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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*.

(No. 1404.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

Love and Cherish one Another.

Creation will be incomplete,
  Never will it reach perfection,
While the poor from rich men meet,
  Cold and feelingless rejection.
Nature's aim will ne'er be gained
  Till each practise with his brother,
The law by God himself ordained,
  Love and cherish one another.

Heart with heart must joint in peace;
  Envious state must disappear;
War and tumult then will cease,
  To rack the human breast with fear:
Pride must be dismissed the soul,
  Man all angry feelings smother,
And these words his heart control,—
  Love and cherish one another.

And unanimity must reign,
  Both in the palace and the cot;
It will not govern men in vain,
  For 'tis by mutual love begot.
Nature to her children cries,
  [Oh! obey the general Mother,]
More the law of heaven prize—
  Love and cherish one another.

Foreign Intelligence.

Russia and Turkey—The following is the most important portion of a manifesto issued by the Emperor of Russia on the 26th of June:—

"Peterhoff, June 14 [26], 1853.

"It is known to our faithful subjects that the defence of our faith has always been the sacred duty of our ancestors.

"From the day it pleased the Almighty to place us on the throne of our fathers, the maintenance of the holy obligations with which it is inseparably connected has been the object of our constant care and attention; these, acting on the groundwork of the famous treaty of Kainardjii, which subsequent solemn treaties with the Ottoman Porte have fully confirmed, have ever been directed towards upholding the rights of our Church.

"All our efforts to prevent the Porte from continuing in this course prove fruitless, and even the oath of the Sultan himself, solemnly given to us, was soon perfidiously broken.

"Having exhausted all means of conviction, and having in vain tried all the means by which our just claims could be peaceably adjusted, we have deemed it indispensable to move our armies into the provinces on the Danube, in order that the Porte may see to what her stubborness may lead.

"But, even now, we have no intention of commencing war; in occupying those provinces, we wish to hold a sufficient pledge to guarantee for ourselves the re-establishment of our rights under any circumstances whatever.

"We do not seek for conquests: Russia does not require them. We seek the justification of those rights, which have been so openly violated. We are still ready to stop the movements of our troops, if the Ottoman Porte will bind itself to observe solemnly the inviolability of the Orthodox (Pravoslavnai) Church. But if, through stubborness and blindness, if desires the contrary, then, calling God to our aid, we shall leave Him to decide between us, and, with a full assurance in the arm of the Almighty, we shall go forth to fight for the Orthodox faith."

The "Assembleé Nationale" treating on the question makes the following pointed and bitter remarks:—

"Since the Emperor Nicholas protests against any idea of conquest of the Ottoman Empire, and as he likewise rejects any intention of indirect usurpation of the sovereignty of the Sultan, his demonstrations appear to us to be out of proportion with that which he has a right to demand. What in in fact does he claim? It is not any matter of fact which is under discussion at present, for the Sultan confirms expressly all the immunities, guarantees, and privileges enjoyed by the different Christian communities, and particularly the privileges attributed to the Greek rites. That which the Emperor demands is a private treaty, a diplomatic convention between him and the Sultan, and that question is now become rather a question of *amour propre* than a question truly political. The Czar will not admit that a demand which he has made can be refused at Constantinople, through the influence of England and France. Thence the gravity of this envenomed difference, caused, we must admit, by the haughty pride affected by British diplomacy. If Russia and England were alone engaged in the discussion—if the war could be confined to those two Powers—we would be easily satisfied. It would even cause us some joy to see the two nations engaged, and it would not be for England that our prayers would be offered in that contest—for her mercantile asperity is more odious than the ambition by which Russia is animated. But once for all, it is not a private war that is in question. It is a general and interminable war. The peace of the world is at stake. We say an interminable war, for if it break out it may be destined to assume all forms. It will commence by being political, but every symptom agrees in showing a regular and political war transformed by revolutionary explosions into a social war, which would decimate Europe for many years. Who knows whether several generations may not be condemned to another 30 years' war!"

Spain—The "Gazette" publishes the following Royal decree:—

"Being anxious to honour the memory of Don Juan Donoso Cortes, Marquis of Valdegamas, and to give a public testimony of the high consideration he is entitled to, for the signal services he has rendered during his life to religion, society, and Monarchy, by his great talents and his remarkable probity, I decree, in accord with my Council of Ministers—Art. 1. The translation to Madrid of the mortal remains of the late Marquis of Valdegamas from the Church of St. Philippe du Roule, in the capital of France, where they are now deposited, shall be proceeded to in the most becoming manner, after the fulfilment of the usual formalities. They shall remain in Madrid until their interment in the vaults of the church of San Isidro el Real, the necessary expenses being borne by the State. Art. 2. Orders shall be forwarded from the Presidency of the Council to all the Ministers, for the accomplishment and proper execution of the present decree.

"Palace of Aranjuez, 28th June, 1853.

(Signed) "The QUEEN."

"The President of the Council of Ministers,

"FRANCESCO de LERSUNDI"

Italy—Count de Spaur, Minister of Bavaria in Rome, and Count Felix Raffo, private secretary of the Bey of Tunis, had arrived at Genoa on board the Maria Antoinetta steam packet.

The sentence in the case of Guerrazzi and his reputed accomplices was expected with considerable anxiety at Florence. Guerrazzi had been asked if he would accept banishment on the express conditions of not publishing abroad any political work or memoir. The reply of the prisoner to that question was not known.

A lawyer named Vecchietti had been arrested at Florence, on the charge of keeping up a seditious correspondence with Piedmont.

The committee appointed for the liquidation of liabilities of property under sequestration in Lombardy is now in full activity, having announced its installation in the Palace of the Lieutenancy of Milan in the "Eco della Borsa" of the 22d ult.

CONSTITUENT CONGRESS.

The 1st Vice President of the Sovereign General Constituent Congress—

Santa Fé, Aug. 20th, 1853.

To H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General Don Justo José de Urquiza.

The General Constituent Congress of the Argentine Confederation, has been informed of the Message which Y. E. addressed to it, with date the 20th July, manifesting the motives that decided you to retire from the Province of Buenos Ayres. It is extremely painful for the Congress to see the hopes dissipated, which it entertained on authorizing Y. E. to intervene with your presence and action, in the civil struggle that burst out in that Province on the 1st of December. The intention of the Congress was to place in the centre of the fratricidal war, an entity that might spare the effusion of blood and spoliation of the rural properties, by subordinating possible excesses in the armed questions, by its frank and conciliatory spirit. At the same time it was the hope of the Congress, that, one of the parties in arms, having hoisted the standard of National Organization, so acceptable to the Republic, and so essential to the installation of the reign of justice and prosperity in our unfortunate Country, said flag, aided by the efforts of Y. E. would eventually embrace all the sons of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and save them from the inconveniences of a fratricidal triumph. The Constitutional Charter, sanctioned by the Congress, with the view of rendering impossible, tyranny in those who govern, and the demagoguism to which communities are exposed, that have long obeyed arbitrary and irresponsible Governments, was, in the belief and patriotic persuasion of the Congress, a favourable and sacred opportunity, for dissident brothers to embrace each other in a firm and lasting peace over this charter, as it would have had for a guarantee a protective law, without exclusion of any one, without exclusion of parties, or any legitimate aspiration.

