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(No. 1408.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1853.

[Established in 1826.]

## OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

### MESSAGE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE OF 1853.

(Continued from our last.)

The Government seriously considers your attention to a painful abuse made of the liberty of the press. During these last days it has saddened the reflecting men of our country. The Government therefore, implores you to apply yourselves to the enactment of a law, which, similar to the measures already in force, and which will avoid the licentiousness which often takes place once has reduced our unfortunate Country to a lamentable anarchy.

The Government labours zealously in perfecting the organization of the Police, and in introducing into it useful economies. The streets and public roads are improved as far as practicable, and the necessary arrangements, all of an urgent character, and with the least possible expense, being efficaciously assisted by the citizens.

The vivifying activity of commerce becomes every where more perceptible; and the useful spirit of enterprise begins to develop itself in the Citizens and inhabitants of the Country.

The Government interested in this development, which will tend to guarantee peace, has through its various establishments, railroads, docks, bridges, theatres, &c., and will shortly present to the consideration of the Hon. Corporation whatever may promise the greatest advantage to our country.

The Government has also taken measures to improve the means of communication, and also to celebrate the corresponding contracts with the other undertakers.

The public prisons for men and women, which have been separated from the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice, have been restored to their natural position. They are under the immediate influence of the judicial authority; and if formerly an awful scene where the people were shown the excess of power, people can now only see in them the action of Justice, and the most precise rights of men respected even in this unfortunate asylum.

The Government, in accordance with the Supreme Court, has taken measures to improve the internal positions in the management and management of those establishments, and it has the satisfaction of announcing to you, that the security of the unfortunate whom the law detains to those abodes is now harmonized with their comfort.

The Foreign Community, that rendered such an important service to the Country during the past struggle, which it maintained against the rebels, in fortifying the action of the Government by its moral influence, continues rendering important services to the Province.

The Government considers that said association may be one an additional element of order and progress in the Country. The Directors are a guarantee of the immense benefits which it may hereafter confer on the Country. The Government recommends the Foreign Community to you with solicitous interest.

The Government, considering that your principal source of wealth is in the country districts, has endeavoured to use all those arrangements which are necessary to improve the property of its inhabitants.

The moment the rebellion ended so promptly, the Government has endeavoured to apply all that could immediately reckon allowed, in order to enable the Government to have authority every where felt, and replaced in their offices all the Justices of Peace and all the necessary officials, who had disappeared from their destinations.

The Government wished to make the most of the law, and to give to all the points of the rural districts, and guided by this object, preferred in the first moment to give to the Justices of Peace the office of Justice of Peace who in their posts on the 1st of December of last year, by the lawful authority of the Government.

and the law likewise vindicated, it was not just to exact further from the replaced Justices of Peace, whose legal term had expired at the end of the aforesaid month of December. The newly appointed ones discharge their obligations with patriotism and intelligence, and find every where the most active cooperation in the inhabitants of the rural districts.

New detachments of Police have been created for the service of said districts, but merely for the first month, till order is completely established; and provision has been made for their necessities and a salary assigned them, which is paid with the greatest punctuality.

It has also adopted various measures, which it has circulated to the Justices of Peace, tending to remove the misdeeds of the rural districts with full confidence; to enforce respect to the life and property of men; to extirpate all the abuses that had been introduced before and during the rebellion; to persecute vagrants and disorderly persons, thereby giving effect to the regulations of the Police; to abolish the scandalous abuse of subsidies, under which term the fortunes and even the persons of individuals were constantly attacked with impunity for under the pretext of subsidies, men as well as things were disposed of; and for this purpose it has dictated measures that the people of the residents in the Country, which has long been at the mercy of the caprice of those who govern, may be equally interested in that of the residents in the City.

These and other measures which the Government has put in action, and the general security of peace and order, which is assured and constantly maintained, already begin to manifest themselves. The objects which the Government protects, because it beholds in the one and in the other the most beneficial interests of the Country.

In protection of the fortunes of the rural districts, the Government likewise revoked the decrees of the Hon. Corporation, annulling his usurpation of the public authority, and in which, under the pretext of protecting property, he attacked the authorities and prisoners to dispose of the strange cattle that happened to be in their hands.

It has also provisionally prohibited the Saladeros and steam vats in the country districts, because the immense amount of cattle that was confined merely to the sense of duty, and to the honor of the owners of these establishments, and the Government therefore guarantees to prevent abuses that might possibly occur.

