments, 12 of which are papered with azure, ochreous, green, stable, and other colours.

Notice. The undersigned being about to leave this country, has constituted and appointed Mr. Daniel Mackinlay, his attorney to act for him and in his name in the liquidation of the concerns of the late firm of Barber & Orr.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF \$725,000 Dollars. To be reimbursed with 16,585,510 Dollars, or 2,400,000 Pounds Sterling.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Agria, Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, Liver Complaints, Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation of the Bowels, Retention of Urine, Gravel, Gout, Dropsy, Dropsy of the Lungs, Dropsy of the Pleura, Dropsy of the Peritoneum, Dropsy of the Testicles, Dropsy of the Vagina, Dropsy of the Uterus, Dropsy of the Bladder, Dropsy of the Prostate, Dropsy of the Seminal Vesicles, Dropsy of the Epididymis, Dropsy of the Spermatic Cord, Dropsy of the Epididymis, Dropsy of the Spermatic Cord, Dropsy of the Epididymis, Dropsy of the Spermatic Cord.

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 85 cents each. The first number will be ready for delivery on Tuesday next, the 1st inst., at the Commercial Printing Office, No. 75 Defensa.

Having, by permission, printed off a few copies of the REPORT or Committee of British Merchants, such persons as may require it can obtain it at the Commercial Printing Office, Calle Defensa, No. 75.

HENRY W. KENNEDY, M.D. Of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia and Licentiate of the Tribunal of this City, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends and the public.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BILIOUS AFFECTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. KIRKES, Chemist, 7, Princes Street, Liverpool, dated 10th June, 1851.

FOUR MONTHS' SUFFERING. I have been suffering from a severe bilious and dyspeptic complaint for the last four months, and have tried every medicine that I could lay my hands on, but without any effect.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. For Sale No. 44, Calle Santa Clara. One 6 horse power, portable Threshing Machine, No. 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.

TO FAMILIES. Weldon Planned on Sale at No. 44 Calle Santa Clara, m—c—o. Memorials before the Revolution of 11 de Septiembre de 1852—Por José Luis Eustamiano.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS. For the transfer of goods, from or for sale at this Office, Defensa, No. 75.

HAMS and BUTTER of superior quality, on sale at No. 115 Calle Piedra, in lots to suit purchasers. a23—c—o.

FOR ASUNCION DEL PARAGUAY, and intermediate Ports. The Steamer 'DEL 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 steamer, for Paraguay or intermediate ports, can apply, for further information, to the undersigned Agents. Buenos Ayres, May 14, 1853. DANIEL GOWLAND & CO.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 8th inst.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Name of Vessel & Captain's Name, Consignees.

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