British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1396.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

☞ *With this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.*

Foreign Intelligence.

England and France.—The friends of peace and progress cannot fail to be gratified at seeing the Emperor of the great French Nation lending his approbation and pledging his countenance to an enterprise of world-wide importance, undertaken by a British Company. Regarded under this aspect, the following interview possesses an intrinsic merit and interest, much greater than the treaties and alliances to which politicians generally refer as the signs of the times; and when we see the grand principle of harmonious fraternization carried into practical effect between nations such as France and England, it may well encourage individuals of different nationalities, to persevere in the work of fraternal association, in a case where their interests are identical and inseparable.

Yesterday, the Emperor granted an audience to a deputation of the English company who propose joining the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean. The Ambassadors from Peru and New Granada joined the deputation, and were also received by the Emperor. Sir Charles Fox, the President of the Company, addressed the Emperor in the following terms:—

"Sire,—In approaching your august throne my first duty is to tender to your Imperial Majesty the cordial expression of the respectful gratitude of the Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company, for the prompt kindness with which your Majesty has condescended to grant an audience to their deputation.

"The rapid increase of commercial navigation round Cape Horn has now, for some years, attracted the the practical attention of men of business to that which had previously been considered a merely speculative object of scientific inquiry. I mean the necessity for a direct passage for ships between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the isthmus which unites North and South America.

"In the year 1851 my attention was directed by Dr. Cullen, who had himself traversed the Isthmus, to the route across Darien, between Port Escoses and San Miguel, which his experience had led him to consider the best.

"On examining the Admiralty Charts, which, as your Imperial Majesty is well aware, are very detailed and accurate, I was able to ascertain that the line proposed to me was the only one which could enjoy the advantage of a sufficient natural harbour at each end; that the length of the passage would not exceed 60 kilometres; and that the only question to be decided was, whether the engineering difficulties of the ground were such as to prevent within a reasonable expenditure the construction of a channel of sufficient width and depth to satisfy the requirements of all nations. In conjunction, therefore, with Mr. Brassey and several friends, I commissioned Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Forde, civil engineers, to examine the Isthmus, and I have had the satisfaction to ascertain from their report that it is perfectly possible to cut a channel 160 feet wide and 30 feet deep, without locks, between the two harbours which I have mentioned, at an expense by no means out of proportion to the objects to be attained, and to the revenue which may reasonably be expected. We have accordingly formed a company to carry out this object.

"At the outset of our investigations, and as soon as we had obtained the necessary concession from the local authority of New Grenada, we deem it right, as a matter of courtesy, to offer to the United States a share in the undertaking. We have throughout received the cordial approbation of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

"Our next step is, with the full consent of that Government, to solicit the patronage and support of your Imperial Majesty. France, as one of the great maritime powers, has an evident interest in this great question of a junction between the two oceans. France, who owes so much to your Imperial Majesty, will, we believe, be grateful to you, Sire, for granting your Imperial countenance and support to our undertaking—and in the name of this Deputation and of the Company whom we have the honour to represent, I venture to hope for this support with perfect confidence, because we know that your Imperial Majesty, not only as the chief of this great nation, but also by your personal knowledge of the subject, is pre-eminently qualified to appreciate the object which we have in view and the means which we have adopted."

The Emperor replied in English as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I received with the liveliest interest the intelligence of the formation of a great Company for the junction of the two oceans. I have no doubt that you will succeed in an undertaking which must render so important a service to the commerce of the whole world, since such eminent men are placed at the head of your Company. I have long appreciated all the advantages of a junction between the two seas, and when I was in England I endeavoured to draw the attention of scientific men to this subject. You may, therefore, rest assured, gentlemen, that you will meet with all the support from me which such noble efforts deserve."

The Company's report, plans, and maps, were then laid before the Emperor, who examined them with particular attention. Sir Charles Fox presented the members of the deputation, and His Majesty addressed to each of them the most gracious expressions. When the deputation withdrew the Emperor said:—

"I am happy to have seen your honourable deputation the very day after having received the one which, on the part of the merchants of London, expressed to me the most friendly sentiments in favour of peace—sentiments with which my own feelings have always been in complete accord."

United States—Less than three years ago the only means of transit across the isthmus which connects North and South America was a footpath for mules; now seven different routes have been traced, several of which are already in operation. There is no portion of the world where the Titanic powers of our age are working with such activity to prostrate natural barriers and annihilate distances. Steam, electricity, and capital, are all working to bring the Atlantic and Pacific together. The reception of news from San Francisco in 18 days is the most startling and important event we have witnessed since the discovery of Californian gold. We are sure within two months to cut off at least two days more, and the contract is already signed by which this mail service will be regularly performed.

During the last summer, a corps of engineers, under the direction of Colonel Ramsey, surveyed the route from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. He began his exploration at the mouth of the Mescala. In following it up, he ascertained that it was or could easily be made, navigable for steamers a considerable distance, so that the whole route, for the passage of which five days are now allowed, could easily be made in three. Capitalists and public men are already inquiring whether it would not be better to construct a railway at once from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, and it is supposed that Colonel Ramsey is already prepared to report favourably on this project. In case this railroad is built, it will, doubtless, pass through Puebla. The right of way has already been conceded to Colonel Ramsey and his associates, and whatever may be the future condition of Mexico, our own Government would doubtless enforce this right under all circumstances.

The results which are likely to follow this last successful trial of shortening distance can hardly be foreseen. The most obvious one would be to make Acapulco one of the most important commercial ports on the Pacific. It has the best natural harbour on the western side of our continent.

The Tehuantepec route, which has also been the subject of a grant from the Mexican Government, to Garay, Hargous, and others, and been contested and debated during all the past year, and finally confirmed to Sloo and associates for $300,000 cash paid, lies farther south, and although the isthmus is considerably narrower there, yet the obstacles to overcome are thought to be not the less difficult. The next surveyed route below is that of Nicaragua for a ship canal. Still farther south, on the line between Costa Rica and New Granada, engineers are surveying another route for a canal.

We see that the scheme of Patterson during the past century is now being revived in England, and there is a prospect of using $75,000,000 to cut a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien. One or more of these projects will be carried out, and in an event the route by Panama may be considered as virtually abandoned. It is now the most frequented of all, and I have seen an estimate recently that nearly half a million of passengers have crossed it since it was opened for the California trade. But it has been the most fatal route the world has ever seen, and of the vast multitudes who have gone over it very few have done so without suffering at the time or subsequently. Two flourishing cities have been built up, two fleets of powerful steamers have been kept in operation, a railway is being built to connect the two coasts, and vast profits have already been reaped by the principal proprietors. But of all the routes proposed it is by far the longest, it is the most unhealthy, and on the complete success of any other passage of equal or greater facilities Panama will be abandoned.

Travelling in Austria—Trieste, April 19—The Vienna correspondent of "The Times" asserts that, owing to the difficulties which are being placed in the way of travelling to Englishmen, there have been no English passengers on board the two last Lloyd steamers from Alexandria. This statement is altogether erroneous, since the Bombay, which arrived on the 28th of March, had seven, and the Adria, which arrived on the 10th of April, had six English passengers. It appears, moreover, from a letter which Mr. Maclean Lee (who left on the 10th of April with the Bombay for Alexandria) addressed to the Steam Navigation Company of the Austrian Lloyd's, that there is no foundation for these exaggerated rumours, which it seems have been intentionally circulated in the English papers, or for the complaints which have been made of the ill-treatment which English travellers experience at the hands of the Austrian authorities. The following is Mr. M. Lee's letter:—

"Respecting certain rumours of ill-treatment to which English travellers are said to be subjected in the Austrian states, I have great pleasure in certifying that I have not, on my journey from Paris to Trieste, experienced any annoyance in the way of delays, strict examination, or other measures which could tend to make this route unpopular.