The Government admits that those establishments will be of immense utility, for they are so many workshops that will attract enterprise and prosperity to the rural districts. But their existence, especially at the present moment, when cattle are dispersed, was incompatible with the security which the Government wished to afford to the proprietors, because there are no duly regulated establishments, and the Government is now engaged with this important branch, and will shortly provide for it, with all the interest and attention which it has of its great importance.

During the two months elapsed, the Government, assured by the conviction you situation of prosperity, but one slowly progressing, because country recovered from the calamities to which it was subjected by the enemy, it has had to reconquer every thing which it had lost, and to restore to them, the same as in the City, against individual interests, against orders, against the interests of the State, and against the interests of the Country.

At such moments as these the Government is obliged to take measures to protect the public property. A great part of its time being occupied with the dispatch of matters, that would have been attended to by the Government had it had to sustain a weight which, if not overwhelming, at least deprives it of a part of the time that it would have been able to devote to the Government.

It now proceeds to give you account of the department of FINANCE.

arrangements, it must await their solution, to present them under definite bases.

The calculation of resources is in the same condition. It cannot be made with accuracy, and would be very problematical, in consequence of the confusion which the Province has suffered, in the civil war from which it has just escaped. The Estimates and the calculation of resources would therefore be incomplete.

Nevertheless the Government has an estimate that the rents may probably be insufficient to meet the actual necessities of the Administration, should not all those reforms, which are generally undertaken, which are demanded by our laws regarding the Customhouse, Property Tax, Patents, &c.

The Government has been engaged with solicited interest in effecting the reforms which those laws in its opinion require, and for this important end has sought the assistance of merchants of probity, intelligence and experience in these matters, to enable it to submit to your consideration the draft of a law.

To reach this desired object, the Government has encountered serious difficulties in the want of data, which though it has sought them in the public Office, has not found, from the disorder in which they were left by the Administration of Rosas, and in which the Government has endeavoured to put in order, in consequence of the derangement introduced into the whole Province.

In the precarious situation in which it is placed, the Government moreover sees that it could not usefully undertake reforms that have a permanent character, and which is not destined to carry into effect. Nevertheless it does what it considers essentially necessary, and endeavours to surmount those difficulties, without being deterred by the obvious lack of data.

The Government takes the liberty of manifesting to you, that a law respecting lands and forests are frequent which are addressed to you, requests you, Gentlemen, to give a prompt attention to its consideration, because the funds are frequent which are addressed on this point to the Government by the citizens.

The public debt is considerable, but not of an alarming character to a country possessed of the unexplored resources which establish it. The Government therefore considers it necessary that attention should be given to its arrangement.

The Administration of Rosas had postponed indefinitely the payment of claims against the Treasury, the amount of which is still unknown. It overvalues the debt previous to the 30th of July, which amount to ninety thousand silver dollars, payable by annual instalments of ten thousand silver dollars each.

The active debt contracted since the 30th of February, exceeds three millions of dollars, exclusive of a claim recognized in favour of Don Thomas Loyola Huley, which amounts to ninety thousand silver dollars, payable by annual instalments of ten thousand silver dollars each.

The loan of five million dollars, which the Provisional Government asked from the King, is still unpaid, and even the interest is owing.

The Government has the satisfaction of announcing to you an amount of one million, granted by the law of 17th May last, is about to be covered by the Customhouse Bill, which the Government remains to the Bank.

The Government has also the pleasure of announcing to you that you are now your ordinary sessions, it complied with the sacred obligation imposed upon it, of giving an account of the expenses incurred by you voted for the necessity of the war.

BY ADVERTISEMENT received till Friday at noon, radiated with the greatest care and attention at the following rates: Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 30¢; three insertions 48¢; and each subsequent insertion 12¢. The second page of the first and two for each subsequent insertion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Consequent Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices on Public Health, Churches, Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficial Societies, &c. &c. gratis.

On closing your Extraordinary Sessions, the Government has already had the honor of calling your attention to the necessity of reforming the law of Deposits, and forthwith engaged in preparing certain labours, that may aid the permanent Government in arranging a general plan of Finance.

Considering the Customhouse as our chief source of revenue, and knowing that it requires serious reforms, the Government is anxiously engaged with them. Even amidst the distractions of every kind, that have arisen out of the exceptional circumstances in which the country has been placed, the Government has endeavoured to reform, by establishing an arrangement which is in harmony with the necessities of commerce, and that will afford better guarantees for the recovery of the Fiscal rents.

It has also established a Customhouse at San Nicolas, and will shortly present to you valuable forecasts for the progress of the country, under the public authority.

