British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

☞ Printed at No. 75, Calle La Defensa, and published every Saturday at 3 o'clock p.m. at No. 20 Calle San Martin, where Subscriptions are received, and where advertisements and communications may be left.

Price 30$ per quarter, if delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 35$ per Quarter when remitted by any Foreign Port by the Officers; being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. Single Number 3$.

☞ Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates:—

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 3$; three insertions 8$; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, four rial per line for the 1st, and two for each subsequent insertion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—gratis.

VOL. XXVIII

(No. 1397.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

INAUGURAL SPEECH

Of H. E. DR. PASTOR OBLIGADO, *on assuming the Provisional command of the Province, July 24th,* 1853.

HONOURABLE REPRESENTATIVES—

I have just taken the oath which the law prescribes, on entering provisionally upon the discharge of the Office of Governor of the Province, to which I have been called by the vote of Your Honourable Corporation. On receiving this post, assuredly I do not come fascinated by the splendour of a power to which I never aspired; nor inspired by vain illusions, that make me lamely self-capable of surmounting the formidable difficulties of every kind, that beset the office which you have assigned me. But since more auspicious days, in a new order of things, appeared for our country, I consecrated myself to its service, with all the energies of my soul, and I have presented upon its altars my existence, and every thing I possess;—and if from the first moment you designed to call me to occupy this post, I did not mutely consent to accept it, it was because I was uncertain of obtaining the efficacious cooperation of the most distinguished Ministry, to which we are indebted for every thing in our situation. Now fortunately I can offer you the well-founded hope, that those eminent companions, who have given a lustre to principles, and saved the Provincial institutions, will lend me their aid; whereby I may be enabled to consolidate peace and order, so essentially necessary to our society. Secure in this, Hon. Representatives, that said most meritorious Ministry in the delegation of the Executive Power, which they have so satisfactorily exercised, have already traced the course that must be followed by any Government that may succeed them, and attempt to establish a permanent and regular order. Peace with all the sister Provinces, as soon as they guided by sound discretion abjure the errors into which they have been dragged by evil passions, and the spirit of chieftainship. Sacred respect to property, and individual security under the shield of the laws. And finally, gentlemen, a sincere oblivion of all past political errors, that have so unfortunately devoured us in a fratricidal war, to which the powerful hand of Providence has fortunately put an end, giving us a triumph that has exceeded all our hopes. Let it not be understood from hence that the public and private crimes, by which our society has been so grossly outraged, must escape with impunity. No Gentlemen; the sword of the law is suspended over the head of the criminals, and the severe verdict of justice must be heard amongst us, to punish the culprit, and protect oppressed virtue. But, Messrs Representatives, abandoned to myself I can do nothing; you are well aware that this is not an expression of false modesty, it is the sincere manifestation of my convictions;—all my hopes are in your efficacious cooperation, and in that of all good men—The only thing I can offer you, with the sincerity of my character, is to sacrifice myself for the country; for that country, to which, if as I anticipate, we all concur in serving it with disinterestedness and solidarity, it may yet give happy days of glory and liberty."

Reply of Dr. Gamboa, President of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives—

MOST EXCELLENT SIR—

If the voice of self preservation in man has something imperious, that subdues and impels, ought we not all to fly at the imposing call of the highest moral personage, which is our beloved Country?

You have just responded, Sir, to this sacred call, sincere in your patriotism, firm in the justice of a cause which you have enthusiastically defended, upheld with gallantry, and which now, at the head of the high magistracy of the Executive Power of the State, you will know to sanctify, turning to account the crude and bitter experience of our past misfortunes.

You must be perfectly aware that the Statesman must not be alarmed by the shouts that resound around him: he must remain tranquil in the midst of dangers, and guide the frenzied passions, just as the wave, independent of time and circumstances, always triumphant. It is the execution of the laws alone that secures liberty, and the efficacious action of Government that can guarantee the rights of man. Because liberty can only be preserved, preserving the authority of the laws, and giving tone and energy to the action of a just and equitable Government.

You are perfectly aware that liberty can never be encroached upon in a civil war, when the contest is undertaken by the people against audacious attacks upon their sovereignty. Reckon, Most Excellent Sir, with the decided and frank cooperation of this Honourable Chamber in saving the precious deposit which is this day confided to your loyalty and patriotism. Reckon with the persevering enthusiasm of the virtuous army, of the intrepid and ardent National Guard, delightful and venerable emblem of our future hopes. Reckon with the renowned decision of those valiant legions, which have covered themselves with glory, in a thousand martial encounters; all assuredly now worthy of reposing in the shade of the laurels, which they have known to earn for themselves with such heroism.

Reckon also with the generous and grateful Foreign Community, that in the moments of danger enhanced its honor, by extending to us a friendly and protecting hand. Let them also experience a grateful correspondence in their rights and individual interests.

Doubt not, Sir, that the meritorious Citizens, who in the most afflicting circumstances undertook to uphold the destinies of the Country, will continue their important and patriotic services, in carrying forward and complementing the so greatly desired enterprise of the organization of the State.

Finally, Peace, Most Excellent Sir; Peace which is the life, as war is the death of communities—in the prosperous days, which from the bottom of my heart I augur for your Government, may the olive of peace bloom anew over this precious land, the land of promise as it has expressively been styled. May the olive of peace blossom; but a peace sound from its principles, enduring on the immutable basis of justice, worthy of the institutions, worthy of the sovereignty of the Native Land of the Argentines. May the light which descends from on high illuminate your path: the victory is certain; and amidst the sweetest confraternity may we all raise the hymns of victory to the God of the Country, to the God of Society.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Department of Government.

Buenos Ayres, July 25th, 1853.

Having complied with the formalities of the Law, the Delegate Government has accorded and decrees:—

Art. 1st—In conformity with the law of the 22d inst, Citizen Dr. Pastor Obligado, remains in possession of the command of the Province.

Art. 2d—Let his recognition as Provisional Governor and Captain General of the Province be ordered, communicated and published.

LORENZO TORRES.
FRANCISCO DE LAS CARRERAS.
JOSE M. PAZ.

By order of H. E.
Vicente Basombaso,
Notary Public of Government.

Ministry of Government.

Buenos Ayres, July 24th, 1853.

Till the nomination of the Ministers of Government be effected, the Governmental resolutions shall be countersigned by the Under secretary of the Ministry of Government.

PASTOR OBLIGADO.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, July 24th, 1853.

Considering the relevant services rendered to the Province by the meritorious Citizens who discharged the different Ministries of the Administration; services that have produced the triumph of the Law, and the salvation of the institutions of the Province; considering also that the continuance of said citizens in the posts which they accupied is of the utmost importance for the attainment of the benefic fruits of so glorious a triumph; the Provisional Governor decrees:

Art. 1st—Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres is named Minister Secretary in the Department of Government and Foreign Relations.