"MACLEAN LEE."

On this occasion we beg to remark that another correspondent of "The Times" has very justly pointed out the necessity of providing that English passports really are what they are represented to be—namely, Government guarantees for the "respectability" of the travellers.

A vessel called the Empereur du Bresil, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Havre on Monday morning last. The captain immediately delivered to the health officer who visited the ship five sealed letters, addressed to the Minister of the Interior, the Sub-Prefect of Havre, the Director of the Customs, the Central Commissary, and the Naval Commisary. Soon after the delivery of these letters all communication between the shore and the vessel was, by order, intercepted; four police agents went on board and those restrictions were said to be adopted in compliance with an order from Paris received by telegraph. Such measures naturally excited a good deal of curiosity, and every one was inquiring as to the cause. It is now stated that two large cases were seized on board, which on being opened were found to contain an "infernal machine" completely mounted. It is further alleged that a locksmith who had been concerned in the fabrication of the machine, and who had been residing for several years at Rio, and who was on board at the time, has been arrested with his wife, and lodged in prison. The whole of their baggage was transferred to the police office, and the baggage of the rest of the passengers was carefully examined by two superior officers of police from Paris. It is not stated for whose benefit this new "infernal machine" was intended, nor are any further details given than those mentioned. It is certain that police officers have come down from Paris, and some important disclosures are of course expected. The original information proceeded from the French Minister at Rio. As usual, various rumours are circulated as to the particular personage against whom the machine was to be directed, but as yet we have nothing more than rumour.

The "Moniteur" publishes an Imperial decree, commanding that the convention concluded between the Governments of France, Belgium, and Prussia, to regulate the transmission of telegraphic messages, shall be carried into execution on the 1st May next.

The Municipal Councils of Bordeaux and Perigueux have voted addresses of thanks to the Emperor for the concession of the railway from Bordeaux to Lyons, and from Limoges to Agen.

The transport Allier sailed from Toulon to Cayenne, on the 25th inst., with State prisoners and convicts.—

"Times." May 4, 1853.

China—The ideas of perpetuity and immutability are more strongly associated with the mention of the Chinese Empire than any other portion of the globe. The spell is at last broken, and revolution, the prolific source of immediate calamity, but also the ordinary precursor of ultimate reform, has at last reached that land of sameness and monotony. It would appear from the following appeal to his subjects, that his Celestial Majesty is far from indifferent to the fate of his people, and that their complaints are by no means unfounded.

[From the "North China Herald," Feb. 5.]

On the 5th day of the second year of Heinfung [4th January, 1853] the Inner Council of State received the high commands as follows:—

"Since the army was put in motion, about two years have gone by. The sickly districts of Kwang-see have not been recovered, and Hoosnan has been trodden in dust and ashes; more recently, the spirit of rebellion has burst into a flame, and the troubles have reached Woo-chang and Hanyang. The districts passed over have been all trampled under foot, and, although happily the two provincial cities of Kwei-lin and Chang-sha were preserved, yet the sufferings of my people who have been driven from their homes are indescribable.

"The destinies of the empire [lit. 'universe,'] have been for three years under our control, and that we have not been able to give tranquil rule to every quarter, and so enable our people to enjoy the blessings of peace, has caused us the most anxious self-inquiry, in the deep retirement of our palace, depriving us of sleep and appetite.

"And not only this, but the reflection arises that the Leaders of the Army, as well as all the Viceroys, Governors, and high officers, are all the old Ministers of the late Government, retained for the security of us and our descendants, and for the benefit of the black-haired people. At this distressing crisis, then, how extremely incumbent it is, that with a single mind they unite their efforts to assist in the preservation of my people, and supply our own deficiencies. We, dreading no toil, continually pray for the fate of our people, and when perusing the reports from the army we learn the circumstances by which the country is ravaged (by the rebels), our heart is torn with grief. We have already commanded Seu-Kwyng-tsin to lead in person the main army, and, detaching troops under his subordinate commanders, to pursue the brigand host unto Woo-chang. We have also ordered Luh-Kien-ying, Tsi-ang-wan-khing, and Chang-fei each to ascend the Yang-tse-kiang with troops, and attack the rebels from the east; and yesterday we commanded Keshen to take charge and move forward upwards of 10,000 of the best troops, horse and foot, to maintain and defend Nan-yang, Joo-ning, and Kwang-chow, being the southern border of Honan, and for the relief of Hookwang. Besides these, the best troops have been summoned from Kirin and the Amour, who will follow to the assistance of the others, and the soldiers of these three provinces will unite their strength, without regard to territorial distinctions, and, straight advancing to Hoopeh, make a combined and annihilating attack. The rebel thieves by false reasons deceive and delude the simple people; they rob and plunder in all directions; they are as injurious as deadly poison; their crimes render it impossible to live under the same Heaven with them; and Gods and men are alike indignant at them. Beside those of them who have been slain in different actions with my soldiers, the ferocious portion of the thieves consists of but a few thousand men; the greater half of their number are merely vagabonds impressed into their service; those who voluntarily follow them are very few.

"Whether judged by the principles of Celestial reason, or by the ordinary feelings of men, the wickedness of these banditti will be found full to overflowing. Immediate destruction must be dealt out to them, that the calamities of the people be soon removed.

We have not grudged an expense of several tens of millions of taels spent for this purpose, and we have this day again directed the Treasury to send fresh assjstance to the army; besides which we will direct measures to be taken for supplying ample means hereafter. The said Great Ministers, Viceroys, Governors, &c., should all, looking up to us, endeavour to realize our desire to remove injury from the people; and as in military affairs discipline is of the first moment, there must be confidence in the prospect of rewards as well as certainty of punishments; there must be both severity and clearness in the restrictions, giving (the troops) to know that they must advance but cannot retreat; men will then fight regardless of life; and partial victories as well as defeats are matters of common occurrence in military life.

"Above all, it is necessary in reporting to us to state the truth without the least glossing over of facts.

"We, in bestowing rewards as well as in ordaining punishments, are entirely guided by the reports sent from the army; if, then, these reports heighten or lessen the importance of the facts, how can we cause the officers and the army to feel either gratitude or fear?

"In respect to the organization of the militia, this is a measure of the people for their own defence and the preservation of their families. Each village may form its own band, or several villages may unite to form one band. The expense may be defrayed by the gentry and headmen taking it into their own management. As to those thus engaged in self-defence rendering mutual aid, the moving about from place to place would involve would deteriorate the character of the men, and so promote a fresh disorder.

"Those among the people who from motives of patriotism subscribe funds for the assistance of the army will receive kindness fsom us beyond the usual measure of reward; but if the district officers, under pretence of collecting such contributions, send out their subordinates on all hands to extort money, and the police from this cause act like traitors, how can we then protect good and peaceable people or encourage their offerings?