The Property Tax is far from producing its proper results. To the difficulties that have always been experienced in fixing the assessable capital, must now be added the bad habit acquired during the Administration of Rosas, by the exceptions which he lavishly established. In the year 1851 the Property Tax produced 671,093 dollars and 2 rials, and in 1852, the year in which he died, and seventy two dollars and 4 rials.

Very efficacious measures are necessary, and the Government has endeavoured to reform the Property Tax may usefully contribute to the public necessities. The law of April 1852, the only one which exists, must be radically reformed.

(To be concluded.)

### RETRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION OF BUENOS AYRES, 1853.

#### CHAPTER 5TH.

##### Of the Duties of Captains and Owners of Merchant Vessels.

Art. 61th.—The Captains of Vessels from the high seas must present their manifests certified by the Consul of this Province to the Office of the Customs, and the surplus of stores, and signing it with a note to the effect that he is fully aware of the provisions of this article, and of the consequences of the 70th, inclusive.

Art. 62th.—The manifests must be comprehended all packages conveyed, stating the persons to whom they come consigned, manifest that they may be presented, and with the understanding that the persons not manifested are subject to the penalty of confiscation.

Art. 63th.—The Captain must also be aware that every package or parcel, brought by the sailors or that comes on board, must be included in the manifest, for which reason he will ensure passengers and seamen to manifest that they may be presented.

Art. 64th.—The Captain shall not land before delivering said manifest, and the seaman shall not be allowed to land any cargo, that nothing be landed except luggage and baggage of the crew, and the surplus of stores, (all dispatched by the Captain, and the surplus of stores, and the deficit of Five hundred silver dollars, which the Consul of the vessel, and the Captain, and paid by the Consul of the vessel, and the Captain, will be handed over entire to the persons who denounce the same.

Art. 65th.—In the act of landing, the Captain shall bring with him the bills of lading, or in their stead a cargo receipt, by which means the corresponding contribution may be made with the general manifest in the date when the cargo is landed, and the contents of packages must be expressed in words, and extended in figures upon the manifest.

Art. 66th.—The Captain must also be made aware of the right he has without any liability to correct any mistake or error that may certify his manifest, within the term of forty eight available hours, reckoned from the date when the cargo is landed, to the acting Inspector.

Art. 67th.—If after eight days from the arrival of the vessel, the cargo is not landed, the Captain shall inform to the Collector, that he must take his departure, after the customary visit when the Collector.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rio de Janeiro, 20th of August 1853. The undersigned, of the Council of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, Minister and Secretary of State for the Empire, and Secretary of State for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, H. E. Don Lorenzo Torres, Minister and Secretary of State for the Ministry of the Government and Foreign Affairs.



Miscellaneous.

Let it not be forgotten that, whilst you journey through the world, one of every six fellow-beings who you encounter, is a subject of Queen Victoria—No Empire, such as hers, has ever existed.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH A PROMOTER OF TRADE—A few days ago, the Captain of an emigrant ship at Southampton, purchased, for the purpose of her departure for Australia, £300 worth of goods from a Southampton tradesman, and with reference to her cargo, he was asked the following question:—'What was all right in giving goods of such an amount in a vessel of that size?' To which the following answer, from Bristol, 'Trust Captain! to the extent of £300.' He then handed the following letter to the following effect:—'The distance from Southampton to Bristol and back, by way of London, is 400 miles. Had it not been for the telegraph, such a business transaction could not have taken place.

STARTING UP—LOW OF STEAMER 'ARABIA,' FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL, 1853—FROM 15, left New York, ... 20th 11 miles, ... 17—300 ... 18—204 ... 19—306

On her last outward trip, this vessel reached 351 miles, in a single day.

EXCHANGE—Oct. 15.

Table with exchange rates for various locations including London, New York, and India.

EXPORTS—Oct. 15.

Table with export data including wheat, barley, and other goods, with columns for quantity and value.