But the occurrences transmitted by Y. E. to the knowledge of the Congress, and that are of public notoriety, giving an unexpected direction to the policy of Buenos Ayres, have compelled Y. E. to abandon that theatre, and rendered abortive for this time the good offices of Y. E., and the friendly intentions of the Congress, with respect to that important portion of the Argentine territory. To Y. E. remains the glory of having spared no sacrifices, on this as on other occasions, to realize the design that characterizes the political entity of Y. E.—the design of erecting the nationality of the Country, upon the strong and benefic basis of a common law, and a Compact obligatory on and protective of all the communities that compose it. It likewise affords the Congress another opportunity of approving the conduct of Y. E., not from deference, but in the free exercise of the justice due from the Congress to the disinterestedness and constancy of Y. E., from the time the sublime report of the declaration of May was heard in our then despotised Country, in virtue of which the Congress has been enabled to dictate a Constitution recently sworn to with enthusiasm and inexpressible gratitude by all Argentine Citizens.

The reward of the virtues of a public man really consists, in his being compelled to redouble sacrifices which the exercise of these virtues implies. And if Y. E. has shown your self conciliatory and humane, the support of order, and the protector of life and property, during your stay in the Province of Buenos Ayres; if there you were the first to respect the Constitutional law, dictated by the Congress; Y. E. has proved in that theatre that now more than ever your prestige, your influence and person are necessary to carry out and complement the constitutional enterprise, already so far advanced by the friendly disposition of the communities, who long to enter on the career of prosperity.

Should an attempt be made to confide tha Directorial authority to other hands, the Congress would regard the change as a calamity, inasmuch as it is convinced of the popularity of Y. E. with the confederated Communities; and that without the person of Y. E., difficulties that are now nearly surmounted will spring up anew. The Congress has no motive to dissemble a circumstance characteristic of the Argentine situation; as it perhaps is of every community, the strives after a long night of social adversity, to live in the light of order and law. That circumstance consists in the correlative necessity of a code dictated by the wisdom and patriotism of a body, delegated by the Nation, and the presence of a man of personal action and influence to put it in exercise;—Y. E. is that man; Y. E. who rescued from a perverse oblivion the compact that bound the littoral Governments to readjust the relaxed bonds of our nationality; —Y. E. who surmounted by the sword the principal difficulty that opposed that object;—Y. E., who bears the title of Provisional Director, confided to your merit by the will of the Communities; Y. E., in fine, who assembled this Congress, and protected it, that it might have all the independence and dignity, indispensable to the constitution of a Nation, by means of law and the guarantees that develope prosperity, social and political liberty, and the other germs, without which all the forces that constitute a civilized community remain for ever in embryo.

Y. E. says with reason, "that your name is associated with the Constitution of the Argentine Confederation, and will pass in union with it to posterity." Both the Congress and the Communities recognise this glory and merit attained by Y. E.;—and for this very reason, justice towards Y, E., as well as a pardonable selfishness on the part of the Communities, that wish said Constitution to become a reality at the earliest possible date, renders absolutely impracticable the idea of the separation of Y. E. from the post where you are still necessary.

On casting a glance at the Provinces represented in the Congress, no one is to be seen where the person of Y. E. is regarded with repugnance either by individuals or parties; and even in that of Buenos Ayres Y. E. reckons with many sympathies.

The Congress regrets that the Province of Buenos Ayres, the most favoured by the Constitution, cannot at present be reckoned amongst the Confederate ones.

But it is far from entertaining or counselling any resentment against its inhabitants. The wish of the Congress will always be to render it a participant in the advantages, which the Constitution established for the whole Republic. Let it be understood that those wishes of the Congress are merely passive, and that whatever be the rights that might be alleged for the use of arms or violent means, to subject it to the compact of the Confederation, the Congress would not authorise the exercise of those means. On the contrary, this Body recommends to Y. E. a policy altogether pacific and forbearing with respect to said Province, hoping a like line of conduct from it. Buenos Ayres may arrange or constitute herself according to the counsels of her interests or predilections; but it cannot be presumed that she will choose in any way to obstruct the noble aspiration of constituting themselves, in order to be happy, entertained by all the Provinces that have just sworn the Constitution. The Congress, as well as the Communities, undeceived as to the fruitlessness of our past intestine wars, ardently desire peace, and the settlement of every question, by the ministry of discussion, moderation and conduct. The Congress reckons with Y. E. for the attainment of these objects, which attained will procure us the respect and friendship of the civilized world, whose people and commerce we have invited to the banquet of our natural riches.

The fruitless results of the constitutional attempts in the territory of Buenos Ayres, in no way induce the Congress to change its course, or to relax its ardent efforts to see the Constitution in operation throughout the whole country, that has sworn it with such cordiality. No terms could be found to classify the conduct, that would tend to disappoint the sacred hope of happiness, which the 9th of July last engendered in the majority of the Argentines. No, Sir; it is necessary in the name of the Country, in the name of morality, on behalf of the future (more precious to us than the present, because it will be the present of our successors) it is necessary that we reach the goal, and that Y. E. fulfil the part of the accepted obligations that still remain for you. The Congress desires that the authority of the Directory address the Provincial Executives as early as possible, in order that the first Constitutional President and Vice President of the Republic may be named, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitutions, and the 12th resolution of the Compact of the 31st May.

Till these Magistrates enter into office, the Congress, as also the Confederation, confidently expect, that Y. E. will continue in your functions, preparing by your example and prudent measures, the ground on which the Constitutional order is destined to act. Y. E. at this moment is a witness that Argentine patriotism is inexhaustible. In the sons of our Country Y. E. will find those who will not on any account deny the tribute of their consideration and experience, to assist the Provisional Director in the arduous task of administering the Country, during the transition period of his authority. There will not be wanting those who are willing to share with Y. E. the responsibility, the vigilance and the glory also that redounds to public men, called by their antecedents to create communities, and to replace them after their severe falls in the first stages of their existence. In this path there are many thorns and disappointments; but there is also the satisfaction of doing good, and the promise of the blessings of posterity.

The Congress recognises and accepts the obligation of which Y. E. reminds it, in the construction of the Argentine Nationality. Its members have felt their patriotism and efforts redoubled, in presence of the new difficulties, and the Nation may rest assured, as also Y. E., that all the acts of the Constituent Congress will ever be in harmony with the principles and views discovered by the Constitution, which it had the glory of sanctioning.

The Congress within a few days will dictate a law fixing a provisional Capital, that the National Authorities may experience no delay whatever in entering upon their functions; a moment anxiously desired by all good Argentines.

Santiago Derqui, 1st Vice President
Jose Maria Zuviria, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

¡Viva la Confederacion Argentina!

Ministry General of Government.

Santa Fé, Aug. 31, 1853.

To H. E. the Minister of Government and Foreign Relations of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres.

The undersigned received the note which Y. E. addressed, by the order of your Government, on the 18th inst., to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of this Province, acquainting him of the motive and object of the march of General Don Manuel Hornos, in direction to the Northern frontier of that Province; the orders brought by said General, and the policy of peace and friendship with the other Confederate Provinces, which the Government of Buenos Ayres proposes to maintain; and the undersigned has been ordered to reply to it, enclosing to Y. E. a printed copy of the note, which H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation addressed to him on the 16th inst., in order that Y. E., submitting it to the knowledge of your Government, may be informed of the conduct, which the Confederate Governments are obliged to observe towards the Most Excellent Government of Buenos Ayres, during the unfortunate situation in which said Province is placed, respecting those which, united by compacts and deferring to the Constitution which they have sworn, form the Argentine Confederation.

The undersigned has also received orders to assure the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and all its inhabitants, that the Government of Santa Fé, and the others that compose the Confederation, are animated by the sincere desires of peace and commerce, avowed by H. E. the Provisional Director in the enclosed respectable note, and that their arms will not tread the soil of the territory of Buenos Ayres, unless they are provoked to war, unless an attempt be made to compel them to destroy the Fundamental Law which they have adopted; in short, if they are left in pacific enjoyment of their rights, their sovereignty and liberty.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

MANUEL LEIVA.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

[*To facilitate reference we prefix the date of their publication in the "Tribuna."*]

Sept. 10th—Report of the Electoral Commissions for the City; the results of which we announced in our last.

