British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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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. 1414.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—The Royal visits to Balmoral have ceased to be a novelty; yet, so far from familiarity producing indifference, each successive visit appears to rivet more closely the chain of willing allegiance, that binds the People to the Throne. The law of kindness has effectually absorbed the lurking and deep-seated Jacobinism of the remote Highlands. Let the crowned heads of Europe read the following simple account, and they may draw from it a lesson in the art of governing, more important to the interests of their order, than all the quackery of statesmanship and diplomacy can supply.

»THE GREAT TOWER AT BALMORAL—The general buildings of the new Royal residence at Balmoral have been in progress for some time, but the foundation-stone of the great tower, which will be the most prominent and picturesque feature of the Palace, was only laid on Thursday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert had given instructions to delay this portion of the building until the autumn, that Her Majesty the Queen might lay the foundation-stone in person, and thus identify the Royal family with their future Highland residence, under circumstances of a peculiarly interesting and historic character.

Intimation having been given that the tenantry on the Royal estates, and the public in the neighbourhood, would be privileged to witness the ceremony, arrangements were made for the comfortable accommodation of a large party within the grounds. The space in front of the new building was set apart for the spectators, and an area of considerable dimensions was lined off around the site of the tower for the Queen and Court. The foundation-stone, a huge block of granite, was placed on its bed underneath a triangle, in which the first stone of the second course was suspended in readiness to be lowered in due masonic form.

At 2 o'clock the tenantry began to gather, and by 3 a large concourse of people, in their best attire, had taken their places. The weather, which during the day had been rather showery, now became fine, and by the time the Queen was announced the sun shone forth in brilliant splendour.

At half-past 3 Her Majesty left the Palace with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and five of the Royal children. The Queen and Prince Albert wore the Stuart tartan, and all the Royal family were dressed in the Highland costume. The Duke of Newcastle, Sir James Clark, the Hon. Colonel A. Gordon, Sir George Couper, Count A. Mensdorff, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Dr. Robertson, and Lady Frances Bruce followed, the procession being headed by Her Majesty's piper, playing a march, and loudly cheered as it passed over the lawn. The distinguished circle being formed around the stone, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, the minister of the parish, offered up an earnest and appropriate prayer, after which the architect, Mr. Stuart, of Peterhead, assisted Her Majesty to perform the ceremony. The Queen then placed in the cavity of the foundation-stone a roll containing a brief record of the facts of the occasion, copies of several newspapers, and the current coins of the realm (one of each), hermetically sealed in a bottle, over which was laid a metal plate fitted to the level of the stone. Her Majesty was next handed a silver trowel, and, being supplied with mortar, laid it on in the most precise and workman-like manner. The upper stone was now lowered to its bed and adjusted. The Queen next applied the square and plummet, and, the builder having pronounced the work perfect, Her Majesty struck the stone three times with a golden mallet, in token that it was complete. The cornucopia was then offered—viz., a quantity of corn as cut from the field was laid on the stone, over which the Queen poured oil and wine, as the symbol of peace and plenty, and then the company gave three cheers for the Queen and the Royal Household. Her Majesty returned to the Palace in the same order as the Court left, and the master builder intimated to the workmen that the Queen had generously provided for their enjoyment.

When the Court returned to the Palace the company assembled on the Green-terrace, which stretches from the new residence to the Dee, and there spent the afternoon in the practice of Highland sports and games, prizes having been given by Prince Albert for their encouragement, and awarded to the successful competitors by his Royal Highness at the close of the day.

As night came on the workmen and others were entertained to dinner in the iron ballroom. The Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to the party when dinner was laid, and delighted them all with their kindness and condescension.

When dinner was over the ball-room was cleared, and by 10 o'clock was filled by the tenantry, old and young, who enjoyed themselves to a late hour in the morning; and thus closed the proceedings of a day which will long be remembered at Balmoral.»

Combine this with the personal solicitude evinced in behalf of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition, and we have a sure clue to the increasing popularity of the best, and therefore the wisest Sovereign of the age.

Next to Her Majesty and the Royal circle, Lord Palmerston came in for the largest share of public attention, and has been dubbed a freeman of Perth and Glasgow. Greenock had awarded a like honour to Lord John Russel, and Edinburgh to Mr. Gladstone.

The lowering aspect of continental affairs had produced a serious perturbation in the Money Market, aggravated by the exorbitant remittances to Australia, and the accidental drain on the currency, by speculative investments in grain, in the prospect of a deficient crop throughout Europe: the apprehensions of which were beginning to subside, though the effects of the panic may be felt for some time to come. In England the apparent scarcity, and consequent high prices, are ascribed to the increased consumption, arising from the high wages and general prosperity of the labouring classes. In Russia prices had not advanced in the same proportion; and additional supplies may be obtained, when vessels can be procured to transport them: and the same remarks hold good of the North American market. As the declared value of exports in the first eight months of the year, exceed those of the corresponding period of 1852, in upwards of 11 millions sterling, it is plain Old England can afford to import provisions, for those who are able and willing to pay for them.