2nd—Dr. Don Francisco Carreras is in like manner named Minister Secretary in the Department of Finance.

3rd—Brigadier-General Don José Maria Paz is named Minister Secretary in the Department of War and Marine.

4th—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published and given to the Oil al Register.

OBLIGADO.

By order of H. E.
José M. La Fuente,
Under Secretary.

Department of Finance.

Buenos Ayres, July 25th, 1853.

It being necessary to obviate the difficulties, and avoid the inconveniences that result from the system at present observed in the liquidation of the Manifests of goods that are imported, the opinion of the Collector General having been heard, the Government has accorded and decrees:—

1st—The despatch of a Manifest being concluded, the Vistas shall call upon the parties interested, and appoint a day for arranging about the valuation of the goods introduced, and if they should not present themselves on said day, the Vistas shall proceed to settle said valuations, without the intervention of the parties interested.

2d—The Manifest shall be passed in continuation to the Accomptants Office for its liquidation, and no reclamation of any kind shall be admitted.

3d—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published and given to the Official Register.

OBLIGADO.
FRANCISCA DE LAS CARRERAS.

VINDICATION.

At the request of a friend of Mr. Lafone, we insert at length the following document, translated literally *from the Spanish*—

"Montevideo, July 1st, 1853.

"I have seen a letter of Dr. Don Vicente Lopez to Dr. Don Francisco Pico, published in Buenos Ayres, and reproduced in one of the journals of this City, in which are found ideas respecting myself individually, that being susceptible of an unfavourable interpretation, it behooves me to explain their real meaning.

In the course of the current and preceding years, the press of Buenos Ayres has oftener than once called my name in question, ascribing to me a part in the political events which I have not had, judging me without evidence, and censuring my conduct in ignorance of the facts. I have always kept silence; because I considered it unworthy of me to take notice of passionate and violent writings, and so provoking a personal controversy.

But I cannot observe the same conduct, in view of the document under consideration, whose language must be regarded as of special importance, from the person who uses it, and from its confidential character. And although I am satisfied that my friends must at once have rejected every acceptation contrary to honor and justice, I desire and consider it my duty to show them, that they have, not erred, and to conform them in their opinion.

The following paragraph of the letter is the first thing I wish to explain:—

"Attend carefully to what I am about to "say: use *every possible effort* with the Ge- "neral, that he may forthwith sell to Don "Samuel, 4000 cows from the establishments "that have not been touched."

Not aware of the facts, it might perhaps be fancied that said *untouched* establishments were those of the rural districts of Buenos Ayres; and that I wished to purchase cattle taken from their owners on account of the present war. Envious tongues will not fail so to represent it; and the manner in which rural properties were treated under the system of Rosas, may tend to sanction this acceptation of the terms.

Nevertheless the facts of the case are these:—

On the 23d August, 1852, I made a contract with General Urquiza, by which he sold me all the cattle *of his establishments* in Entre Rios, for the term of three years.

On making the delivery the General wished to commence with the oxen, leaving the cows for what he considered a more suitable season.

Some time afterwards I insisted on the delivery of the cows; and the General at first making some difficulty, I requested Dr. Lopez to undertake to obtain an order for said delivery.

The General then acceding, gave orders on the 3d of April last to deliver to me 4000 cows from four *of his establishments*; Gualeguaycito, San Jua o, Clodomira, and Las Flores.

But seeing that said order referred to certain establishments, and not to the whole as I wished, I again requested that cows should be delivered to me from the other establishments of the General; and for that purpose wrote to Dr. Lopez on the 16th April, mentioning the establishments and stating the reasons that in my opinion rendered it expedient that there should be no delay in the delivery.

As the General did not think fit to comply with my request, on the return of Dr. Lopez to this City, I again spoke to him on the point; and doubtless in consequence thereof he wrote the paragraph transcribed.

The establishments therefore, *which have not been touched*, were, as has been shown, those of General Urquiza in Entre Rios, and the cows I appear soliciting are those comprehended in the contract, which I have mentioned.

My correspondence with Dr. Lopez, and with Mr. Davison, administrator of the establishment in Entre Rios, places all this in a clear light, and as I am anxious that no doubt whatever should remain upon this point, I append some extracts thereof for the purpose.

Besides, I am convinced, that any one who knows my principles and my antecedents, will consider it impossible that I should have attempted to enter into odious and immoral speculations, for which I am also persuaded that Dr. Lopez would not have lent himself as an intermediate agent—However great the advantages I might have derived, I have always rejected every speculation proposed to me as to property confiscated for political causes. As a merchant I seek gains and advantages, but only legitimate ones, and such as are compeible with the tranquillity of my conscience.

As to the other matters referred to by Dr. Lopez only two have been proposed to me. I am justified in saying so—The one as to the anticipation of funds, drawn against the rents of the Province of Entre Rios; the operation combined with a project of buoying the Paraná: the other regarding a National loan. Without descending to details, which I deem superfluous, suffice it to say, that the occasion has not arrived for entering into either of them; and the same may be said with respect to the time elapsed since the month of September last, during which I have had no transaction, either with the authorities of the City of Buenos Ayres, or those of the country districts, or with the National Government.

In another part of the letter of Dr. Lopez the following occurs:—

"I have had to employ the greater part of the time in informing as to our situation, to awaken hopes.... Lafone overjoyed at hearing me, remarked—"I should be content were one-eight part of what you tell me certain."

Any one, who, in view of this period, should fancy me actively attached to one of the contending parties in the Province of Buenos Ayres, would commit an egregious error.

Dr. Lopez depicted to me the state of the rural districts of said Province: related to me the measures taken to establish order in it, and the great progress that had been made in this respect: the protection that was given to property in general, and the special care that was extended to the sheep establishments,—and in short the spirit of complete conciliation which General Urquiza endeavoured to render predominant.

Pleased with all this, which was tantamount to the realization of the vital necessities of these countries, I said that I would be content with the eight part of what Dr. Lopez believed already effected—Nothing more natural than this expression of satisfaction, at hearing that efforts and progress were being made in the path of peace and order, and I believe that any man interested in the prosperity of the Argentine Republic, would have felt in the same way.

After the events that put an end to the dictatorship of General Rosas, if for any thing I have laboured and exerted myself to the utmost, it has been for reconciliation and peace. I cannot reproach myself with having done any thing directly or indirectly for the purpose of maintaining party strife, or disunion among individuals. General Urquiza, and Dr. Alsina during the days of his Government, and many other respectable persons of all opinions, are witnesses of my conduct in this respect.