Sept. 11th—Notes from the Minister of Government to the Minister of War and Chief of Police, stating that the Government, in celebration of the glorious anniversary, had resolved to permit the return of all Argentines, who had absented themselves during the late crisis with passports, or special licence of the Public Authorities; said measure not extensive to those who were banished by express orders of the Government.

Decree ceding the duty on mares, introduced for steaming, to Don Miguel Camps, in the sum of $110,000; being the most advantageous of the six sealed tenders submitted.

Report of the Public Hospitals to the 31st August.

Report of the attendance in the different classes of the University, during the month of August.

Sept. 13—Note from the Government of Santa Fé, of date Aug 31st, acknowledging receipt of that of the 18th inst., explaining the motives and object of this Government, in the mission of General Hornos to the North of the Province—See Official Documents.

Note from the Provisional Commandant of the South, dated Chascomus Sept. 10, reporting the arrival of the Division at that point; and that the inhabitants on the line of march, were surprised and gratified with the new system of paying in the act, for the supplies required for the support of the troops.

Sept. 14.—Note from Colonel Rosas y Belgrano, reporting that on his route to Fort Azul, he had expended $2400, in supplies for his division; which amount he ceded in favor of the Public Treasury—Reply thanking Colonel Belgrano for his generous donation.

Extract from the Contract of the Government with the "Tribuna," showing its preferent claim to Official documents from all the public Offices.

Septr. 15th—Note from Minister of Government to the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, ordering investigations to be instituted, respecting the destination given to certain sums of public money during the administration of General Rosas; and stating that documents and vouchers will be supplied to the Attorney General, as Public Prosecutor, showing that, from June 1848 to December 1851, drafts to the amount of $4.647,066, had been made on the Public Treasury, for the Quinta of Palermo; for which sums, said Quinta and the other property belonging to General Rosas must be held responsible: independently of the investigations to be applied to the preceding and subsequent periods of his administration—Reply from the President of the Chamber, stating that the corresponding notice had been transmitted to the Attorney General.

Note from the Post Master General to the Minister of Government, suggesting a new postal arrangement; namely, the adoption of three public rotes, North South and West, and that three posts should be despatched monthly by each, viz, on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month—Reply approving and sanctioning the plan submitted.

Sept. 16—Report of the Stamp paper department for the month of August.

Report of the attendance, at the 10 free Schools in operation in the Capital, on the 14th September, namely, 539 pupils.

Report of the elections, for certain rural Districts, viz:—*San José de Flores;* Don Domingo Olivera and Dr. Eustaquio Torres—*Quilmes, San Vicente,* &c., Dr. Estaquio Torres—*San Isidro, San Fernando,* &c., Don Fernando Alfaro—*Ensenada,* &c., Don Agustin Ibañez de Luca—*Lujan,* &c., Dr. Francisco, J. de Muñiz—*Pilar,* &c., Don Mariano Saavedra—*Lobos, Monte,* &c., General Gervasio Espinosa—*San Nicolas de los Arroyos.* Don Placido Obligado.

Decree, ordering the continuation of the publication of the Official Register.

Note from the Minister of Government to the Chief of Police, ordering Major Lezcano to be remitted to the Criminal Court, as also, when apprehended, his accomplices in the robbery of the Quinta of the Señora de Atkins, on the Barraca Road, that they may be tried and punished for their odious crime.

BUENOS AYRES.

CONSTITUENT CONGRESS.—As we anticipated, the Congress has replied to General Urquiza, declining his proffered resignation of the Provisional Directory. Nothing else could be expected, in view of the origin and abject dependence of the so-styled Congress; and the common danger and disgrace in which he and it have been placed, by the issue of their insolent and abusive policy towards the Province of Buenos Ayres. We do not intend at present to enter in minute criticism; although it presents flanks for attack in every paragraph. The wholesale approbation of the conduct of their special emissary, only shows their profound ignorance of his ignominious career in this Province, or a cynical disregard of all truth and decency; which places their abject dependence in a still more striking and revolting light. It is pitiable to see a National Body palliate, espouse and approve the "less honourable means" of warfare, vauntingly threatened, and remorselessly practised, by the Provisional Director. It would require a microscopio eye to detect the infinitessimal share of glory that redounds to the authors and abettors of an infamous crusade, against *the liberty and rights, the lives and property* of a sister community; every step marked by treachery, falsehood, avarice, cruelty and revenge. In the face of those historical facts, no partial or interested testimony can save or retrieve the reputation of General Urquiza; whilst it sinks the parasytical Congress to his level, or, if possible, below his level; for collective villany is more offensive and contemptible than individual misconduct.

But our principal object in reproducing the document, and offering these cursory remarks, is to afford parties interested, and especially those at a distance, an opportunity of seeing and appreciating the dubious and sombre light in which it places our interprovincial relations. The views and pretensions of the Congress and Urquiza, with respect to this Province are unaltered, and, according to their own theory, and explicit confession and admission, unalterable; that is, they have a right, inherent and inalienable of imposing, at any time and in any way that may suit their own views and convenience, the bastard Constitution of May 1853; and in keeping with this ominous and premeditated design, the announced law of Capitalization is merely temporary and ephimeral: to meet an emergency and serve a purpose. "The wishes of the Congress are merely passive, and its rights" held in abeyance. If this means any thing, it certainly means, after what has already taken place, in the authorization of the Congress, the invasion of Urquiza, and the forced remission of the Provincial contingents, a permanent threat of war and coercion; which good men must deplore, and wise men reckon upon and guard againt. They are humbled but not silenced; impotent but not hopeless; and forget, in the ardour of their sycophantic adulation, the prudence and reserve of a contemporizing diplomacy.

Can Buenos Ayres accept this, as a becoming apology for the past?—Is she bound, or would it be expedient, to acquiesce in this anomalous position of a deferred war?—What confidence or advantageous intercourse can be established or maintained, with these withering reservations?—Can she or the other Provinces go tranquilly to sleep on the verge of the precipice?—Is Buenos Ayres prepared to take her place as the Capital of the Nation, with the subdivision and dismemberment of her territory?—Is it possible for her to thrive or expand, with the menace of a new collision suspended over her head?—If war be inevitable, is it prudent, on her part, to await the time and opportunity of her opponents and aggressors?—Is there any advantage in making this Province, not to say the suburbs and outskirts of the Capital, the theatre of the contest?—

These are pertinent questions, suggested and forced upon our attention, by the document referred to; the discussion of which we at present decline: but if the world is to be scandalized by another fratricidal war, it is proper it should be made fully aware of its real source and origin; and in particular that business men should be kept duly informed as to the probable march of events, for the correspondent regulation of their transactions. In this view we feel justified in calling, nay bound to call their serious attention, to the explicit admissions, the captious reservations, and the abusive tendency of this ominous document. From the smoky exhalations they may safely infer the existence of an internal combustion, the ordinary precursor of a desolating eruption. We denounce the existence of the evil, the slow, it may be, but certain approach of the danger; leaving others to oppose its progress, divert its course, or guard themselves against its consequences.