"And as to the taxes levied on the transfer of land or house property for defraying the expense of the army, this is an established regulation of Government, but which by mismanagement may become a source of similar abuse.

"Early and late we burn with anxiety, and hope to relieve the people from their distress; for every day that our people do not enjoy peace so long are we troubled in mind.

"Before this, in conssquence of the disturbances caused by these thieves, our orders were repeatedly given to the abovenamed Viceroy and Governors to make inquiry and report to us, requesting compassion to be shown to the people in the remitting and deferring the payment of taxes; now, when Yo-chow has been lost, and the trouble has extended to Woo-chang and Hanyang, our solicitude and anxiety for the south has increased. If we allow the officers in charge of those provinces to levy the usual taxes, how will the poor people be able to bear it?

"Let the aforesaid Viceroys and Governors make earnest and thorough inquiry as to the districts ravaged by the thieves, requesting our grace to be thus extended to them in the remission of their taxes. In other places where the taxes should be levied, let the most strict examination be made in every district that no more than the old amount be exacted, and no extortion whatever be tolerated; thus, perhaps will my people, in a period of general hardship and distress, be exempted from the evil of being pursued and worried by the tax-gatherer.

"Let the high Ministers, Viceroys, and Governors cause this edict to be printed on yellow paper and distributed throughout the land, that all the people looking up may realize our desire, and hasten to arouse a warlike spirit for the destruction of the vile herd. Do not again allow a slothful or trifling spirit to involve you in a great crime, but cause this edict to be promulgated and made known everywhere. Respect this."

EUROPEAN MAILS–By the 'Prince' Steamer, which arrived on the 21st, our dates from England are brought down to the 9th June. In the cursory glance we have been able to give the papers, we find little of direct importance in this quarter.

Internally, Great Britain enjoyed perfect order and tranquillity, and the reports from the great marts of trade and commerce are very satisfactory. No better proof need be sought, of the cheering condition of the masses, than the strikes in all quarters of the United Kingdom, on account of higher wages. This state of things has in part been brought about by the emigration mania, which continues in full vigour, judging from the following statement which applies only to the port of Liverpool:—

—The emigration from this port continues to flow on with almost unabated impetuosity, although a decided check has been experienced in the Australian trade. This is, however, counterbalanced by the exodus to America, which is rather on the increase than otherwise, notwithstanding that large numbers now take their departure direct from the Irish ports. The total number of ships which sailed hence during the past month was 51, containing altogether 24,202 emigrants—a less number by upwards of a thousand as compared with the departures in April, although considerably above the average of the same months from the commencement of the movement. The total number of emigrant ships which have left Liverpool for any foreign station since the 1st of January last is 219, containing 91,595 persons. The sailings for the Australian ports during the month were:—Melbourne, 12 vessels, aggregate tonnage 6,367 tons; Sydney, 5 vessels, 2,782 tons; Geelong, 2 vessels, 1,373 tons; Port Adelaide, 1 vessel, 512 tons; Adelaide and Sydney, 1 vessel, 741 tons; Sydney and Bombay, 1 vessel, 869 tons—making a total of 22 vessels, and an aggregate tonnage of 12,644 tons. The total number of vessels now preparing for the various ports of Australia is 34, of which 1 is for Port Phillip, and 1 for Moreton-bay and Sydney, while 2 are for Geelong and Melbourne, 2 for Melbourne Sydney, 3 for Adelaide, 11 for Sydney, and 14 for Melbourne. The total tonnage of these 34 ships is 22,377 tons. One reason why the Australian trade has somewhat fallen off is that brokers cannot find good ships at a sufficiently low rate to enable them to obtain adequate profits. This, at all events, speaks well for the prosperity of the shipowners. St. John's, New Brunswick, is likely to become an attractive place for able emigrants. A letter received here from that port a few days ago states that there was a very great scarcity of labour of every description and that wages were exceedingly high, ordinary labourers obtaining a dollar per day, equal to 4s. 6d. sterling, with long engagements. Male and female servants were greatly in request.

In the House of Lords on the 13th June, the following remarks were passed on the

OPENING OF THE PARANA.

The Earl of Malmesbury—Seeing my noble friend Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his place, I wish to ask him a question of which I gave him notice the other day. Your lordships will recollect that about 13 months ago, when the late Government were in office, the rule of Rosas in the South American provinces suddenly fell, aftor a short revolution. Her Majesty's Government at that time thought that that was the proper moment to attempt to carry into effect an object of the utmost importance to the commerce of the world. This was the opening of the great rivers of the southern continent of America; and, consequently, Her Majesty's late Government deputed Sir Charles Hotham, an officer of considerable experience of that country, who spoke the language well, and who was in every way qualified, to carry out the project which Her Majesty's Government wished to bring to completion. When Sir C. Hotham reached Buenos Ayres he found that country in possession of, and ruled over, by General Urquiza; and the Government of the time immediately proclaimed to the nations of the world the opening of the River Paraná. Subsequently a revolution occurred in that country, the results of which I need not detail; but, at all events, the great object was so far attained that the lower part of that great stream the river Paraná was opened to the sea. But above Buenos Ayres, your lordships are aware, there is another republic, with which we have had no communication, commercially speaking, although there is a large tract of country, called Paraguay. It was one of the instructions which we gave to Sir C Hotham to open a communication with General Lopez, the governor of that district, and to endeavour to obtain from him a commercial treaty which would open up the river still further towards Bolivia. Up to the time at which Her Majesty's late Government left office Sir C. Hotham had met with such difficulties, that notwithstanding the greatest perseverance and diligence on his part, he was unable to overcome them. But I have heard since that, having repaired to Paraguay, he has been enabled to sign a treaty with General Lopez according to the instructions he received from Her Majesty's late Government. I wish to ask my noble friend whether such is the case; whether he has any objection to state to the House the nature of the treaty; and how far the instructions given to Sir C. Hotham have been fulfilled?

The Earl of Clarendon, who spoke in an almost inaudible tone across the table, said, as we understood, that when the Plenipotentiary appointed by the late Government reached Montevideo, having found that the Government there were actually engaged in carrying out the purpose which Her Majesty's late Government had in view, Sir C. Hotham very prudently abstained from interfering; and the river had since been opened by that Government. At Buenos Ayres he found likewise, as his noble friend had stated, a disposition, which was subsequently carried into effect by General Urquiza, and confirmed by the Government which had displaced him, to open the river Paraná. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, Sir C. Hotham was unable to reach Paraguay for a considerable time, though he ultimately did so, and about two months ago he succeeded in concluding a treaty with that country, by which the river was opened as far as the town of Assumption. It conid not be opened further, it appeared, on account of certain boundary difficulties between Paraguay and Brazil; but Sir C. Hotham had received an assurance from the President that, as soon as those difficulties should have terminated, he would open the river to the utmost extent. The treaty which had been agreed upon provided for the security of the lives and property of British subjects, for the free exercise of their religion and their mercantile pursuits; and, in most respects, he might say, it was in conformity with the draught which Sir C. Hotham was instructed to frame. There were, however, two or three articles which differed from that draught, and to an extent which was rather to be regretted; but Sir C. Hotham had, in his opinion, stated sound reasons for having agreed to the treaty. Since the arrival of the treaty in this country he [Lord Clarendon] had conferred with the Board of Trade on the subject, and had found that in their opinion there was no substantial objection to its adoption, and Her Majesty's Government had accordingly directed the treaty to be ratified. Sir C. Hotham, as his noble friend was aware, was directed prudently to proceed *pari passu* with the same the negotiator sent from the French Government on the same service. From that gentleman [M. St. Georges] he had received the most cordial co–operatinn, and M. St. Georges, as well as the representatives of the United States and Sardinia, had adopted the same from of treaty as that which had been agreed to by Sir C. Hotham. He thought that the treaty was to last six years, and the President's son was himself coming over to exchange its ratification. He believed that under this treaty there was a fair prospect of that important country and its great watercourses being opened to the commerce of the world. He thought that Sir C. Hotham deserved the greatest credit for the skill and dexterity which he had evinced in this negotiation. [Hear]

Lord Colchester said that Paraguay occupied only one side of the river Paraná. He wished to know whether a similar treaty had been concluded with Bolivia?