If after these explanations certain ultra partisans should still misinterpret the words of Dr. Lopez respecting me—my friends will doubtless believe me;—and I repeat it is only to them I address myself.

SAMUEL F. LAFONE.

No. 1—Extract of a letter from Dr. Lopez to Samuel F. Lafone, dated 6th April, 1853:—

»By means of N. N. you must have received in triplicate the despatch of the subject on which you sent me.»

No. 2—Extract of a letter from General Urquiza to Don J. Barañao:—

"San José de Flores, April 3d, 1853—From the establishments of Gualeguaycito, San Justo, Clodomira and Las Flores, I have decided to deliver 4000 old cows for the Steam V. at [1]; consequently you will order them to be delivered."

No. 3—Extract of a letter from S. Lafone to Dr. Lopez, of date 16th April 1853:—

»With respect to the order for the 4000 cows to Barañao, I see they have omitted to extend it for all the establishments of H. E.: San José, Gualeguaycito, Cinco Higueritas, Clodomira, Guardia, Mil Flores, San José, Achiras, Los Seibos, &c. &c.—I consider this would suit H. E., for thus this season of the cattle, that are in good condition for killing, might still be availed of, and it would not be necessary to wait till next year: and you know the cattle get much leaner in the winter."

No. 4—Extract of a letter from Dr. Lopez to Samuel F. Lafone:—

»San José de Flores, 8th May, 1853—My Dear Friend—I have received yours in which you speak of the purchase of beef, and the affairs of the cows in Entre Rios. With respect to the first, I have seen what Muñoz writes to you, and have nothing further to add, and with respect to the cows the General refuses any new arrangement."

No. 5—Extract of a letter to Mr. Davison, at Santa Càndida, of date 16th March 1853:—

"Cattle—I see by what you write that the oxen are getting very scarce, and I intend speaking with the General respecting the cows; up to the present no opportunity has occurred for doing so, but I shall avail myself of the earliest chance."

Date 4th April, 1853—»Cattle—The day before yesterday I sent a person to obtain permission from the General to kill cows, which I will send as soon as I receive it»

Date 8th April, 1853—"To-day I wrote to you by the same conveyance, and I now enclose a letter for Señor Barañao, by which you will see that the 4000 cows are to be delivered to you."

Dated June 3d, 1853—»Yesterday I wrote to San José de Flores, respecting the cows, and a troop of tame oxen belonging to the General, I expect an early answer, and will send the order (should I obtain it) by a private courier, so as not to lose time.»

Date June 8th, 1853—"I have not yet received an answer from San José de Flores, and I have detained this courier in expectation of it every moment; but as soon as I receive it I will forward it by a special messenger."

Date June 20th, 1853—"I have not yet received an answer from General Urquiza, as soon as I receive it I will forward it by a private messenger."

Date June 23d, 1853—"From Buenos Ayres I have not yet received an answer respecting the cattle; as I said to you in one of my last, I am expecting it every moment, and will transmit it by a messenger as soon as I receive it."

---

[1] *The establishment of San Candida is so designated.*

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

In the course of the month about to expire, we have had a succession of events, of absorbing interest, that left little time, and less inclination, to watch or record the course of commercial affairs; nor has a sufficient term yet elapsed to recover from the stupor of delight, the intoxication of ineffable satisfaction, that in part unfits us for a calm and discriminative review.

Under the aggravated pressure of our political convulsions, and social difficulties, month after month had added a deeper and darker hue to the sombre aspect of our fate; and now that the whole truth may be told, we suspect the consumption of the Capital had sunk to the limit of absolute necessaries, and in some cases, we fear, a little lower. What movement, what animation could be expected, in a dreary season of pinching privation? In is only from the morning of the ever memorable 14th July 1853, that our new era must date; and what with holidays, public rejoicings, and the cares and excitement of a transition period, it may safely be affirmed, that very few indeed have yet seriously turned thair attention to business matters. The stagnation has been pretty much the same as if the siege had continued all its vigour.

It is proper however to state, that some faint symptoms of improvement are already discernible; and the renewed intercourse with the country districts of the Province, cannot fail to give an immediate and salutary impulse. Their wants in general must be very pressing; but some time must be allowed them, to put their interests in a proper train, and collect their scattered resources. After the crude and relentless sacrifices to which they have been subjected, they must be allowed a few months to rally, and recover their wonted position, though fortunately a short period will suffice for this, compared with what would be necessary for an old and densely populated community.

In the course of the month, a few sales have been effected for some of the Interior Provinces; but of too triffling an amount, to affect the general tone of the market, or merit a special notice. In fact so little has been done, that is needless to talk about prices, or think about profits.

The amount of outstandings is still formidable; though parties in general have shown a laudable anxiety, and, we believe, used every effort, to liquidate or diminish them. Our evening contemporary suggests the propriety of some legislative interference, to regulate the position of debtors and creditors. Judging from our past experience of the general market, we think this would be superfluous. The real causes of the crisis are notorious to all the world; and the importer and wholesale dealer can have neither motive nor interest in oppressing, much less in ruining, the local traders. It is a case, we think, that may safely be confided to the good faith and discretion of individuals.

As to manufactured goods, the stocks on hand are unquestionably very heavy; and yet many articles are required to make up good assortments. The promiscuous remittances to Montevideo, at the commencement of the blockade, and the slow but progressive derangement of the retail stores, many of which have replaced nothing for months and months, account for the fact just mentioned; and the principal care of the import trade, for some considerable time to come, must be to supply these requisite articles, without further glutting the market with promiscuous cargoes.

Subdivided as the import trade has latterly been, between this, Montevideo, the Rosario and various ports of Entre-Rios, not to mention the contraband by different points of our own coast, during the sway of the rebels, it is difficult ascertain the real state of the general market; but with regard to immediate supplies, we are satisfied that there is more danger of going beyond than falling short of the demand.

In articles of daily consumption, though prices have not yet reached their old level, they show a decided tendency in that direction; and in general, we believe, there is no absolute scarcity, to justify an opposite course. The first cargoes from France and the Mediterranean may safely calculate on a favourable market; but any speculation on a scarcity, and exorbitant prices, would be unwarranted.

Export Produce—It is impossible yet to speak on this point with any degree of certainty. We have no clue to the amount latterly shipped; but between the Indians to the south, and the rebels in the centre and to the north of the Province, we apprehend a positive diminution of black cattle, that must give a reduced export of hides and tallow for several years; more especially as breeding cattle are certain to advance in value, and be carefully preserved. At present there are no stocks worthy of mention on hand; and owing to the high prices that rule in the country districts, we question whether Saladeristas would venture, as farmerly, to enter into large contracts.