After this sample of lax morality, of unblushing prostitution, we are prepared to hear of the unqualified approbation of the Treaties of the 10th and 27th July; the appointment of General Urquiza as Constitutional President of the 13; and the sanction and ratification of any measure, however preposterous in itself, or suicidal in its tendency. If General Urquiza should sell the entire Republic, to the Czar or the Sultan, he may safely reckon on the consent, the sanction, and the approbation of the deed.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE—Weak in itself, and subjected to the double influence of the Provisional Director and the Constituent Congress, the Government of Santa Fé can hardly be regarded as a free and responsible agent. Conscious of its own helplessness, and apparently aware of its false position, it clings to Urquiza like the ivy to the oak; withholding any apology for the past, in deference to a controuling power, and invoking a moderation and forbearance, that it must feel to be gratuitous, and in many respects unmerited. In these circumstances the document referred to throws little or no new light on the situation. It, in common with all the Provincial Governments, and the Congress itself, must in the meantime observe a contemporizing policy with respect to the Provisional Director; and the forthcoming reaction must be expected, not from the Governments, but from the communities, and even they must await a fitting opportunity. It would perhaps be unreasonable to expect more than what is clearly implied in the subdued and deprecative tone of the document.

ILUSTRACION ARGENTINA.—Availing itself of the exuberant resources of artistic illustration, this new weekly periodical aims at a higher flight in the regions of taste and fancy, than those to which we have hitherto been accustomed. The style, variety and selection of the first number give cheering promise of a rich harvest; and, bearing in mind the quick perception and lively appreciation of the beautiful and ludicrous, characteristic of the Argentine community, bring the enterprise, we think, fairly within the reach of energetic perseverance: a quality in which the Director, Mr. Palemon Huergo, has shown himself not to be deficient; and if any collateral security be required, the laughter-loving portion of the public will readily accept the indorsement of Señor Ascasubi, the ROBERT BURNS of Buenos Ayres. The younger members of the association, we can only welcome into the arena; wishing them every success in their spirited and laudable undertaking. Our advice is comprised in few words;—merit success, and trust the result; confiding in the discernment and justice of the Public.

In thanking the Conductors of the "Ilustracion Argentina," for their courteous notice of our journal, and, we fear, partial estimate of our past services, we beg leave to repeat, that we see no rivalship and no incompatibility, between the true interests of natives, and the rightly understood interests of the great mass of foreigners, resident and established in this Province; and that it will be, as it has been, our unswerving object, to defend and promote these joint and inseparable interests: whilst it will afford us very sincere pleasure, if the pages of the "British Packet" can in any way be rendered subservient to the views and success of its juvenile compeer.

STEAM COMPETITION—The arrival of the "Argentina" indicates a distinct stage in our onward career. Thanks to commercial enterprise, Liverpool and Buenos Ayres are now brought, we may say, into direct communication and immediate contact; an example that must soon tell on New York, Havre, Antwerp, Cadiz, Genoa, &c.

As a practical illustration of the wonders of the new system of steam and electricity, upon which we are now entering, our most recent intelligence, from sections of our own Continent, have brought us by the "Argentina" *via* England, after travelling the circuit of half the globe and back again! We now know that war has been declared by Perú against Bolivia; and that a Peruvian force, of some 200 men, took possession of the Port of Cobija on the 15th June; and that a land force of 6000 men were assembled at Puna, ready to enter the Bolivian territory. In consequence of this demonstration, Agreda and Linares had hoisted the standard of revolt against President Belzú, whilst Carrasco and Velazco had entered, in hostile attitude, by the frontier of Salta. The cause of Belzú was considered desperate.

MONTEVIDEO—After the violent convulsions of the 18th July, the Body Politic continues slowly convalescent. In the country districts the masses have shown a decided disinclination to the revolutionary mania; the fruit of a long and bitter experience. Business in a very stagnant condition; and serious difficulties in the financial department. Rumours of a defalcation, during the Ministry of Dr. Castellanos, to the tune of 80,000 dollars. An attempt on the life of General José Maria Flores, and similar incidents in the Capital, indicate a lax state of morality. The current of emigration in this direction sets in very strong.

BRAZIL—The personnel of the Imperial Cabinet has undergone a thorough change. The new administration is organised as follows:—

Viscount Paraná—President.
Limpo de Abreu—Foreign Affairs.
Dr. Paranhos—War.
Dr. Narbuco—Justice.
Dr. Pedreira—Marine.
Lisboa Serra—Finance.

The change is said to have been in deference to the opposition, and contrary to the personal wishes of His Majesty the Emperor. A variety of consequent changes had taken place in the high offices of State, and the distribution of the Diplomatic staff. The change is supposed rather in favor of a continuation of the friendly relations with the Republics of the Plate.

UNITED STATES—News from New York, *via* England, to the 13th July. The Industrial Exhibition was to be opened on the 14th—Reports of a new expedition against Cuba; in view of which it is alleged that the Spanish and Mexican Governments had entered into a kind of offensive and defensive alliance: and that, as its first fruits, a division of 10,000 men was about to leave the Havannah for Vera Cruz, to support the Government of Santa Ana; who of course must reciprocate the favor, in the event of an attack on Cuba.

FRANCE—The point of greatest interest is the alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor; which is said to have been headed by a Belgian, and embraced extensive ramifications in the interior of France. As yet it remains involved in profound mystery. As regarded the Eastern question, the greatest cordiality prevailed between the French and English Cabinets. The Empress, it is said, gives promise of an heir to the Imperial throne and dignity.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES—In June a Hungarian refugee, named Cosste, who had served under Kossuth, was seized by order of the Austrian Consul, in the Sardian Consulate at Smyrna, and put on board an Austrian man of war. Cosste was reclaimed by the Commander of an American Corvette of war, in the alleged quality of an American Citizen. The demand having been declined, application was made to the American Commodore on the station. Meanwhile the American Charge d'Affaires had given public expression to his sympathy for the cause of the Hungarians and Italians, which had rekindled the bitter feelings engendered by the late controversy; so that the adjustment of the question was supposed to involve some rather serious difficulties.

ENGLAND—Reports prevailed of the resignation of Lord Aberdeen, and that Lord Palmerston would return to his natural post in Downing Street; which would be a significant hint to the Czar, to prepare for a bout at quarter-staff, if he thought proper—Sir James Graham had presented a bill authorising the enlistment of 10,000 volunteers for the Royal Marine, as an available force on which to fall back, in case of an emergency—The Burmese war continued; and fears were entertained that the Caffre Chiefs would not respect the Treaty into which they had entered with Lord Cathcart—The emigration from Ireland to the United States and Australia, showed no symptoms of abatement—The French Government had remitted Count Nesselrode's last circular to London, and the joint decision thereon was looked forward to with great anxiety, especially in Paris. The opinion of the French Government was understood to be in favour of an immediate and energetic demonstration.

Such is a brief outline of the recent news furnished by the "Argentina;" whose arrival in these waters we cordially welcome; referring to our advertising columns for further details as to the nature of the enterprise. The "Argentina" is intended to ply between this Port and Montevideo.

In connection with this subject, we may also notice the announced departure, on the 24th inst., of the steamer "Fanny," for the Capital of Paraguay, touching at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Goya, Corrientes and Pilar; so that our good City, instead of being a terminus, is evidently destined to become a focus of the steam movement. We are in the dawning of a brighter era; and the destinies of South America hasten on to their accomplishment.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—The accounts from all quarters are perfectly satisfactory; if we except some depredations, on rather a large scale, after the style of that committed at the Villa of Mrs. Atkins, on the Barraca Road. The depredations in question have been principally on tame cattle, driven off during the night, and we presume slaughtered, in some expeditious and clandestine manner, that has hitherto baffled the vigilance of the public Authorities. It is to be hoped that no pains will be spared in detecting the miscreants and inflicting upon them a condign and exemplary punishment.