The Earl of Clarendon said, he believed that Bolivia had voluntarily consented to the opening of the river so far as it was concerned.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY—The non-official part of the "Moniteur" contains the following letter from Constantinople, of the 19th of May:—

"The Ottoman Council which met on the 17th inst, resolved to address to Prince Menschikoff a note expressive of the conciliatory spirit of the Divan, and of its regret at being unable to give its full adhesion to the clause contained in the project of Sened, as remitted by the Russian Ambassador.

"On the 18th Redschid Pasha paid a visit to Prince Menschikoff to acquaint him with the terms of the said note, in which it was said that the Government of the Sultan was disposed to conclude a special convention for the construction of a Russian church, hospital, and convent at Jerusalem, and that the said Government was also willing to assure to the Russian monks and pilgrims all the privileges enjoyed by other nations. Respecting the *status quo* in Palestine, the Diban added, that a note might be addressed to the two Embassies of Russia and France, in which the Porte engaged to take no fresh resolutions in future without the preliminary advice of those two Powers. The Ottoman note contained, moreover, the declaration that the Government of the Sultan, far from a desire to curtail the immunities granted to the Greek Church, as the Russian Ambassador seemed to suspect, proposed to extend them if necessary.

"All the efforts of Redschid Pasha to explain these matters to the satisfaction of Prince Menschikoff remained without result.

"The Russian Ambassador, without waiting for the notification of the Divan, addressed to the Sultan's Minister of Foreign Affairs another note, in which he declared that his mission was terminated, and that he was obliged to leave Constantinople, and to remove all the persons belonging to the Russian Embassy in that capital. He declared, moreover, that any infraction of the *status quo* of the Oriental Church would be considered as an infraction of the stipulations which exists between the two Governments, and that such infraction would compel the Emperor Nicolas to have recourse to means which he at all times desired not to employ.

"In this communication, too, Prince Menschikoff informs the Porte that the Chancellor of the Russian Legation will continue to conduct the current business of trade and protect the interests of the Russian subjects.

"In spite of this note, Redschid Pasha sent to Prince Menschikoff, privately and confidentially, the note which had been resolved upon by the Ottoman Council. This note provoked a reply from the Russian Ambassador. This reply, communicated in the same from as the Ottoman note—that is to say, privately and confidentially—deplores the resolution arrived at by the Porte, and regrets that on so serious a question the Divan had yielded to the suggestions of foreigners. In conclusion, the Prince expresses a hope that the Ottoman Government will ultimately come to a wiser resolution, and one which is more agreeable to the benevolent intentions of the Emperor Nicholas.

"Lord Redcliffe has had frequent conferences with the advisers of the Sultan, and from this circumstance it was thought that he is not a stranger to the decisions of the Divan."

UNITED STATES—The steam ship Baltic, Captain Comstock, arrived in the Mersey this evening, with the usual mails from the United States and Britisd North American possessions, about 240 passengers, and specie to the amount of $600,000 on freight. By this arrival advices have been received from New York to the 28th May, the date of the departure of the Baltic.

The Baltic reports having passed the United States mail steam ship Arctic, off New York, on the 28th May, which vessel left this port on the 18th ult.

It was reported at New York that active measures were being adopted by th Mexican Government to compel Governor Lane to evacaute the valley of Mercilla, a detachment 8,000 strong, having received orders to proceed thither in order to enforce the claim made by the Mexican authorities.

The refusal by the Government at Washington to recognise the so-called Bartlett boundary, had been construed by the Mexican Government into a declaration of war on the part of the United States.

From the city of Mexico we have advices to the 18th, and from Vera Cruz to the 22d ult. A revolution broke out at Vera Cruz on the 17th among the National Guards, in consequence of an order from the Government to incorporate them with the regulars. The revolution lasted three days, during which business was entirely suspended. The regular troops had possession of the forts, and the National Guards of the streets and city gates. Brisk firing was kept up during the whole time, but the affair was finally ended on the 22d, by the entrance of a large body of troops from Jalapa, who took 50 of the National Guards prisoners, and restored quiet. Santa Anna had issued arbitrary decrees; he had suspended legislative authority of all kinds throughout the Republic, and prohibited the possession of arms, powder, or any kind of munitions by private citizens. He had also also placed the telegraph under control of Government. The army was being reorganised and increased. A project for a new national bank had been started, based upon a Government loan of from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The money market at New York had been very easy since the departure of the Cambria; money continued plentiful, being obtainable at present at exceedingly moderate rate rates. The reports received respecting the general condition of trade show that it is at presentin a most satisfactory condition throughout the country, whilst the abundance of capital would also seem to imply the probability of a prolonged continuance of the present favourable position of commercial affairs.

In the stock and share market a considerable amount of activity existed, and the previous quotations were generally well supported.

An improvement in prices had taken place in the market for breadstuffs, combined with an increased movement in affairs.

Considerable briskness was reported as as existing in the cotton market at New York, with a good average amount of business doing. A slight advance in prices had occurred, to the extent of ¼c. The advance had been caused by the reports received being unanimous in the stating that the crop was expected to be inferior in amount to the to the average, and also, partly in consequence of the decrease of receipts, combined with the present extensive exportation.

BUENOS AYRES.

Like the tempest-tost mariner, who has reached a haven of safety, we feel an instinctive shudder, on attempting to review and record the fearful and often ominous crisis, from which we have escaped. In the long catalogue of our emutes and "sacudimientos," that of the 1st December, 1852, stands alone; in its magnitude, in the antipatriotic and despicable instruments employed, and in the unscrupulous and ferocious means resorted to, to give it effect. At one stage the rebellion dominated the entire Province, less a central oblong of the Capital, some 4000 yards in length by less than 2000 yards in breadth. In the lanes and blocks of the suburbs, with the irregular and matted fences of the adjoining villas, the beseigers found a ready made and effective defence, more advantageous in their desultory and harrassing warfare than any artificial entrenchments. In the partial sallies that frequently took place, no numbers and no decision could counterbalance the notorious inequality of the ground; every square and fence from the Plaza Lorea to the village of San José de Flores, presenting facilities for ambuscade, that rendered a general attack as formidable, as it would have been impolitic and problematical.

Add to this the monopoly of horses, and the sombre aspect on the river side, when blockaded by a superior and victorious force; and it will be granted that our situation, from the 23d of April, date of the declaration of blockade, to the 20th June, when the blockading Squadron submitted to the Legal Government, was as forlorn and desperate, as fancy can well picture. It is from this point of view that we must estimate the merit of the Administration, and the imperishable glory that redounds to the armed force of the

Capital, in the heroic and successful resistance, in circumstances so disheartening and unequal.