As all embarkation has very properly been prohibited, since the raising of the siege, there have been no transactions that can be regarded as establishing a reliable market price. During the last three months dry hides have advanced from 70 to 85 dollars the pesada; and, what is unprecedented, light hides for the North American market, have commanded as high rates, as the heavy ones in demand for the Continent.

The wool of last clip has nearly all been embarked, and realized prices that give ample encouragement to our sheep farmers. The prospects for the ensuing clip are every thing that can be desired. According to all accounts, the camps and flocks, thanks to the extraordinary season, never appeared to greater advantage. Amid the heavy disasters that have fallen on the Province, this important department has suffered comparatively nothing; although it had a very narrow escape, as orders had been issued to levy a tax of 20 per cent, for the support of the rebel army. Fortunately time failed them to give effect to the premeditated exaction, which would have inflicted a heavy blow on thousands of families, including a large proportion of British subjects, and crippled the export resources of the country for an indefinite period. Among the many causes of rejoicing at the abrupt and entire dispersion of the rebel army, the escape of the harmless merinos was by no means the least considerable; and parties interested will be greatly to blame if they do not take timely and effectual precautions against the recurrence of so formidable a calamity.

Political Aspect—A sudden and "mighty change has come over the spirit of our dream." Aroused from her lethargic sleep, and relieved from the appaling incubus, that deadened all her energies, Buenos Ayres can at last look around with proud satisfaction, and forward with a tranquil confidence. From the fiery ordeal of party strife and civil dissension, she now issues pure, radiant and triumphant. The fermentation of evil passions and bastard aspirations has run its course; and the dregs and impurities sink to the bottom, to rise no more.

Help! help! was the agonizing appeal of Liberty, under the stern despotism of Rosas, and the fiendish domination of a worse than Rosas; and the sons of Buenos Ayres arose in their united might, and threw down the grin monster, that trampled on all their rights, and blasted all their hopes. They have erased the record of their own infamy; they have avenged their own wrongs; they have vindicated their own cause; they have discovered the source of their past weakness, and the still more important secret of their present strength; in years of bondage and humiliation, in months of toil and vigilance, in costly sacrifices of treasure and blood, they have paid the full price of a rational freedom, and are fully entitled to reap and enjoy its precious fruits.

With a Government of its entire confidence and spontaneous creation, supported by public opinion, and subjected to its salutary supervision and controul, the Province of Buenos Ayres presents a wide field, and a cheering prospect, to honourable commercial enterprise. Peace and order, union and confraternity, are the salient features in the progamme of the enlightened and patriotic Administration; and if these are adhered to, and the current of European emigration directed into one of its very best and most promising channels, the export resources of this vast Republic are about to be revealed to the old World: at present they are a secret to us, who live among and tread upon them, as the treasures of California and Australia were, till so very recently, to their respetive inhabitants.

Supposing General Urquiza entirely *hors de combat*, we anticipate little or no difficulty in the adjustment of all our inter Provincial questions, and the definitive organization of the Republic. They are all waiting and longing for the social regeneration, that Buenos Ayres has at last obtained; and the news of her triumph will unquestionably arouse a spirit, that the Provisional Director and his abject parasites, can neither allay nor controul. Shorn of all his borrowed prestige, and placed in contrast with a liberal and enlightened Government, in the natural and acknowledged Capital of the Republic, we forsee a likelihood of his being driven from the political scene, by the mere force of public opinion, without the necessity of even a struggle in the Province of Entre Rios. This would have been the immediate result on the 14th Inst, but for the officious interference of Foreign diplomacy; that has shown a pitiful zeal in opposing the necessary course of events, and a perverse spite in sacrificing the legitimate interests of their countrymen, not to speak of the higher interests of humanity and civilization.

In short, we perceive on all sides, a sort of moral appetency, or felt social necessity of order and tranquillity in this Province; which we accept as the best guarantee of the desired consummation. In addition to this, give us only peace and frank intercourse with the sister Provinces of the Republic (to which at present we can see only one obstacle, namely, *General Urquiza in the hands of the Foreign Diplomatists*); and we confidently predict an immediate and a progressive extension of commercial relations, that will amply indemnify the crosses and losses of the late siege and blockade: and if these communities, and the world at large, are to be longer defrauded of these just and reasonable hopes and aspirations, it is proper they should know to whom they are indebted for the *scurvy favour*.

BUENOS AYRES.

House of Representatives—At the adjourned meeting on the evening of the 23d, the Special Committee reported that Dr. Obligado had retired his resignation, the difficulty of forming a Ministry, which had been the principal motive for the resignation tendered at the previous meeting, having happily been surmounted. After a short discussion on matters of form, it was sanctioned unanimously that the resignation should be considered withdrawn, and the Governor Elect cited to appear on the following day to take the oaths and enter upon his high Office—The House then proceeded to elect a President, in room of the deceased Brigadier Pinto, when Dr. Marcelo Gamboa obtained 30 votes in a House of 32 Members; and the 1st Vice-Presidency thereby becoming vacant, Don Domingo Olivera was chosen to fill it, by a similar number of votes—Matters having now returned to a normal state, it was also decided that the meetings should henceforth take place in the evening, as more convenient for the majority of members.

On the 24th Dr. Obligado was sworn in, with the customary solemnities. The galleries and corridors of the House were crowded to suffocation, and when H. E. announced the programme of his policy, the enthusiasm of the audience was excited to the highest pitch, and the cheers and approbation were prolonged and rapturous. Dr. Gamboa, as President, replied to H. E. in an eloquent and impressive speech, which was listened to with respectful earnestness, and applauded to the echo. Both of these interesting addresses we give at length in our first page.

Measures of the Executive— Besides the decrees given at length in another column, one from the Department of War, of date the 25th July, prohibits the use of all party colors and distinctives; merely permitting the use of the National cockade, as the symbol of union and confraternity. Another, from the same Department and of the same date, abrogating the Decrees of the 30th December and 5th February, which established provisional Commissions of inspection, for the pay and provision of the armed force of the Capital, and restoring things to their ordinary and established form; with a vote of thanks to the different Commissions for their effective and patriotic services. A decree also of the 25th July admits the resignation of Dr. Esteves Saguí, as Chief of Police; and appoints Don Antonio Pillado Provisional Chief in his stead. In the "Progreso" of the 26th is also recorded the ceremonial of the public reception and installation of H. E., with the congratulatory addresses of the different corporations; all distinguished by their cordiality and patriotic adhesion to the person of H. E. and the cause of the Community.

In the "Progreso" of the 27th are recorded the notes, announcing the appointment of the Ministers, with their respective replies and acceptance, leaving nothing to be desired as to the cordiality and harmonious composition of the Administration—The note of the Minister of Government to Dr. Esteves Sagui, retiring Chief of Police, merits a more formal notice than we can at present afford to give it.