On the 25th ult. Colonel Rosas y Belgrano arrived at the Azul, and was received with the liveliest demonstrations of content and satisfaction; both in his private capacity, and as the accredited Representative of the Provincial Government. The friendly Indians settled in that neighbourhood, have long be

accustomed to regard Colonel Rosas, as their friend and protector; and his presence had the immediate effect of restoring confidence and subordination, among that numerous and unfortunate class of the community that demands a more judicious and systamatic treatment than has hitherto fallen to their share. It is to be hoped that means may now be devized to elevate them in the scale of society, and render them subservient to the interests of progress and civilization, by becoming participants in their benefits. The chief glory in solving this great social problem, appears evidently reserved for Colonel Belgrano; and the heart must be callous to the highest interests of humanity, that does not wish him God speed in his noble mission.

In his transit northward the indefatigable General Hornos had met with a recepetion equally significant and gratifying; and we may now safely predict the impossibility of any reaction in the rural districts, even were there discontented Chiefs disposed to speculate in a new rebellion.

To all these motives of congratulation, we may add the judicious and temperate manner in which all parties, so far as we have yet heard, have conducted themselves during the late elections. The composition of the ensuing Chamber promises to be as homogeneous as the most patriotic could desire: a cardinal point, in view of the complicate and momentous subjects, that await its deliberations and decision.

REVISTA DEL PLATA—We have only had time to give a cursory glance at the first number; but we have seen enough to satisfy us of its intrinsic merit, and to warrant us in recommending it to the decided protection of an enlightened Government, and the preferent attention and liberal patronage of an enterprizing community. Eschewing the arid waste of controversial politics, the "Revista" grapples with the great fundamental and economic questions, that decide the destinies of a State; in a style and spirit that reflects great credit ou the taste, talents, and patriotic devotion of Señor Pellegrini.

11TH SEPTEMBER—The sanguine anticipations of the great anniversary, were in a measure balked by the unpropitious state of the weather; but the fireworks destined for the occasion, came off with great eclat on the evening of the 12th, and were honoured by the presence of an immense assemblage, that testified a becoming interest, in the patriotic objects of the comemoration.

Miscellaneous.

I SEE THEE STILL.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

I see the still:
Remembrance, faithful to her trust,
Calls thee in beauty from the dust;
Thou comest in the morning light,
Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night;
In dreams I meet thee as of old:
Then thy soft arms my neck infold,
And thy sweet voice is in my ear.
I see the still.

I see the still
In every hallowed token round:
This little ring thy finger bound;
This lock of hair thy forehead shaded;
This silken chain by thee was braided;
These flowers, all withered now, like thee,
Sweet sister, thou didst cull for me;
This book was thine—here didst thou read;
This picture—ah, yes, here, indeed,
I see thee still.

I see thee still:
Here was thy summer noon's retreat;
Here was thy favourite fireside seat;
This was thy chamber—here, each day,
I sat and watched thy sad decay;
Here, on this bed, thou at last did lie;
Here, on this pillow, thou didst die.
Dark hour! once more its woes unfold—
As then I saw thee, pale and cold,
I see the still.

I see the still:
Thou art not in the grave confined—
Death cannot chain the immortal mind;
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
But goodness dies not in the dust.
Thee, O my sister! 'tis not thee
Beneath the coffin's lid I see;
Thou to a fairer land art gone;—
There, let me hope, my journey done,
To see thee still.

COWS HOLDING UP THEIR MILK.—A few years ago I bought a young cow, which proved to be very wild, and when I took away her first calf, she would not give her milk. I heard it remarked, that putting a weight on the cow's back would make her give her milk down. I accordingly drove her into a stable, got a bushel of grain and put it on her back. While kept in this position, she had no power to hold up her milk, for it came down freely. After doing this a few times, and afterwards putting my hand on the back of the cow, it would give way, and she would immediately give down her milk.—"Cultivator."

NOT FOR WANT.—Dr. Graham, a celebrated quack, while holding forth on his stage at Chelmsford, in order to promote the sale of his medicine, told the people that he came there for their good, and not for want. Then, addressing his Merry Andrew, "Andrew," said he, "do we come here for want?"—"No, faith, sir," replied Andrew; we have enough of that at home."

The "Constitutionnel" has the following (from the pen of M. Granier de Cassignac):—

"It is a strange and melancholy spectacle to behold the terrified Parisians selling at a loss their property, their *rentes*, their rail way shares without taking time to ascertain what the matter is all about, and because a despatch, more or less authentic, gives them, concerning Constantinople, information more or less exact. Oh, Parisians! will you, then, be always the same men, and will there never be a folly, political or financial, that you will not be made to commit in a few hours, when your imagination or your credulity is worked on? Will you always allow your fortune to be carried away by those who terrify you by exaggerated stories, as you, your Governments, and kings to be juggled by insurgents who frighten your your with false beards? Is there a single nation, really political and financial, that allows itself to be influenced by such ridiculous terrors? Look at England, during the frightful crisis which the general war produced at the end of the last century. Did the Exchange of London offer this shameful spectacle which ours sometimes presents, when every one at the slightest rumour rushes in to sell stock at immense loss? No, all the successive loans of the English Government were taken up with confidence; and there where the Parisians would have brought about a national bankruptcy in six months, the English, resolved and calm, made British credit the pivot of European coalitions, and the admiration of posterity. Look at the little Dutch nation, when surrised in 1830 by the revolution, and the violent separation of Belgium! Did confidence disappear, and did the holders of stock rush to the market to sell what they possessed, to the utter ruin of their neighbours and of themselves? No; the Dutch regarded the situation with coolness and justice, and were the more calm in proportion as the peril was more imminent; they supported with honour and good sence the national debt, knowing that it was the basis and guarantee of private fortunes. What, then, is the meaning of these panics which occur at Paris at the slightest unfavourable news? Such conduct is not of a nature to inspire confidence in the provinces and in the neighbouring countries, whose fortune it is proposed to administer at the Paris Bourse! The pretension exists of concentrating everything at Paris; it is desired to have and to dissect everything there,—railways, packet-boats, assurances, mortgage-banks, maritime credits, everything; and then, all of a sudden, on some doubtful oscillation of the electric needle, every one rushes, one over the other, and sells property, losing a fifth, or a fourth, or a third, as the case may be, giving the spectacle of a *bonáfide* Day of the Spurs, which neither that of Courtray nor that of Guinegate equalled in terror or shame. Paris has been able, during the last five months, to learn from the provinces to be calm, deliberative, and resolute. It is time for the lesson to be of use to the capital: when any one desires to act as a guardian, he ought to show that he is deserving of confidence.

EXCHANGE—Sept. 17.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	19¼
Patriot Doubloons	á 300
Spanish do.	á 302
Bills on England, per doubloon	— á 66s6d
Currency	per dol. 2⅝d.
Do. Montevideo	¼ á ⅜ prem
France, per doubloon	— á 83 fs
United States, do.	2⅝ disct.
Rio Janeiro	1 á 1¼ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 304½
The lowest 293

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 66s 6d. per oz. Lowest 66s 3d —

EXPORTS—Sept. 17.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.	
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs.	40 á 41 rls.sil
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do.	39 á 40 "
Do. do. do. camp, 25 á 27 lbs.	— á 38 "
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs ... "..scarce	41 á 42 "
Do. N. America, 21 ... "	38 á 38½ rls. sil.
Do. of all stakes, from carts	80 á 83 curry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs	none
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.	none
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do.	32 á 32½ rls. sil.
Cow do. do. ...do. do.	31 á 32
Horse do. dry, each	15¼ á 16
Do. do, salted » of 32 á 42 lbs..rls. sil.	10 á 10¼
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	85 á 90
Skins, duty 4 %	
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs 1.3 common	72 á 75
Nutria, per lb.	none
Wool, duty free.	
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	22 á 25
Do. washed "	38 á 42
Meztizo, dirty, "	30 á 40
Do. washed "	50 á 65
Fine, dirty "	45 á 55
Do. washed "	70 á 90
Cordova, baled ... rials silver	33 á 34
Horse hair, duty 4 %	
» Short, arroba	45 á 50
» mixed »	55 á 70
» long » ...nominal	115 á 130
Cow hair, clean	55 á 60
Tallow, melted, duty free.	
» with grease, arroba (of 17$ per oz.)	15½ á 16 in pipes
» pure » do..do..$16	á 16½ rls. in box.
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 %, qql.; baled	á 42
Horns, duty, 4 % Ox, mil....prime	1100 á 1200
Inferior do.	600 á 700
Do. Cow »	250 á 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 %	
Long black, lb loose	— á 5
Do. white woven	12 á 14
Do. white loose	6 á 7
Jerked beef, duty 4 % qql.	68 á 72
Bones, shin & marrow 4 % p. mil.	90 á 110
Mare's grease, ... rls. silver	8 á 8¼
Goat skins, per dozen scarce	24 á 25 rls.