The first decisive blow in favor of legality was the passing over of the blockading squadron, followed in rapid succession by the defection of Colonel Laureano Diaz, and the appearance of General Flores to the North, which afforded Colonels Ramon and Eugenio Bustos, and some other patriotic Chiefs, the opportunity they had long been waiting for; and discovered to the Provisional Director the sandy foundation on which he had erected his fantastic fabric of injustice and despotism.

At this critical period the work of dissolution was precipitated by the spirited sally of the 11th, in which the beseigers received a lesson they had no wish to see repeated; and abandoned a cause into which they had been inveigled by cunning, duplicity and deceptive assurances, and in which a vast majo. had been retained by open violence and compulsion.

Accordingly, the last scene in this memorable drama, was not so much a rout as a voluntary and irrepressible dispersion; the peasants literally throwing down their arms, and retiring to their homes; Urquiza, Lagos, and others setting them the bright example.

In the case of the Chiefs, however, we must seek the explanation in moral causes; from the operation of which, men, however resolutely depraved, can never wholly escape. Their conscience told them that their cause was a bad and immoral enterprise, and that they had no right to calculate on the adhesion of their followers: on the contrary, that they had every thing to fear from their just exasperation. Without thinking of their cause, without thinking of their compromises, without reflecting on the sorry figure that awaited them in the page of history, these dastardly brigands sought each his personal safety in disorderly and ignominious flight; without arbitrating any conditions in favour of their unfortunate instruments, without any provision for their sick and wounded, abandoning their stores, armament, ammunition, and every thing that could in any way encumber or retard their craven retreat. On the night of the 13th there may have been still from 6000 to 8000 men embodied in the neighbourhood of the Capital; on the morning of the 14th they had disappeared like a morning mist! Some 600 Entre Rianos, embarked in the foreign war Steamers, and a collectious horde of from 400 to 500, that accompanied Lagos, at least for few a leagues, in his inland retreat, were the only traces that remained of the once famous "Federal Army." It is a case without any precedent or parallel in the annals of modern warfare; and shows the low ebb to which the prestige of the leaders had deservedly fallen, in the estimation of those who had had the best opportunity of forming an opinion of their pretensions, as generals and statesmen.

Of the subsequent movements of these scattered remnants, our latest reliable information, is from an official despatch of General Flores, dated Guardia de Lujan 16th inst, in which he states, that on the preceding day he had intercepted two divisions, one of Santafecinians under the command of General Oroño, to whom he granted permission to retire to their own Province, with instructions to the local authorities to supply them with provisions and other necessaries on their march; the other of forces belonging to the north of this Province, under the command of Laprida. The latter he caused to be disarmed, depositing the armament in the town of Arricifes, and dismissing the parties to their respective homes—Lagos accompanied by Clavero, had made for the frontier of Santa Fé—In another communication from General Flores, he announces the complete dispersion of the forces at the Village of Lujan, that had served under Lamela, Benites and Clavero; the destination of the Chiefs unknown.

In fine, General Flores assures the Government, that all the groups will speedily be disarmed; with exception of the force the Authorities may deem requisite for the preservation of order.

Such is the burlesque finale of this infamous rebellion, that has left a deep trace of disasters and desolation in the Province, on which it would perhaps be inopportune at the present moment to dwell. At the same time, it has effected a practical fusion of parties in the Capital, and called forth a stout and stubborn spirit of resistance, that augurs well for future peace and tranquillity. The Legal Government now occupies a position that no Provincial Government has occupied for the last twenty five years; and judging from the results of the late contest, we are fairly entitled to expect a bright era of legality, order and progress, in which all are invited to participate, and to which all are bound to propend.

Patriotic Suggestion—On recalling General Flores to the political arena, the Government thought fit to appoint him Commandant General of the Northern Districts, as a mark of confidence, and to strengthen his hands in the then arduous enterprise, in which he embarked. This high and influential post General Flores has not only declined with disinterested magnanimity, but recommends its entire suppression for the future, as incompatible with the public interests. This suggestion touches one of the vital points of our system, and reflects great credit on the sagacity and patriotism of its author. The organization of the country districts, the exploration and the practical development of its untold wealth and resources, is the very first point that must engage the attention of the Government and the public; and General Flores has considerately and opportunely removed the great stumbling block, that has hitherto defeated every effort in that direction; not only in this Province and Republic, but in all the sister Republics of Spanish America. In treating of the subject generally, which we now confidently expect to do at a very early date, we shall have occasion to recur to this point. In the meantime our very first necessity is peace, tranquillity, security, and an effective protection to the pacific and industrious population of the rural districts, who have so long been made the tools and victims of desp its and petty tyrants, to the scandal and prejudice of the entire community.

Public Rejoicings—We recollect the sensations produced elsewhere by the news of Waterloo and Algiers, as also the deep excitement in this City, when the victory of Ituzaingo was announced; but we never witnessed any thing to compare with the deep and chastened solemnity that pervaded the celebrations of the 16 h inst—The concourse of spectators was immense; and in most cases the heart seemed too full, overburned by a sense of devout gratitude, at the unexpected and providential deliverance, to give utterance to its feelings, by noisy demonstrations. It is to be regretted that General Urquiza was not a spectator of the scene; it must have shown him the extent of his popularity, and softened, if any thing can ever soften, the obduracy of his heart—In every church and parish, similar demonstrations, on a smaller scale, are taking place; with which it is impossible not to sympathise. July 1853 has wrought a great and auspicious change in the situation and prospects of Buenos Ayres; and it is fit and proper that the first fruits should be devoted to the King of Kings, and the Father of Mercies, who maketh the very wrath of men to praise him, and restraineth the remainder of that wrath, when his gracious purposes are accomplished.

Executive Measures—A decree of the 19th inst., fixes this day for disarming and disbanding the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Battalions of National Guards; an operation that has been postponed in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather. The 5th and 6th Battalions, late "Alcaldes y Tenientes" and "Buenos Ayres," are to be retained in the meantime.

A notice from the Ministry of War of the same date, apportions to each section of the regular force and the two remaining Battalions of National Guards their respective service; and provides for the demolition of the cantonments, and the sale by public auction of the wood and other necessaries employed in the erection: welcome tokens of restored peace and renewed intercourse.

Another notice from the same department of date the 21st, appoints the Justices of Peace of San Isidro, San Fernando and Conchas, to the command of the militia forces in their respective departments; said arrangement to be acted upon till a definite organization for the National Guards is adopted. This seems a first step in the future line of policy recommended by General Flores.

Chamber of Representatives—In the Session of the 18th, the Special Committee reported in favor of accepting the resignation of Deputy Anchorena, as Provisional Governor of the Province. The report was rejected by a large majority, which was tantamount to a confirmation of the previous election; but after a desultory debate on matters of form, the House proceeded to vote anew, and Señor Anchorena was re-elected by a majority of 17 votes to 10; and cited accordingly to take the oaths on the 20th. In the mean time Señor Anchorena resigned anew, and the case having been taken into consideration on the 20th, his resignation was admitted, and the 22nd appointed for a new election.