A decree of the 27th published in the »Progreso» of the following day, fixes the monthly pay of soldiers in active service at 200$; and another of the same date, assigns the troops of the garrison 20$ per month additional, on account of the present dearth of provisions—In a note of the 20th Señor Valentin Cardoso resigns his office as Commandant of the Parque de Artilleria; which was admitted, with thanks for the estimable manner in which he had discharged his duty.

PACIFIC DEMONSTRATION.

Merrily every bosom boundeth,
Merrily O, merrily O!
When the song of Freedom soundeth,
Merrily O, merrily O!
There the warrior's dart hath more fleetness,
There the maiden's charms have more sweetness;
Every joy the land surroundeth,
Merrily O, merrily O!—

Wearily every bosom pineth,
Wearily O, wearily O!
When the bond of slavery twineth,
Wearily O, wearily O!
There the warrior's dart hath no fleetness;
There the maiden's charms have no sweetness;
Every flower of life declineth,
Wearily O, wearily O!

Cheerily then from hill and valley,
Cheerily O, cheerily O!
Like your native fountains sally,
Cheerily O, cheerily O!
If a glorious death won by bravery,
Sweeter be than breath sighed in slavery,
Round the flag of Freedom rally,
Cheerily O, cheerily O!—

We commenced to copy two lines as a motto; but found the entire song a living picture, a history and description of what we have successively witnessed in this Capital, during the last twelvemonths. Take the 2d Stanza, from the 23d June to the 11th September; the 3d: from the 11th September to the 14th July; and it will be seen how truly and expressively the 1st applies to such an occasion as that of the 28th instant; when our brave National Guards laid down their victorious arms, amid the blessings and thanks of a grateful community, and the radiant approbation of a gentle and tenderer sentiment, twin-sister to glory. It is a day that stands alone, and, we trust, will long stand alone, in the annals of Buenos Ayres; a day fraught with consolation, and instinct with promise; a day to be thought of, and cherished in the inmost recesses of memory; a day so essentially poetical, in its incidents, its associations, and its reminiscences, that we shrink from desecrating it by a prose description. Its best and most appropriate memento is the glowing Proclamation of the Provisional Government to the National Guards; which we must reluctantly defer till our next.

Foreign Community— A deputation of the Special Committee, consisting of the President, Wilfrid Latham, Esq., Vice President, John Villatte, Esq., and several members, were officially received at the Government House on the 13th inst.

On the 27th inst, by appointment, the deputation of the Community had their congratulatory audience with His Excellency the Governor of the Province, on occasion of his inauguration.

We thank Dr. Gamboa for his courteous allusion to the Foreign Community, on an occasion so solemn and august as that of the inauguration of H. E. the Governor; and joyfully accept it as a happy indication of the frank and cordial alliance contemplated by the Association, and promptly recognised, in such touching and dignified terms, by the worthy President of the Honorable Chamber of Representatives.

Counter-Vindication—Not content with palliating the bungling indiscretion of his friend Dr. Lopez, who confounds two things so very distinct, as "effecting a sale" *with the execution of a written contract*, Mr. Lafone must needs give a passing and somewhat haughty kick to the "public press of Buenos Ayres;" classifying its writings as »passionate and violent.» For ourselves, and on behalf of the fraternity, we repel the aspersion, as gratuitous and unwarranted; and as proof of consummate moderation and forbearance, abstain from commenting the exculpation referred to. But time has now raised the dark veil, that covered the ongoings of General Urquiza in this Province, and we challenge Mr. Lafone to occular and auricular evidence on the spot, leaving him and the public to decide between the statements and predictions of the Buenos Ayrean press, and the *veracious reports* of Dr. Vicente Fidel Lopez.

Ex-Colonel Lagos—In a despatch from the military Commandant of Mulitas, of date 26th July, incidental mention is made of the arrival at that point of a special messenger from Salinas, where he left the illustrious refugee—All accounts concur in representing the rural districts as perfectly tranquil; the inhabitants grateful and thankful for the altered state of things: and we guess he will be a cleverer than either Lagos or Urquiza who again inveigles them in the meshes of an antipatriotic rebellion.

Public Health—Many persons very imperfectly recovered from small pox, and at the stage when contagion is perhaps most to be apprehended, are daily to be seen and met with in the public Streets—We direct the attention of the Medical Board and the Chief of Police to this unseemly and dangerous abuse; more especially as there is an evident predisposition to that often fatal malady. Among its recent victims, we have this day to deplore Mr. Otte, a respected foreign merchant of this City.

Diplomatic Departure—Sir Charles Hotham left this port on the 26th inst., in Her Majesty's steamer Trident, supposed for England, *via* Montevideo, &c.—His departure and embarkation were strictly private, and, we understand, without any Official etiquette.

STEAMER PARAGUAY.

We regret to learn, by late advices, that the "Paraguay," the first steamer of the line established by the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, will not arrive in this port as we have so long expected and announced. In consequence of a continued succession of head winds and currents, together with severe hard gales, she has been condemned at the port of Maranhan.

Edward A. Hopkins, Esq., Consul of the United States to Paraguay, and general agent of the Company, which owned this boat, judged it better, under the circumstances, to leave her and proceed to the River Plate, there to await the arrival of a new and larger boat. The affairs of the Company having been begun in a spirit of enterprise thoroughly American, we are assured, will not now be abandoned.

Mr. Hopkins having arrived in the Plate, is now occupied in procuring a suitable steamer to make a first voyage to Assumption; and when his arrangements may be completed, will give due notice of her departure.

Miscellaneous.

Development of the Lungs—Much has been said and written upon diet, eating and drinking; but I do not recollect ever noticing a remark in any writer upon breathing, or the manner of breathing. Multitudes, and especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a destructive mode of breathing. They suppress their breathing and contract the habit of short, quick breathing, not carrying the breath half-way down, and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children that move about a good deal in the open air, and in no way laced, breathe deep and full to the chest, and every part of it. So also with most outdoor labourers and persons who take a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease. In all occupations that require standing, keep the body straight. If at a table, let it be high and raised up, nearly to the armpits, so as not to require you to stoop, you will find the employment much easier, not one-half so fatiguing, whilst the form of the chest and the symmetry of the figure will remain perfect. You have noticed the fact that a vast many tall ladies stoop, whilst a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think, from the table at which they sit to work or study being medium height; far too low for a tall person, and about right for a short person. This should be carefully corrected and regarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at a table suited to her, and thus prevent the possibility of the necessity of stooping.—*Dr. Fitch.*

How they Catch Boa Constrictors.—A large Python has recently been received in Baltimore from Liberia, and the following extract from a letter from a Liberian colonist gives a graphic description of the manner in which they were caught:—"Now, sir, let me tell you how I caught a big snake—a real boa constrictor. I was out hunting with my hounds; they were running a deer; I caught sight of him, and jumped on a Bug-a-Bug-Hill, to get a fair shot at him. The top of the hill broke in, and something blowed like a steam boat. I just looked and got a sight of the varmint, a big boa and lots of little ones. I snatched off my overcoat and stopped up the hole, piling dirt on top. I then broke home, called all my boys, and made a long box of plank. Took it back, drove up some forks at one of the holes, and jammed the open end of the box in. I then built a big fire in the other hole, and soon roasted the old one out, shutting down trapdoor I had made in the box as soon as she was fairly in, we then gave three cheers. I counted 41 young ones, and some ran into into the box with her."