All the above prices as silver are based on $17 per oz.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

September 10th.

"Skerryvore," British brig, 214 tons, J. Webb, from Montevideo 9th inst., to H A. Green, in ballast.

"Ninfa," National schooner, 122 tons, J. Barboso, from Montevideo 9th inst. Passengers 30.

September 11.

"Maria Adelayda," Sardinian brigantine of war, from Montevideo 10th inst.

September 14.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 13th inst. Passengers 90.

September 15.

"Argentina," British steamer, 213 tons, J. Johnston, from Liverpool 27th July, Rio Janeiro 6th, Montevideo 14th inst., to Order. Passengers 45.

"Universel," French barque, 267 tons, Deudeville, from Havre 10th June, Montevideo 10th inst., to Lafourcade & Co., with 275 packages merchandise, 41,200 tiles, 115 planks.

September 16.

"Berenice," Brazilian barque of war, from up the river.

"Sesostris," French war steamer, from Montevideo.

SAILINGS.

September 11.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

"Neptune," British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by Drabble brothers, with 99,200 bones, 143½ pipes and 1 box tallow, 4042 salted ox and cow hides, 264 bales wool, 52½ barrels grease, 3 boxes tobacco, 20,870 horns,

September 12.

"Moliere," French barque, for Montevideo and Havre, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 4256 salted ox and cow hides. 1332 dry do. do., 7 bales goat skins, 46 do. hair, 29 do. wool, 1 do. calf skins, 41 do. roons hair, 14,000 horns, 1 box ostrich feathers, 1 press.

"Teodora," Brazilian ship, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by S. Soriano, with 200 pipes mares grease.

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

September 13.

"Jefferson," American barque, for England, dispatched by G. Spurr, with 70 tons, ashes, 170 do. bones, 31,000 bones.

September 15.

"Margaretha," Danish lugger, for Antwerp, dispatched by Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 3779 salted ox and cow hides, 3802 dry do. do., 83 bales wool.

"Hohenstaufen," Bremen barque, for England, dispatched by Duguid, Barton and Co., with 498 pipes and 42 boxes tallow, 5909 salted ox and cow hides, 17000 bones.

"Rufina," Brazilian barque, for Parnagua, dispatched by Llavallol and Sons, in ballast.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, for the Interior Rivers.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steamer Trident.
" Steamer Vixen.
" Steamer Locust.
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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Let,

One or two unfurnished Rooms: apply at 92 Calle Estados Unidos. s17—3p

For Sale,

The whole establishment known as the "Saladero del Alto." For particulars apply to the owner on the Premises. s17—co.

JOSEPH S. ARRIOLA, Custom House and General Commision Agent.

All kinds of Goods and other articles received for sale, &c., at the Store, No. 17, Calle la Merced, opposite the North American Chapel.

Buenos Ayres, 17th Sept., 1853. s17—co.

Edward Oltmann, Dentist, Calle Merced, No. 103.

Has the honour to tender his services to the public in all branches of his Art, as well for cleaning, as for filling teeth without causing any pain, as also for placing artificial teeth, whether single or complete sets, with so much perfection as not to be distinguished from natural teeth and without the least inconvenience for mastication. Consequently these artificial teeth replacing perfectly the natural ones, contribute not only to beautifying the appearance but also to the improvement of mastication, and finally serve to render the pronounciation perfect. Sept.3—3p.

SEWING

Dresses, Mantillas, and plain sewing; Millinery, and Children's Clothing, made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms at Calle Peru, No. 145. s10—12p

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 Antwerp.

The remarkably fine first class regular trader Belgian brig "INFATIGABLE," Captain Cordier, has already engaged and on board a considerable portion of her cargo, and will have quick despatch.

Early application for the remainder of her cargo is requested. Apply to

Adol Van Praet, Consignee,
Calle Belgrano, No. 66.

To be Sold,

At San Vicente, 1132 Sheep and Lambs and 14 head of tame cattle. Apply to Andrew Murtogh on the Estancia of Messrs. George and Henry Bell, San Vicente.

STEAM TO MONTEVIDEO—SAN NICOLAS & ROSARIO de SANTA FE.

The English steamer "Argentina" will return from Montevideo on Tuesday the 20th instant (arriving in the afternoon of that day) and she will sail the next morning (Wednesday the 21st) at 8 o'clock precisely, for San Nicolas & Rosario de Santa Fé. Her trip is expected to occupy about four days, and she will sail again for Montevideo at 7 a.m. on Monday the 26th inst.

FARE—To San Nicolas, 24 patacons—
Fore Cabin, 12 do.
To Rosario, 28 do.
Fore Cabin, 14 do.

with a reduction of 20 per cent on those prices for the round voyage.

Each Passenger allowed 10 arrbs. of luggage.

Tickets can be had at the Office of Silveira & Alvares—at the store of Mr. Fleming, Calle de Julio, No. 27.

N.B.—The future sailings of the "Argentina" between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres will be announced after arrival of the "Brazileira" from England, expected at Montevideo about the 28th instant.

To be disposed of, several flocks of sheep on shares on Messrs. Gibson's estancia Rincon del Tuyú.

For particulars apply at No. 110 Calle del Temple, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning. s10—2p

SHIPPING LIST
OF
J. M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Rroker.

For England and the Continent.
PASSENGERS ONLY.

The A. 1, well known, clipper brig "Friedrich Ernst," 196 tons, Capt. E A. Amondsen, will have quick dispatch, and offers superior opportunity for passengers.
s17. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For England and the Continent.
Passengers only.

The new fast-sailing A. 1. Hanoverian brig "J. H. HEYD RN," 210 tons, Capt. Haeslop, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch. s.3.
Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.

For Liverpool.
PASSENGERS ONLY.

The A. 1, coppered and copperfastened fast sailing British brig "Centurian," 160 tons, Capt G. D. Heaume, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. Her accommodationsfor passengers are excellent.
s17 Consignees Messrs. Tomkinson & Co.

For Antwerp.
Passengers only.

The fine A. 1. fast-sailing Russian schooner "ACKBAR," 140 tons, Capt. Aspgreen. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. s 3.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Rio de Janeiro.
The A. 1. Brazilian ship "THEODORE," 420 tons, Captain Fonseca. Has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and can still receive cargo on freight. s.3.
Consignee S. Soriano, Esq-

For Marseilles and Genoa.
The A. 1. Sardinian brig "BRASILERO," 172 tons, Capt. Vinelli, has only room for about 50 tons of cargo, and will be dispatched without delay. s.3.
Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons.

For Montevideo.
The new packet schooner "ERNESTO," 80 tons, Will sail the 8th inst. for said destination, and can receive cargo.