At said meeting Deputy Esteves Sagui submitted a draft of law, dealing out rather stringent justice to parties implicated directly or indirectly in the late rebellion. By the provisions of this bill, parties who have failed to do their duty as good citizens, are to be deprived of certain civil rights; parties in actual service who betrayed their trust, to be held and treated as deserters; Chiefs and Officers, from the grade of Captains upwards, who remained in arms against the Capital till the 15th July 1853, to be banished from the country for 10 years, with the absolute loss of rank and pay; the principal heads of the rebellion to be subjected to the punishments established by law; those chargeable with crimes of murder, robbery and treason to be submitted for trial to a special Tribunal—We cordially approve of the general spirit and tendency of this measure; though we foresee some difficulty in harmonizing some of its provisions with the general amnesty published by the Government: although said document can never be understood to include murder, robbery and treason. No community can expect to prosper, if such crimes are allowed to escape with impunity.

Deputy Maldonado also presented drafts of law awarding a medal of honor to the faithful defenders of the cause of legality, and pensions to the widows and families of those who have fallen in its defence; which were received with universal approbation, by the Deputies and by their Constituents.

The Session of the 22d was confined to the election of the Provisional Governor and Captain General of the Province; 25 votes, in a House of 34 members present, being in favor of DR. PASTOR OBLIGADO; who was proclaimed Governor Elect, and this day at noon appointed for his installation. *Qui palmam meruit ferat*; in the House of Representatives, and at the head of his Battalien, as a Volunteer National Guard, Dr. Obligado has nobly earned, at his still youthful age, this proud mark of confidence and distinction; on which we offer our sincere and cordial congratulations.

Montevideo—The successive accumulation of *choke damp*, has at last led to an explosion, which took place on the 18th inst, anniversary of the Oriental Independence. The partisans of Urquiza, by their retrogade march, and reactionary policy in favor of an obsolete despotism in the River Plate, have entailed this new scandal on their country and humanity.

Our accounts as yet are rather obscure and conflicting; but the certainty is that the Castellanos fraction or faction of the Administration, has been ousted by violent means, and at the costly price of Oriental blood, and a liberal Ministry forced on President Giró, in the persons of Colonel Don Venancio Flores for the Department of War and Marine, and Dr. Manuel Herrera y Obes for that of Finance. In the mean time General Oribe has retired to the rural districts, and the chances of a new civil war, we regret to say, appear rather to predominate. We await more detailed and reliable information, to report this unhappy occurrence. By some strange fatality, the name of Mr. Gore, our ambulant Chargé d'Affaires, is prominently associated with these ongoings.

Official Movements—We infer the proximate departure of Sir Charles Hotham, from seeing the sale of his furniture, &c., announced for the 27th Inst—And Mr. Parish, Her Majesty's Vice Consul, having arrived in this City, it is probable that the new Consular arrangement will forthwith be carried into effect.

In these circumstances of change and chance, it is proper—to jog the memory of the "Foreign Association." What was undertaken in the tempest, must not be abandoned in the calm; for the interests at stake are great and permanent, and in the course of human events other trials may be expected, for which due preparation ought now to be made. But of this more anon.

Latest Hour—Dr. Obligado has resigned, and the resignation been referred to a Special Commission, with instructions "to report, as early as possible"—The steamer "Water Witch" returned to port yesterday, and, the current report is, had disembarked General Urquiza and suite at the Arroyo de la China.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

July 15th.

"Maria Adelayda," Sardinian brigantine of war, from Montevideo 14th inst.

"Rio da Prata," Portuguese schooner, Carbonell, from Montevideo 14th inst. Passengers 41.

"Pezinka," Spanish polacre, 183 tons, B. Austrich, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Martinez & Sons, in ballast.

"Ora," Hamburg brig, 154 tons, Grouemann, from Hamburg 11th April, Montevideo 13th inst., to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 60 pine planks, 30 tons coal, 50 barrels beer, 11 bales paper, 1 pianoforte 460 boxes, 10 packages, 4 casks, 7 bales and 5 barrels merchandise.

July 16.

"Catinat," French war steamer, from Montevideo 15th inst.

"Arrogante Emilio," Spanish brig, 270 tons, J. Costas, from Havana 19th April, Montevideo 13th inst., to Santamaria & Co., with 254 boxes sugar, 3 barrels and 20 boxes cigars. Doubloons 190.

"Pepito," Spanish brigantine, 250 tons, L. Estape, from Montevideo 13th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., in ballast.

"Marguerite," French ship, 324 tons, Ducormier, from Havre 11th April, Montevideo 7th inst., to A. Dunoyer & Co., with 26 boxes and 297 packages merchandise, 69,800 tiles, 160 pine planks, 140 crates champagne.

"Courrier," Hamburg brigantine, 98 tons, H. L. Cohrs, from Hamburg 4th April, Montevideo 13th inst., to Otte, Rosenthal & Co., with 2 boxes leathers, 6 do. blacking, 4 do. biscuits, 9 do. merchandise, 86 mahogany planks, 50 pine do. 8 lasts coal, 69 barrels flour.

"Neptune," British barque, 287 tons, J. Lefeuvre, from Liverpool 24th March, Montevideo 14th inst., to Drabble Brothers, with 1 cask earthenware, 3 do. hardware, 598 bundles and 689 bars iron, 548 packages merchandise, 1 soap machine, 17½ tons coal, 30 casks soda. For a machine 6 iron pipes, 2 iron buckets, 15 packages, 2 boxes and 1 cask, 1500 bricks.

July 17.

"Mercedes," Spanish barque, 235 tons, J. Oliver, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

"Vencedor," Spanish brig, 189 tons, B. Roses, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

"Rufina," Brazilian brig, 244 tons, M. M. da Silva, from Rio Janeiro 24th June, Montevideo 15th inst., to order, with 1295 barrels and 250 half do. flour, 400 rolls tobacco, 599 bags rice, 100 tercios yerba.

"Argentino," Sardinian brig, 281 tons, A. Sartori, from Montevideo 15th inst., to J. Negrotto, in ballast.

"Julito," Spanish brig, 236 tons, J. Sensat, from Cadiz 21st April, Montevideo 16th inst., to F. Cibils, with 90 moyos salt.

"Arago," French brig, 176 tons, J. Rubio, from Marseilles 29th March, Montevideo 14th inst., to J. Avegno, with 60 jars gin and anis-seed, 30,000 tiles, 46 bales paper, 20 barrels Roman cement, 100 packages peas, 786 boxes, 127 barrels, 32 packages and 8 bales merchandise.

"Ranneys" British schooner, 152 tons, E. Jenkins, from Montevideo 16th inst., to J. Best and brothers, with 193 barrels beer and country produce.

"Ana Feliz," Brazilian brig, 196 tons, J. Gandulfo, from Montevideo 16th inst., to order, with 300 barrels flour, 11 cases drugs, 5 do. merchandise, 36 mill stones, 300 bales hay, 197 mortars.

"Joven Agustina," Spanish barque, 298 tons, A. Domineck, from Montevideo 16th inst., to F. Buxareo, in ballast.

"Lepanto," Spanish brig, 245 tons, J. Mirambell, from Montevideo 14th inst, to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

"President," British schooner, 155 tons, Newnham, from Montevideo 16th inst., to order, with 100 tons coal.

"Vivid," British brig, 173 tons, S. Tyrer, from London 6th April, to Santamaria & Co.

"Vixen," H. B. M. steamer, from Montevideo 16th inst.