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 30th June to 28th July, 1853.

	Great Britain.	France.	Germany	Italy.	Spain.	Havana.	United States.	Brazil.	Pacific.	Total of July.	Total to June.	GRAND TOTAL.
Number of vessels	8		1	1	1	1	4			16	155	171
Tonnage	1,861		188	210	216	137	1151			3763	34765	38528
ARTICLES.												
Beef, jerked, quintals						2500				2500	111235	113735
» preserved hogsheads												
» » tins												
Bones	145200									145200	158210	303410
Do. tons	27									27		27
Feathers, bales	1						11			12	66	78
Do. arrobas												
Hair, bales	51		1				12			64	831	895
Do. seroons	19						89			108	1349	1457
Do. arrobas											628½	628½
Hide cuttings, bales											487	487
» » quintals											90	90
Hides, ox & cow, salted	35353		548	1869			2000			39770	178920	218690
Do. do. dry	2232		4727	403	4012		28889			40263	643583	683846
Do horse do.											7829	7829
» do. salted	3289			121			1000			4410	24593	29003
Horns, ox and cow	95055						35580			130635	536567	667202
Skins calf, bales											52	52
» » dozens												
Do. deer, bales	2						10			12	10	22
» » dozens											24	24
Do. goat, bales											89	89
» » dozens											38	38
Do. nutria, bales	1									1	3	4
Do. do. dozens												
Do. sheep bales	18			3			8			29	1086	1115
» » dozens											51	51
Do. slunk calf, bales											140	140
Do. do. dozens											25	25
Tallow, pipes	1886									1886	7578	9464
Do. boxes	1122									1122	1158	2280
Do. seroons											107	107
Wool, bales	608		124	192			968			1892	18104	14996
Do. seroons							3			3	592	595
Do. arrobas											6919	6919

EXCHANGE—July 30.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones 19
Patriot Doubloons .... á 300¼
Spanish do. .... á 301
Bills on England, per doubloon .... 66s 6d á 66s 9d

Currency .... per dol. 2⅝d.

Do. Montevideo .... par.
France, per doubloon .... 83 á 8¼ fs.
United States, do. .... 3⅞ disct.
Rio Janeiro .... 14 á 14 p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 31¼

The lowest 3 0

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 67s 7d per oz. Lowest 66s 6d

London, 7th June, 1853.

Salted River Plate Ox and Cow Hides—Being the period of the Bark harvest, which chiefly engages the attention of Tanners, the month of May is generally dull in the Hide market, but it has been unusually so this year from the great uncertainty which continues to exist with regard to future supplies from the River Plate. This uncertainty has been increased by the unexpected arrival in this country, of considerable quantities from other Ports than those of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, and from which we do not get regular advices. These cargoes, however have been so far bought afloat and are passed out of stock, and the quantity in Importers' hands, particularly of good Hides, is at present very moderate. Buyers, however, have shewn great disinclination to give full prices, which have been generally demanded, and, consequently, the transactions on the spot have been extremely limited.

Dry River Plate Ox and Cow Hides.—The demand at public sale has been languid, but the whole offered have been since placed at rather low prices, viz.—5932 B. A. Hides—Tanners, av. 31⅞ to 35¾ lb at 6½d to 7¼d; Exports, av. 34¼ to 38⅞ lb at 6d to 6½d, Heavy flats, av. 35¼ to 38⅞ lb at 5¾d to 6d, 2nd class and damaged at 4d to 5d per lb. Imports 6136 Hides. Present stock about 3600 Hides.

South American Horse Hides.—The demand has been moderate. Salted Hides have maintained their value, but Dry are rather lower. The imports have been larger than for some months past, viz., 7389 Salted, and 27,161 Dry Hides direct, [part of these, however, have been sold afloat], and about 2000 Dry Hides have also been received from the Continent. Sales reported, 498 Salted B. A. Hides av. 16⅜lb at 5s 2d, Mules av. 24½lb at 4s each.

Sheep Skins.—The advance noticed in our last has not been maintained, and prices are now about the same as in April.

Horns.—For the best South American Horns there is but a limited demand, and prices are on an average 2s to 4s per 123 lower.

Bones and Hoofs realise very extreme rates. Common Bones may be quoted 5s to 12s 6d per ton higher. Sales—85 tons South American perished Shank and common Bones at £4 10s to £4 15s; 3 tons Hoofs fair quality, clean, at £7 5s per ton.

Horse Hair.—The best descriptions of Tail Hair are in good demand at full prices, but the medium and short lengths are dull of sale, and have not participated in the advances previously noticed in other sorts. Good mixed meets a ready sale, and for good clean Cow hair very full prices have been paid.

The Tallow Market during the month has undergone very little fluctuation. The price of Russian at the commencement was 47s per cwt., at which the market remained firm up to the last week of May, when, in consequence of news received from St. Petersburg considered of rather an unfavorable character, some large purchases were made for future delivery at 48s per cwt., which influenced prices on the spot to the extent of 6d per cwt. This advance however was not maintained; an absence of demand, and early arrivals from St. Petersbnrgh had their effect upon the market, and prices declined 6d per cwt., P. Y. C. being now the same as last month, *on the spot*, viz., 47s, but 1s 3d per cwt. higher for delivery in the *last three months*, viz. 48s per cwt., with a steady market.

Our home production continues in very moderate supply, but a somewhat larger quantity is offering, which may be attributed rather to the absence of consumption for the moment, than its abundance, price 46s 9d per cwt. *nett cash*.

River Plate Tallow.—The market being supplied with better assortments of this description, and the demand pretty good, high prices at the commencement of the month were obtained for hard sweet Tallow, 47s 9d and 48s. being freely paid, and other qualities at proportionat rates; at the sales of the 3rd inst however, the demand was dull, and prices gave way in some instances to the extent of 3d to 6d per cwt. for ordinary pipe Tallow, which did not realise more than 47s per cwt. Middling and rather dark rather greasy and greasy 45s to 46s 6d, and dark greasy 44s 3d per cwt, which may be considered the present quotations. Imports 1587 casks and 20 boxes. Sales of the month equal to 576 pipes. Present stock equal to 1000 pipes.