Apply to
J. M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14 Calle Reconquista.

Wanted,
A Clerk who writes a good hand, and is conversant with the general routine of a merchant's office.
Apply at No. 100 Calle Santa Rosa.
s.10—3c.

To Let,
At No. 34 Calle Mayo, furnished apartments, either single or as may be required, with attendance. s12—1p

Notice.
The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Samuel B. Hale & Co., is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The unsettled business will be adjusted by either of the undersigned, and the name of the late firm used in liquidation.

(Signed) Samuel B. Hale.
Andrew Spring.
Samuel E. Spring.

Buenos Ayres, Sep. 1, 1853.

The undersigned have this day associated under the firm of Samuel B. Hale & Co., and will continue the same business heretofore conducted by the late firm.

(Signed) Samuel B. Hale.
Benjamin F. Vinton.
Gardner B. Perry.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1853.

Anniversary of the Sabbath School of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
The celebration of the Anniversary of the above School will take place in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening the 20th inst. Doors to open at 6½ o'clock. Services to commence at 7. The public are invited to attend.

Wanted,
A sober man to attend a small hand pump. A person unfit for hard work will answer. A monthly salary, the year round, will be paid to him. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Apply to George Dowdall, at the Barracas. s17- 1c.

Also—A good Ploughman, with horses, to whom constant employment will be given for some months. Apply as above.

MRS. MARY SMITH
Begs leave to inform the public that she has taken as a private Hotel the spacious premises lately occupied by Mr. Amondsen, Calle Mayo, No. 34, and hopes by paying strict attention to their comfort to obtain a share of their patronage. Also large and elegant rooms suitable for Club or Meeting Rooms. s.17—3p.

Superior English Needles,
On sale at No. 20, Calle San Martin, consisting of sharps, betweens, darning, harness, yarn, and packing Needles.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.
At the Office No. 73, Calle Defensa, will be found on Sale, PRINTED CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS of various descriptions, such as Manifest, Copia Factura, Transfer Certificates, &c., &c.

For Sale,
At J. BLUES' Store, No. 48 Calle Mayo and No 10 Calle La Merced—
Superior port and sherry wines, in cask and bottles.
Good old Madeira wines, in cases of 3 dozen each.
Bordeaux wines of various classes in bottles.
Superior Carlon wine in draught.
Good sherry and red Lisbon wines in draught suitable for table use.
Sugars of various classes and qualities.
Superior currants.
Rich flavoured black Tea, and fine gunpowder do.
Superior Pickles of various kinds, also mixed do.
Sauces of all sorts for fish, steaks, &c. &c.
All spice, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, &c.
☞Best Cognac, Hollands Gin, and Jamaica Rum of the first quality, and a variety of other articles of family consumption, all at very moderate prices. s12—co

Notice.
A Lady who has had much experience in teaching, has opened a School at 138 Calle las Piedras. Her course of instruction includes English, French and Spanish, Writing, Arithmetic, Music, and Drawing, in every style, and various fashionable works.
s10—3c

STEAM TO BRAZILS AND THE RIVER PLATE.
The South American and General Steam Navigation Company's new and powerful screw steam Ships—
BRAZILIERA, Daniel Green, Commander,
LUSITANIA, James Brown, Commander,
OLINDA, ...G. H. Haram, Commander,
BAHIANA....
Will sail from BIRKENHEAD DOCKS to LISBON, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO JANEIRO, and MONTEVIDEO, as under:
BRAZILEIRA.....24th August
OLINDA ....24th September.
LUSITANIA .....24th October.
For Terms of Freight, Plans of Cabins, or other information apply to
MILLERS & THOMPSON,
4, Tower-buildings West, Liverpool.
N. B.—Owing to the delay that has been *experienced in getting the engines completed* in time to allow of a satisfactory trial by the day originally named, the Directors have come to the conclusion to postpone the BRAZILEIRA until August.
The OLINDA and LUSITANIA will be ready in ample time to follow.

FOR
ASUNCION DEL PARAGUAY, Touching at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Goya, Bellavista, Corrientes and Pilar.
The Oriental steamer "FANNY," Capt Nielsen, chartered by the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company, will leave this Port on the 24th instant.
She has superior accommodations for passengers, who will be suppled with beds, and everything necessary, at the following prices, which have been established, pro tempore, until the Company's regular boats may arrive :—

Buenos Ayres to	San Nicolas,	1½	doubloons.
"	Rosario....	1¾	"
"	Paraná	2½	"
"	Goya	3½	"
"	Bellavista ..	3¾	"
"	Corrientes..	4¼	"
"	Pilar	4½	"
"	Asuncion .	5½	"

Passengers luggage not to exceed one hundred pounds weight. All over to pay freight. There is also room for some cargo, if immediate application be made.
Tickets will be given at the office of
DANIEL GOWLAND & Co.,
Plaza de la Victoria.
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 15, 1853. s17—2c

Miguel Valencia, L.L.D.,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public that his Lawyer's Office is at No. 94 Calle del Perú. He may be found there every morning, holydays excepted, from 9 till 3 p.m. s17—3p

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
Rates established by the Captain of the Port August 13, 1853, viz :—

A whale boat to or from the Inner Roads, with a single passenger, trunk and mattrass	$ 50
Do. do. with a cart load of luggage	60
Do. do. with 3 cart-loads do.	100
Various persons in same boat, with trunk and mattrass, each	20
Do. do. without luggage, each	10
A whale-boat to or from the "Canal" with one passenger and luggage	150
Do. do. by various persons, each with trunk and mattrass, each..	30

In the event of additional hands being required from bad weather, an extra charge to be stipulated in conformity with the preceding scale.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.
SPRING MEETING.
Thursday, Nov. 10, 1853.

1st Race.
At 12½ P. M.
"The Derby," value $1500, added to a sweepstakes of $150 each, half forfeit, for horses which never ran at any previous meeting, to be entered and ridden by members of this society.—Once round and a distance (1¼ mile). Weight 10 st. 7 lbs.

2nd Race.
At 1¼ P. M.
"The Porteño Plate," value $2000, added to a sweepstakes of $200 each, h. ft., open to all horses entered and ridden by members of this society.— Once and a half round [1 mile 5½ furlongs. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs.

3rd Race.
At 2 P. M.
"The Half Round Stakes," of $200 each, h. ft., with $1000 added from the fund, open to all horses entered and ridden by members of this society.— Half round [4½ furlongs]. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs.

4th Race.
At 3½ P. M.
"The Free Stakes," of $200 each, h. ft., with $2000 added from the fund, for all horses entered by members, and ridden by foreigners approved of by the Committee.—Twice round and distance [2½ miles].—Weight 10 st. 7 lbs.

5th Race.
At 4½ P. M.
"The Spring Cup," value $1500, added to a sweepstakes of $150 each, h. ft., for horses *bona fide* the property of, and to be ridden by members of this society.— Once round and distance [1¼ mile]. Weight 10st. 7lbs.

6th Race.
At 5¼ P. M.
"The Ladies' Purse," of $150 each, h. ft., with $1000 added from the fund, open to all horses entered by members and ridden by *foreigners approved of by the Committee.*—Once round and distance[1¼ mile]. Weight 10st. 7lbs.

In each race, 3 horses to start, or the premium will not be given.
Entries to be made in writing to the Secretary of the Society, No. 57, Calle Defensa, stating marks, colors, names of horses, with colors of riders, on or before Tuesday, 25th October, 1853, at 3 o'clock P. M. [also former names of horses, if changed].
Forfeits to be declared on or before Monday, 31st Oct.

EXTRA DAY'S RACES.
Friday, 11th Nov.
Under the auspices of the
F. A. R. SOCIETY.