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

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES. ARRIVALS. October 8th. 'Argentino,' British steamer, 213 tons, Johnston, from Montevideo 12th inst. Passengers 83. 'Carmelo,' Brazilian brig, 145 tons, J. P. Mora y Lina, from Parana 22 Sept. ... October 10th. 'Morrells,' Spanish schooner, 140 tons, J. Garcia ... 'Alfonso,' British brig, 338 tons, F. Jouan, from Cadiz 10th August. ... October 11th. 'Pacifico,' Brazilian brig, 303 tons, T. F. Lopez, from Rio Janeiro 17th Sept. ...

videos 8th inst., to N. Martin & Sons, with 1950 barrels flour, 699 rolls tobacco. 'Snostris,' French war steamer, from up the river. Oct. 11. 'Venus,' Brazilian brig, 155 tons, L. A. Rodriguez, from Parana 10th September, to R. F. Ramos, with 1008 tercios vray, 72 bags rice. Oct. 12. 'Duque da Terceira,' Brazilian brig, 156 tons, J. M. Barros, from Montevideo 11th inst. ... 'Fraguassu,' Brazilian brig, 218 tons, A. J. de Santos, Eneas & Co., in ballast. ... 'Graciosa Adelaida,' National brigantine, for Montevideo. ...

'Goniatia,' Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Freyer brothers, with 3610 quintals jerked beef. 'Lewellyn,' British brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by J. G. Lettis, with 40 bales hair, 247 milled horse hides, 134 pipes tallow, 22,040 horns, 40,000 bones, 5,204 salted ox and cow hides. 'Graciosa Adelaida,' National brigantine, for Montevideo. ... 'Ninfa,' Spanish brigantine, for Havana, dispatched by E. O'Brien & Co., with 2500 quintals jerked beef, 30 dry ox and cow hides. ... 'Orin,' Hamburg brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Bunge, Bornfield, with 8705 dry ox and cow hides, 10,674 horns, 4,489 horns, 42 bales wool, 3 do hair. ... 'Argentino,' British steamer, for Montevideo. ... 'Rana Negra,' National brigantine, for Montevideo. ... 'Manchester,' American brig, for Salem, dispatched by Henry J. Roper, with 5013 dry ox and cow hides, 3952 salted ox, 108 bales wool, 45 do, hair, 15 do, goat skins. ... 'Solei,' French brig, for Cote, dispatched by Tissot 2000 bales wool, 1000 salted ox and cow hides, 7000 horns, 166 bales tallow, 144 bales and 4330 horns wool, 200 bales sheep skins. ... 'Barraca for sale, in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza de Miserere. This valuable property will be sold by auction on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, at the door of the Consulate, and by order of the competent authorities. ...

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1853. 'To Professor Holloway. Sir, I beg to inform you that I have stood the highest on my scale list of treatment here for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for my certificate, has been suffering for years with a disordered liver, and biliousness. ...

Copy of a letter inserted in the Habert Town Journal, the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch.

'Consign, nineteen years ago, residing at New York, had been suffering from a violent disorder for the last two months, which had entirely deprived her of her health. ...

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lymph Bitters, who can vouch for the following statement.

'To Professor Holloway. Sir.—I desire to beg testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from biliousness, and for the last two years, which was accompanied by a shortness of breath, and a general debility. ...

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague & Fever. Bilious Complaints. Headache. Itch on the Skin. Bowel Complaints. Colic. Constipation of the Bowels. Deafness. Dropsy. Dyspepsia. Erysipelas. Fever. Gout. Gravel. Hemorrhoids. Indigestion. Jaundice. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Scrophulous or King's Evil. Stomach and Gravel. Strains of the Neck. The Venereal Disease. Tumours. Venereal Affections. Weakness, from what Cause soever. Whooping Cough.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 248, Strand, near Tottenham Court Road, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by Messrs. Thew & Son, 11, Abchurch Lane, London.

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

For Liverpool direct. PASSENGERS ONLY. The well known regular trading brig 'MARTIN,' 217 tons, ...

SILABARIO ARGENTINO. The 4th Edition of this interesting and instructive Spelling and Reading book is just published, and is on sale wholesale and retail, at the Commercial Printing-office, calle de la Defensa No. 73, opposite San Francisco Church.

EDWARD MENCKE. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Office to the Boas, where he continues to make sails, bags, awnings, and every article connected with the business of sail making, on most reasonable terms. Any orders will be sent to Messrs. Brach, Prange & Hill, Naval Store, 41 Alameda, will be promptly attended to. o.s.—p.

Notice. The undersigned begs to inform the Commercial Community that the business formerly carried on by Messrs. James Black, has been conducted from the 1st September, 1853, by Messrs. James Black and James Mackintosh. o.s.—p.

DOCTOR CONYNGHAM. Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has established his Office at the Calle de la Piedad, No. 137, where he may be consulted every day from 9 to 10 in the morning and from 2 to 3 in the afternoon. o.s.—p.

Wyd's General Atlas, a copy of the above on sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20 Calle San Martin.