Anning & Cobb,
Brokers, 11, Lime Street.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

July 22.

"Water Witch," U. S. war steamer, from up the river.

July 23.

"Brazilero," Sardinian brig, 172 tons, B. Vinelli, from Rio Janeiro 29th June, Montevideo 21st inst., to Martinez & Sons, with 1200 barrels flour, 221 bags rice, 310 rolls tobacco, 1 box and 1 package instruments.

"Julio 2º," Jerusalem polacre, 146 tons, S. P. Cassingena, from Parnaguá 13th inst., to J. Avegno, with 974 tercios yerba, 114 bags rice, 9 pipes aguardiente, 3000 pieces fire wood.

"Tyne," British transport barque, from Montevideo.

"Locust," H. B. M. steamer, from up the river.

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

July 24.

"Elizabeth Means," American barque, 243 tons, Pierce, from Liverpool 14th April, Montevideo 23rd inst., to Dickson & Co., with 100 bundles iron, 79 do. wire, 20 boxes tin, 1 roll lead, 2 blocks tin, 500 stoves, 40 kegs nails, 1000 iron pots, 49 boxes, 7 bales and 14 casks merchandise.

"Breeze," British brig, 165 tons, G. Chally, from Liverpool 24th March, Montevideo 21st inst., to Drabble brothers.

July 25th.

"Pronta," Spanish polacre, 175 tons, R. Ross, from Montevideo 23d inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., in ballast.

"Infatigable," Belgian brig, 241 tons, A. Cordier, from Cadiz 19th May, Montevideo 23d inst., to A. Van Praet, with 120 lasts salt, 200 boxes and 120 demijohns gin, 5 pipes aguardiente.

"Aguia da Prata," Brazilian brig, 202 tons, J. Rino, from Parnagua 26th June, Montevideo 23d inst, to J. M. Sousa, with 250 bags rice, 910 tercios and 517 half do. yerba.

"Amazonas," Portuguese barque, 203 tons, A. de Abreu, from Rio Janeiro 25th June, Montevideo 22d inst., to J. C. Meyrelles, with 1200 barrels flour, 184 rolls tobacco, 120 bags coffee, 80 crates sweetmeats.

"Pan de Azucar," Oriental schooner, 128 tons, J. Bava, from Montevideo 23d inst., to Martinez & Sons, with 40 pipes aguardiente, 997 bags fariña, 100 do. starch, 341 do. rice, 26 do. coffee, 5 barrels snuff, 12,000 oranges.

"Hohenstaufen," Bremen barque, 272 tons, C. Lamke, from Liverpool 23rd April, Montevideo 21st inst., to Duguid, Barton & Co., with 50 bundles spades, 100 barrels beer, 3 bundles wire, 2 boilers, 55 tons coal, 294 boxes, 65 bales, 72 packages and 137 casks merchandise.

"Liberia Packet," American barque, 331 tons, White, from Baltimore 16th May, to Freyer brothers, with 65 dozens chairs, 2640 barrels flour, 95 half do. rice, 18 boxes oysters, 8 do. merchandise.

"Fenix," Oriental schooner, 42 tons, F. Dones, from Montevideo 24th inst.

Passengers 20.

July 26th.

"Teodora," Brazilian ship, 412 tons, A. A. Fonseca, from Rio Janeiro 25th June, Montevideo 21st inst., to S. Soriano.

July 27th.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 26th.

Passengers 130.

July 28th.

"Sesostris," French war steamer, from Montevideo 27th.

July 29th.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 28th.

"Union," Spanish polacre, 212 tons, J. Mataro y Suris, from Pernambuco 23d June, Montevideo 27th inst., to F. Buxareo, with 350 barrels and 100 half do. sugar, 60 pipes caña.

SAILINGS.

July 22nd.

"Sesostris," French war steamer, for Montevideo.

July 23d.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

"Water Witch," American war steamer, for up the river.

July 24th.

"Doña Francisca," Brazilian corvette of war, for Montevideo.

July 25th.

"29 de Septiembre," Brazilian brigantine, for Montevideo, dispatched by A. Arosena, in ballast.

July 26th.

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

"Suerte," Sardinian brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Atlantic Ocean," Hamburg brigantine, for Antwerp, dispatched by Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

July 27th.

"Tyne," British transport barque, for Montevideo.

July 28th.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

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

Shipping Memorandum.

Arrived at Gravesend, May 6, Suea, hence 10th Feb.; May 9, Neptune, hence 3d Feb.; May 11, Leo, hence 3rd Feb.; May 12, Rubens, hence 2d Mar.; May 30, Panope, hence 3rd March; Caroline, hence 10th Feb.; at Havre, May 8, Guarani, hence 28th Feb.; May 23, Gil Blas, hence 9th Feb.; May 30, Amazis, hence 24th March; at Genoa, May 18, Italia, hence 9th March; Gentil Fanny, hence 12th Feb.; May 21, Anibale, hence 17th Feb.; at Schelde, May 9, Thorwaldsen, hence 7th Feb.; at Cadiz, May 11, Amalia, hence 10th Mar.; at Hamburg, May 11, Friedrich Earnst, hence 14th Feb.; at Cette, May 12, Caroline, hence 10th Feb.; May 23, Bonne Aimee, hence 9th Mar.; at Deal, May 13, Racer, hence 13th Mar.; at Queenstown, May 15, Rita, hence 9th Mar.; at Falmouth May 21, Alma, hence 3d March, Marseilles, May 17, Correbo Segundo, hence 14th March; June 3, Espero, hence 26th March; at Bordeaux, May 19, Encornet, hence 25th Feb.; at Bristol, May 20, Spy, hence 2d March; May 23, Phillip Dean, hence 9th March; at Liverpool, May 22, Velocidade, hence 24th March; May 29, Rhondda, hence 17th March; May 30, Wilton Wood, hence 24th March; at Tarragona, May 27, Cronometro, hence 10th Feb.; at Antwerp, May 29, Amphitrite, hence 11th March; at Bremen, May 29, Lessing, hence 11th March.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.

From Cadiz, May 19, Indefatigable; from Altona, May 27, Halsatia; from Helvoet, June 3, J. H. Heydorn.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool, Eliza Jenkins; for Montevideo and B. A. Dulce Nombre de Jesus, I. O.; at London, for Montevideo and B. A. Celeritas, Fidele; at Havre, for Montevideo aud B. A. Universel; at Bordeaux, for Montevideo and B. A. Ile Bourbon.

Vessels spoken by the »Vivid.»