At 12 M.
SWEEPSTAKES of $100 each, for all horses ridden by foreigners.— Once round and distance [1¼ mile]. Weight 10st. 7lbs.

MATCH OR MATCHES.

At 2 P. M.
Sweepstakes of $200 each, for all horses ridden by foreigners.—Twice round and distance [2½ miles]. Weight 10st. 7lbs.

MATCH OR MATCHES.

At 3½ P. M.
TROTTING MATCH— Sweepstakes of $200 each, for all horses ridden by foreigners.—Once round and distance. Weight 10st. 7lb.

At 4½ P. M.
HURDLE RACE— Sweepstakes of $250 ea. Once round and distance, over 4 flights of Hurdles, each 3ft. 6in. high. Open to all horses entered and ridden by members.

MATCH OR MATCHES.

It is to be undersood that all horses for the above Sweepstakes [though not the Matches] must be entered by Subscribers, on the previous day, and the rules of the Society attended to.
The MATCHES will be under the direction of the Stewards.

PETER BOURSE,
Surgeon Dentist,
[Of New York,]
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, that he intends visiting Buenos Ayres to practice his profession for a short time, in the course of a few weeks.
Montevideo, Aug. 8, 1853.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70 ; 14, 90 ; 15, 110; 16, 130 ; 17, 150; 18, 180 ; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos ; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos ; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos ; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.
All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 17th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations
	BRITISH			
Nov. 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	
July 17	Sch. President, Nowman	To order	155	England.
" 17	Bg. Vivid, Tyrer	Santamaria & Co	173	London
" 24	Bg. Breeze, Chally	Drabble brothers	165	
" 29	Bk. Storm King, Dryden	T. Armstrong	334	
" 26	Bg. Eliza, Riddoch	J. Bell & Co	252	
Sept. 3	Bk. Argentina, Young	McAllister & Co.	246	
" 5	Bgn. Philip Dean, Lecoutre	E. Lumb	187	
" 5	Bg. Sea Adventure, Glazebrook	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	192	
" 10	Bg Skerryvore, Webb	H. A. Green	214	
	AMERICAN.			
July 25	Bk. Liberia Packet, White	Freyer brothers	331	
"	Pilot boat Arctic, Hunt	Martinez & Sons	99	
Aug 13	Bk Hazard, Lloyd	Zimmermann & Co	404	
" 14	Bk. Manchester, Upton	H. J. Ropes	291	
" 26	Bg. Amos M. Robert, Colson	Becher, Preuss & Co.	218	
" 26	Bk. Lion, Alexander	S. B. Hale	338	
" 27	Sch. Alert, Caulfield	H. J Ropes	136	
" 29	Bk. Manto, Stinson	Zimmermann & Co	280	
Sept. 1	Bk. O. H. Hayes, Beauvais	John Eastman	413	
" 4	Bk. Phantom, Wolter	Lezica & Co	302	
	FRENCH.			
Aug. 1	Bk. Soleil, Rouvier	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	228	
Sept. 5	Bk. Henri et Louise, Sequez	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	192	
" 15	Bk. Universel, Oeudeville	Lafourcada & Co	267	
	SPANISH			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons	212	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	188	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Morrieta	253	
June 25	Pol. Dolores, Coll	Llavallol & Sons	137	
" 27	Bk. San Narciso, Dominick	Llavallol & Sons	261	
" 23	Bg Emprehendedor, Molins	Llavallol & Sons	244	
July 16	Bg. Arroga te Emilio, Costas	Santamaria & Co	270	
" 17	Bk. Mercedes, Oliver	Llavallol & Sons	235	
" 17	Bg. Vencedor, Roses	Llavallol & Sons	189	
" 17	Bg. Julito, Sensat	F. Cibils	235	
" 17	Bk. Joven Agustina, Domineck	F. Buxareo	298	
" 25	Pol. Pronta, Ross	E. Ochoa & Co	175	
" 21	Pol. Union, Mataro y Suris	F. Buxareo	212	
Aug. 2	Sp. Union, Perez	S. Soriano	216	
" 10	Bk. San Andres, Berdaguer	Llavallol & Sons	280	
" 12	Bg. Manuel, Garcia	Zumaran & Co	155	
" 14	Bg. Duende, Baraton	Llavallol & Sons	158	
" 21	Bg. Salvador, Millet	E. Ochoa & Co.	170	
" 25	Pol. Union, Creus	To order	173	
" 26	Sch. Pepa, Mora	Llavaliel & Sons	154	
" 26	Bgn. Ninfa, Carrau	E. Ochoa & Co	129	
" 29	Bg. San Jose, Gali	F. Cibils	230	
" 29	Bg. Amuistia, Alsina	Freyer Brothers	176	
" 29	Bk. Mongo, Pares	J. Steward & Co	265	
Sep. 3	Pol. Cronometro, Casals	Freyer Brothers	150	
" 7	Bk. Maria Clotilde, Sarachaga	S. de la Maza	430	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Sept. 5	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	Zimmermann & Co	310	
	SARDINIAN.			
June 28	Bgn. Italia Libre, Roberano	Ocampo & Co	63	
July 17	Bg. Argentino, Sartori	J. Negrotto	281	
" 23	Bg. Brazilero, Vinelli	Martinez & Sons	179	Marseills
Sept. 7	Bk. Augusta, Tiscornia	O Vale	438	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Aug. 21	Bg. J. H. Heydorn, Haesloop	Visser & Co	212	England.
	DANISH.			
Aug. 1	Lug. Margaretha, Bremer	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	128	
" 14	Bgn. Holsatia, Toosby	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	98	
	HAMBURG.			
July 15	Bg. Ora, Gronemann	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	145	Antwerp
" 31	Bg. Ernestine, Moller	Treussein & Co	150	
Aug. 14	Elize & Louise, Popp	J. N Bieber & Co.	185	
	RUSSIAN.			
Aug. 29	Sch. Ackbar, Aspagren	Bieber & Co.	135	Antwerp
	BRAZILIAN.			
June 28	Bk. Norma, Torilly	Lezica & Co	221	
July 29	Bgn. M ricote, Marques	Lezica & Sons	149	
" 29	Bgn. Ariel, Silva	To order	90	
Aug 22	Bk Saudade, Reyes	Martinez & Sons	315	
" 22	Bg. Soares, Arminho	J. G. Martinaz	187	
" 26	Bg. Principe, Santos	F. Buxareo	253	
	SWEDISH.			
Sep. 9	Sch. Fidele, Tornblet	J. Bell & Co	140	
	BELGIAN.			
July 25	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	Van Praet	241	Antwerp
Aug. 21	Bg. Windhond, Beckmann	P. A. Carranza	203	

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.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS
AND
CERTIFICATES FOR DAMAGED GOODS.
On Sale at 20, Calle San Martin, printed forms of Manifests, &c. &c., for the despatch of goods.

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

Havre Line of Packets.
The well-known fine French barque "MOLIERE," 336 tons, Captain Drouaux, having most part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly for the above port. This vessel is well-known in the trade for her quick passages, and can still take on freight a few bales or dry hides.
Her accommodations for passengers are excellent, and the Captain will pay every attention to the comfort of those he takes under his charge.
For further particulars apply to the Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons, or to the Captain at the Hotel de Paris.

BOILERS.
To be sold, two cast Iron Boilors, the larger one would contain 120 gallons, the smaller 20. They can be seen on the premises of Vivar & Billinghurst, No. 19 Calle Santa Rosa.
s17—3c

NOTICE.
LOWRY, LANGDON & Co., General Commission Merchants have established their house in this City, No. 29 Calle Victoria.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1853. a.20—8c