July 19th.

"7 de Marzo," British schooner, 73 tons, J. Harris, from Montevideo 17th inst., to S. Soriano, in ballast.

"Eolo," Brigantine of war, from Paraguay and Corrientes.

July 20th.

"Ronda," Spanish polacre, 135 tons, A. Roldos, from Pernambuco 19th June, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 900 barrels flour, 200 do. cod fish.

July 21st.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 20th inst. Passengers 90.

"Prince," British mail steamer, W. Valler, from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 20th inst., with the mail conveyed to Rio per "Severn," from Southampton 9th June. Passengers 60.

"Suerte," Sardinian brigantine, 122 tons, Vallaro, from Montevideo. Passengers 90.

SAILINGS.

July 15.

"Apollo," Sardinian brig, for Genoa, despatched by J. Caprile, with 1,869 salted ox and cow hides, 403 dry do. do., 121 salted horse do., 192 bales wool, 3 do. sheep skins.

"Jóven Dolores," Spanish polacre, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 2,500 quintals jerked beef.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

"Trident," H. B. M. steamer, for up river.

"Locust," H. B. M. steamer, do. do.

"Water Witch," U. S. war steamer, do.

July 17th.

"Catinat," French war steamer, for Montevideo.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

"Maria Adelayda," Sardinian brigantine of war, for Gualeguaychú.

July 21st.

"Galathée," French corvette of war, for Montevideo.

"Celestina," Spanish barque, for New York, despatched by Llavallol & Sons.

July 22nd.

"Queen," British brig, for Liverpool, despatched by Bayley Brothers.

"Margaret Elizabeth," British brig, for London, despatched by R. & J. Carlisle.

"Favorite," British brig, for Liverpool, despatched by R. & J. Carlisle.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels:—

SAILINGS.

"May," with 4885 salted ox and cow hides, 103 dry do. do., 8872 horns, 264 pipes and 54 half do. tallow, a quantity of bones and horn tips.

"Catherine," with 57 bales wool, 20 do. hair, 90 pipes, 20 half do. and 440 boxes tallow, 24,616 horns, 18,000 bones, 4 bales sheep skins, 640 salted horse hides, 4000 salted ox and cow hides.

"Cronstadt," with 8541 dry ox and cow hides, 2000 salted do. do., 1000 do. horse do., 100 bales wool, 10 do. deer skins, 11 do. ostrich feathers, 12 bales and 60 seroons hair, 16,100 horns.

EXCHANGE—July 23.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	19¼
Patriot Doubloons	á 310
Spanish do.	á 311
Bills on England, per doubloon	66s 9d á 67s
Currency per dol.	2⅝d.
Do. Montevideo	par.
France, per doubloon	a 84 fs.
United States, do.	3⅝ disct.
Rio Janeiro	1¼ á 1½ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 311½

The lowest 308

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 67s 3d per oz. Lowest 66s 9d

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steamer Trident.
» Steamer Locust.
UNITED STATES Steamer WaterWitch.
FRENCH—Steamer Sesostris.
SPANISH—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Doña Francisca.
» Corvette Imperial Marinero.
» Barque Berenice.
» Steamer Paraense.
SARDINIAN—Corvette Aguila.
» Brigantine Maria Adelayde.
PARAGUAYAN—Zumaca Independancia del Paraguay.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following books are now on Sale at the
LIBRERIA DE LA VICTORIA,
Calle del Peru, No. 20.

The first step to knowledge, with plates, 1vol.
Keble's first British spelling book, 1 vol.
The English spelling book, 1 vol.
Richardson's childs instructor.
The first book for children, child's instructor.
English Grammar, with rules for pronunciation, by Connelly.
English Grammar, in 22 lessons, by Urcullu.
Ollendorff's new method adapted to the German, 2 vols.
Dictionary of the English and Spanish languages of Neuman and Baretti (pocket).
Velasquez's English and Spanish—Spanish and English dictionary, 1 vol.
Walter Scott's life, prose and poetical works, life of Napoleon, 26 vols.
Capt. Marryat's novels, 23 vols.
Dickens' novels, 18 vols.
Cooper's novels, 33 vols.
Byron's complete works, 6 vols.
Do. do. 1 vol.
Shakspeare's works, 9 vols. jy.23—5c.

Notice.

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

Buenos Ayres, 25th June, 1853.
jy2—3c, Alfred Barber.

HENRY W. KENNEDY, M.D.
Of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, and Licenciate of the Tribunal of this City, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends and the public. He is to be found at all hours at his Office, No. 90, St. Martin Street, in the house lately occupied by Dr. McKenna.

For Sale,

The two story house, corner of Maypú and Corrientes, with five apartments in the upper story, and two on the ground flat with front store and deposit room, kitchen and other appurtenances, a well, and spacious court yard laid with tiles. To examine the premises and for further particulars apply at Calle de Tacuarí, No. 43. jy.9—3p

Just Received,

A small parcel of superior Chesapeake-bay fresh Oysters, in glass bottles; pilot bread in barrels, a few half barrels fresh American Flour; superior Brandy, &c., &c for sale by

John Yetman,
Calle Julio, No. 52.

NOTICE.

The partnership that existed between William Orr and Alfred Barber in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo under the firm of Barber and Orr, and in Liverpool under the firm of Orr and Barber, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st Decemcer, 1851, since which the pending concerns of the two houses were placed, and remain in liquidation under the charge of their respective partners, each signing the firm for that purpose only.

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

Witnesses—
P. L. U. DeLisle.
Charles B. Krabbe. jy.2—3c,

Notice.

The undersigned being about to absent himself for a short period to Montevideo, has empowered Mr. Thomas B. Josling to act for him in the above liquidation as well as in the concerns of Alfred Barber & Co.

Buenos Ayres, 25th June, 1853.
j2—3c Daniel Mackinlay.

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

Shipping List of Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Liverpool.

British schooner "Bosphorus," A. 1. 216 tons, Gibson, Commander, has all her cargo engaged and will sail immediately. jy.23.
Consignees Messrs. Twyford, Hall & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Kerelaw," A. 1., 341 tons, W. Easdale, commander, has disengaged room for 3 to 4000 salted hides, which can be received on board immediately. jy23.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Neptune," 280 tons, A. 1. Lefeuvre, commander, a regular trader, and has disengaged room for salted hides and light freight. jy. 23.
Consignoes Messrs. Drabble brothers.

For England.

British brig "Eliza," 230 tons, A. 1., W. Rennard, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick despatch. jy.23.
Consignees J. MacDonald, Esq.

For England.

British schooner "President," 175 tons, A. 1., C. Newnham, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. jy.29.
Consignee George Spurr, Esq.

For England-

Hamburg brigantine "Courrier," 120 tons, H. L. Cors, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick despatch. jy.83.
Consignees Mess. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Cette.

French brig "Dos Clementin," 200 tons register, Dudemain, Commander, has already engaged a considerable portion, of her cargo and will have quick despatch. jy9.
Consignee D. B. Canard, Esq.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particular please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List of Richard Sutton. Jun.

For England.

Passengers only.
The fast-sailing A. 1. British brigantine
IANTHE,
188 tons,
Captain J. Press.

This fine vessel offers an excellent opportunity for passengers, and will have quick dispatch.
jy23 Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Passengers only.
The A. 1. fast salling and well-known British barque
"CHORISTER,"
276 tons,
Capt. N. Prowse.