July 1. Barque »Parsee,» from London for California, Lat. N. 5°, Long. 19° W. All well on board. Parted company on the 6th, 0° 23' S. long., 25° 48' W. lat.

»United,» of Shoreham, from Glasgow for Coquimbo, out 66 days, Lat. 26° 41' S., Long. 38° 27' W.—All well.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

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, 1 vol.
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.

Shipping List
OF
Henry A. Green.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.
British brig »Vivid,» 173 tons, A. 1., Tyrer, commander, will load a large portion of her cargo in the inner roads, and has still disengaged room. jy.30.
Consignees Messrs. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

For London.
British bark »Storm king,» 300 tons register, first class, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. jy.30.

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 2000 salted hides. jy.30.
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., Captain C. Newnham, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. jy.30.
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 England.
Bremen bark "Hohenstaufen," 273 tons, A. 1., C. Lamke, commander, a chartered vessel, and has most superior accommodations for passengers. jy.30.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For Antwerp.
Hamburg brig "ORA," 145 tons, A. 1., Gronemann, commander, has already commenced loading and has disengaged room for dry hides or bales. jy.30.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp.
Belgian brig "Infatigable," 242 tons, A.1., Cordier, commander, a well known regular trader, and is in every respect a most superior conveyance, this vessel has still room for light freight. jy.30.
Consignee Adolf van Praet, Esq.

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.

For Freight or Charter.
British brig "Breeze," A. 1., 165 tons, Halladay, commander, will load two-thirds of her cargo in the inner roads. jy30.
Consignees Messrs. Drabble brothers.

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

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconquista.

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.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
To be sold a house in Calle Julio between Calle Paraguay and Cordova. For particulars apply on the Premises. jy30—3p.

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

"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.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEAR'S SUFFERING

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) - WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

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

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

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

The following B O O K S are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works; Humeand Smollet's History of England; Thomson's Seasons.

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.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 29th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations
	BRITISH			
Nov. 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	
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, Nowman	To order	155	England.
" 17	Bg. Vivid, Tyrer	Santamaria & Co	173	London
" 19	Sch 7 de Marzo, Harris	S. Soriano	73	
" 24	Bg. Breeze, Chaily	Drabble brothers	165	
	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	
" 24	Bk. Elizabeth Means Pierce	Dickson & Co.	243	
" 25	Bk. Liberia Packet, White	Freyer brothers	331	
	FRENCH.			
July 1	Bg. Deux Clementines, Furnier	J. B. Canard	200	Cette.
" 16	Sp. Marguerite, Ducormier	Dunoyer & Co.	3[illegible]4	
" 17	Bg. Arago, Rubio	J. Avegno	176	
	SPANISH			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons	212	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	188	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrieta	253	
Mar. 22	Bk. Maria, Got	Teisserenc Vallat & Co	250	
June 26	Pol. Dolores, Coll	Llavallol & Sons	137	
" 27	Bk. San Narciso, Domin[illegible]ek	Llavallol & Sons	2[illegible]1	
" 28	Bg Emprehendedor, Molins	Llavallol & Sons	244	
" 28	Bg. 2° Emilio, [illegible]ust y Mir	Zumaran & Co	157	
July 2	Bg. San Miguel, Bentoras	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	270	
" 16	Bgn. Pepito, Esteve	Ochoa & Co.	259	
" 17	Bk. Mercedes, Oliver	Llavallol & Sons	255	
" 17	Bg. Vencedor, Roses	Llavallol & Sons	189	
" 17	Bg. Julito, Sens t	F. Cibils	236	
" 17	Bk. Jo en Agustina, Domineck	F. Buxareo	298	
" 17	Bg. Lepanto, Girambell	Llavallol & Sons	245	
" 21	Pol. Ronda, Roldos	J. C. Meyrelles	135	
" 25	Pol. Pronta, Ross	E. Ochoa & Co	175	
" 2[illegible]	Pol. Union, Mataro y Suris	F. Buxareo	212	
	SARDINIAN.			
June 28	Bgn. Italia Libre, Roberano	Ocampo & Co	63	
July 5	Bg. Cesar, Daloroso	B. Viale	1[illegible]0	
" 5	Bg. Hidra, Antola	J. Caprile	139	
" 17	Bg. Argentino, Sartori	J. Negrotto	281	
" 23	Bg. Brazilero, Vinelli	Martinez & Sons	172	
	BREMEN.			
July 25	Bk. Hohenstaufen, Lamke	Duguid Barton & Co	272	England.
	HAMBURG.			
July 15	Bg. Ora, Gronemann	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	145	Antwerp
" 16	Bgn. Courrier, Cohrs	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	9[illegible]	England.
	PORTUGUESE.			
July 25	Bk. Amazonas, Abreu	J. C. Meyrelles	[illegible]	
	BRAZILIAN.			
June 28	Bk. Norma, Torilly	Lezica & Co	221	
July 17	Bg. Rufina, Silva	To order	244	
" 17	Bg. Ana Feliz, Gandulfo	To order	190	
" 25	Bg. Aguia da Prata, Riao	J. M. Sousa	20[illegible]	
" 26	Sp. Teodora, Fonseca	S. Soriano	421	
	BELGIAN.			
July 25	Bg Infatigable, Cordier	Van Praet	211	Antwerp
	JERUSALEM.			
July 23	Pol. Julio 2°, Cassinge[illegible]	J. Avegno	146	

NOTICE.
In consequence of Mr. C. W. Diehl's intention of leaving this country, the firm of Collet Diehl & Co. ceases to exist from this date.

The business will be continued by our Mr. Geo. Collet in association with Mr. A. Altgelt under the firm of
Collet Altgelt & Co.
under whose charge the liquidation of the pending concerns of the late firm will be conducted.

Buenos Ayres, 30th June, 1853.

George Collet.
Charles Wm. Diehl.

Collet, Altgelt & Co.
jy30—3c.

BOYS' DAY SCHOOL.
Calle Santa Clara No. 75 [in the altos.]

W. White having removed to the above premises, next door to the German basket store, respectfully announces his intention of re-opening his school for boys only, on Monday next, August 1st. The course of instruction will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. School hours from nine to two, excepting Saturdays, when School is dismissed at 12. Terms—$30 per month payable in advance. jy.30—3.

Total Abstinence Society.
The General Monthly Meeting will be held on Tuesday Evening August 2d, at 7 o'clock, at 75 Calle Santa Clara.

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

"Memorias sobre la Revolucion del 11 de Setiembre de 1852—Por José Luis Bustamante."

A work under the above title is now in the press; recording all the leading incidents of that memorable episode—Parties interested in securing copies may apply either at the Victoria Book Store, Calle Perú, or at the Printing Office, No. 75, Calle Defensa.—Price 20 dols. each.

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