This fine vessel having all her cargo engaged, and now loading, has excellent accommodations for cabin passengers; and will meet very quick despatch.

Apply to the Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers, or to

RICHARD SUTTON, JR.,
Licensed Ship Broker,
Reconquista, No. 14.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF 6,725,000 Dollars.
To be reimbursed with 16,588,510 Dollars, or 2,400,000 Pounds Sterling.

This Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von Rothschild and Sons, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following captal Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14	of	40,000	dollars.
22	»	36,000	»
24	»	32,000	»
60	»	8,000	»
60	»	4,000	»
60	»	2,000	»
120	»	1,500	»
180	»	1,000	»

&c. &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in December 1853.

The Price of Shares is as follows :—

One Share for	£1	Sterling.
Six do. for	£5	»
Thirteen Shares for	£20	»
Thirty do.	£10	»
Sixty-five Shares for	£40	»

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, wth full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. Schwarzschild & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. Schwarzschild & Co., 26, Lombard Street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the Office of this paper.

june 25—12c.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" OR "LA CABAÑA DEL TIO TOM."

The favorable reception and wide spread circulation which this interesting little work has had, both in Europe and America, having been translated into all the living languages, is a sufficient recommendation of its merits, and, therefore requires no special notice in this place.

The Spanish version of it which has been announced as being in the Press is now completed, and is offered for sale at $5 each No., or $20 per copy taking the whole work at once.

Commercial Printing Office,
Defensa, No. 75.

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.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, *by Major J. Walch*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortnes of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Billious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularlarities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ....

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

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.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—
Irving's Works; Humeand Smollet's History of England; Shakspeare; Thomson's Seasons.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11, $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 2[illegible] 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 1[illegible] Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 1[illegible] ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo [illegible] palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads [illegible] 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bo[illegible] to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner ro[illegible] without a pilot and wishing to bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay [illegible]

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 22nd inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations
	BRITISH			
Nov. 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	England
April 23	Sch. Bosphorus, Gibson	Twyford Hall & Co.	216	L'pool.
" 24	Sp. Kerelaw, Easdale	Dickson & Co.	341	L'pool.
June 28	Bk. Chorister, Prowse	Hughes Brothers	272	England
July 3	Bgn. Ianthe, Press	Hughes Brothers	189	England
" 13	Bg. Eliza, Rennards	J. MacDonald	231	England
" 16	Bk. Neptune, Lefeuvre	Drabble brothers	287	L'pool.
" 17	Sch Ranneys, Jenkins	Best & Brothers	152	
" 17	Sch. President, Newnham	To order	155	England
" 17	Bg. Vivid, Tyrer	Santamaria & Co	173	
" 19	Sch. 7 de Marzo, Harris	S. Solano	73	
	AMERICAN			
June 26	Bk. Charles S. Olden, Watson	T. Tomkinson & Co.	287	
" 27	Bg Helen, Hughes	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	223	
" 28	Bk Jefferson, Wood	J. Spurr	250	
July 10	Bgn. Robert Wing, Crowell	H. J. Ropes	196	
	FRENCH:			
July 1	Bg. Deux Clementines, Farnier	J. B. Canard	200	Cette.
" 16	Sp. Marguerite, Ducormier	Duneyer & Co.	324	
" 17	Bg. Arago, Rubio	J. Avegno	176	
	SPANISH			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons.	212	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	183	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrieta	253	
Mar. 22	Bk. Maria, Got	Teisserenc Vallat & Co	59	
June 26	Pol. Dolores, Coll	Llavallol & Sons.	137	
" 27	Bk. San Narciso, Dominceck	Llavallol & Sons.	261	
" 28	Bg Emprehendedor, Molins	Llavallol & Sons.	244	
" 28	Bg. 2° Emilio, Rust y Mir	Zumaran & Co.	157	
July 2	Bg. San Miguel, Benteras	E. Ochoa & Co.	213	
" 13	Bg. Cacique, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	160	
" 15	Pol. Pezinka, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	18[illegible]	
" 16	Bg. Arrogante Emilio, Costas	Santamaria & Co	279	
" 16	Bgn. Pepito, Estape	Ochoa & Co.	2[illegible]9	
" 17	Bk. Mercedes, Oliver	Llavallol & Sons	235	
" 17	Bg. Vencedor, Roses	Llavallol & Sons	189	
" 17	Bg. Julito, Sens	F. Cibils	236	
" 17	Bk. Joven Agustina, Domineck	F. Buxareo	298	
" 17	Bg. Lepanto, Grambell	Llavallol & Sons	245	
" 21	Pol. Ronda, Roldos	J. C. Meyrelles	135	
	SARDINIAN.			
June 28	Bgn. Italia Libre, Roberano	Ocampo & Co	63	
July 5	Bg. Cesar, Daloroso	B. Viale	130	
" 5	Bg. Hidra, Antola	J. Caprile	139	
" 17	Bg. Argentino, Satori	J. Negrotto	231	
	HAMBURG.			
April 26	Bgn. Atlantic Ocean, Nagel	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	188	Antw[illegible]
July 15	Bg Ora, Grottemann	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	145	
" 16	Bgn. Courrier, Cohrs	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	93	England
	BRAZILIAN.			
June 23	Bk. Norma, Torilly	Lezica & Co	221	
July 3	24 de Setiembre, Frayre	A. Arosena	2[illegible]	
" 17	Bg. Rafino, Silva	To order	244	
" 17	Bg. Ana Feliz Gandulfo	To order	196	

FOR SALE,

The remarkably fast-sailing American pilot bo[at]
"HENRY A. BARLING,"
of 160 tons burthen, and 1350 barrels capaci[ty] newly fastened in composition, and well p[ro]vided with sails, &c., in first-rate condition, a[nd] ready to prosecute a voyage to any destinati[on].

Those interested in the purchase would [do] well to apply as soon as possible to her Cons[ig]nees, Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., Calle la [De]fensa, No. 69. m21—c3

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—
One 4 horse power, portable Thrashing Machine, on 4 wheels, [illegible] all the latest improvements.
One "Hussey's" patent Reaping Machine.
One Winnowing Machine. m.26—co

TO FAMILIES.

Welsh Flannel on Sale at No. 44 Calle Santa Clara. m 26—

"Memorias sobre la Revolucion del 11 Setiembre de 1852—Por José Luis Bu[sta]mante."

A work under the above title is now in press; recording all the leading incidents of [this] memorable episode—Parties interested in [pro]curing copies may apply either at the Vict[oria] Book Store, Calle Perú, or at the Print[ing] Office, No. 75, Calle Defensa.—Price 20 d[ollars] each.

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS
For the transfer of goods in deposit, for sale at this O[ffice] Defensa, No. 75.

FOR ASUNCION DEL PARAGUAY and intermediate Ports.

The Steamer "EL PARAGUAY," belon[ging] to the United States and Paraguay Naviga[tion] Company, and stated to be the best and fa[stest] boat ever known in South America, is daily [ex]pected in the River Plate.

Parties wishing to ship cargo or take pa[ssage] by this conveyance, for Paraguay or i[nter]mediate ports, can apply, for further info[rma]tion, to the undersigned Agents.

Buenos Ayres, May 14, 1853.

DANIEL GOWLAND & C[O.]