Manufacturers complain, and perhaps with good reason, that prices do not keep pace with the increased expenses of production, owing to the enormous advance in wages; but it appears from the following account that neither political uncertainties nor passing difficulties can repress the ardour of British enterprise. In Mr. Salt we have a worthy aspirant to a new order of Alpaca Lords.

EXTRAORDINARY FESTIVITIES.—Probably the largest dinner party that ever sat down under one roof at one time took place at Saltaire, the model mill of Mr. T. Salt, alpaca manufacturer, near Bradford, Yorkshire, on Tuesday last. The dinner (which was the commencement of the day's festivities) was given by Mr. Salt to 3750 persons, comprising the notabilities of the West Riding, the leading merchants and manufacturers of Yorkshire and Lancashire, his personal friends, and his own workpeople, to commemorate the opening of the stupendours works at Saltaire, the majority of his eldest son, his own birthday, and the completion of his 50th year. In a gigantic room hereafter to be used as a combing shed, there sat down at one time 3,200 persons, of whom 2,500 were Mr. Salt's operatives, and the rest invited guests. Mr. Salt, the host, presided at this immense dinner-table, having on his right and left the Earl of Harewood, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, the Mayors of Leeds, Bradford, Halifaxs, and Wakefield, Sir G. Goodman, M.P., Mr. Crossley, M.P., Mr. George Sandars, M.P., Mr. H. W. Wickham, M.P., &c., together with a large number of ladies; and at 27 tables in front of the chair were seated the remainder of the guests and the workpeople from the various mills of Mr. Salt. As Saltaire is not only a stupendous, but a model mill, in which every mechanical science is brought to bear for the concentration in one vast whole of the utmost economy of labour in the manufacture of alpaca and mohair fabrics, and as it is to be surrounded by a model town for the working classes employed therein, we append some account of the undertaking, gathered upon the premises. Saltaire is situate about four miles from Bradford, and forms one of the most remarkable objects on that part of the Midland Railway which lies between Leeds and Colne. The estate on which the works of Saltaire are erected stretches from the lower-road leading from Shipley to the Bingley-road, across the railway, the canal, and the river Aire, to the confines of Baildon green, and includes the flour-mill and "stepping-stones," familiar to visitors to Eldwick-glen, in the valley of the Aire. The part of the estate devoted to the "works" lies between the railway passing through Skipton to Lancaster and Glasgow, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, both of which will be able to convey goods to and from the premises without either cartage or porterage. The area appropriated to the buildings is computed at six acres, while the several floors in the mills, warehouses, and sheds, form a superficies of 55,600 yards, or 11½ acres. The mill, which runs from east to west, is 550 feet in length, and 72 feet in height above the level of the rails. It includes six stories, and is constructed of massive stonework in the boldest style of Italian architecture. The walls look more like those of a fortified town than of a building destined to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. The floors are formed on arches of hollow brick, the openings in the bricks being used for the purposes of ventilation. Rows of ornamental cast-iron columns and massive cast-iron beams support the arches. The roof is of iron. The windows, of large size, are entirely filled with immense squares of cast-plate glass. The whole of the building is fire-proof. From the centre of the mill, running northward to the bank of the canal, a distance of 33[illegible] feet, are the warehouses, which at the lower end are 90 feet above the water. In the angle formed by the mill and warehouses to the east ward, comprising an area of 8,400 yards, are the weft room and weaving-shed, communicating with the several floors in the mill and warehouses by fire-proof hoists. The weaving-shed will hold 1,200 looms, and the immense amount of work these looms are capable of performing was tersely described at the dinner by Mr. W. Fairbairn, of Manchester, who said that the length of shafting in the works will be 9,870 feet, or nearly two miles, and weigh between 600 and 700 ton; that the steam-engines to work these shafts are equal to 1,200 horse power, at a pressure of 30lb. to the square inch; and that the 1,200 looms will be capable of producing 30,000 yards of alpaca cloth per diem, or nearly 18 miles each day, and a total length of 5,688 miles of cloth per annum. When the works are wholly finished, 4,500 hands will be required to keep them going. This will involve an addition to the population of Saltaire of from 9,000 to 10,000 persons. To accommodate these, Mr. Salt proposes to erect forthwith 700 dwelling-houses of various classes, replete with every convenience requisite for the health, comfort, and well-being of the inhabitants. The architects are expressly enjoined to use every precaution to prevent the pollution of the air by smoke, or the water by sewage or other impurity. Wide streets, spacious squares, with gardens attached, ground for recreation, a large dining-hall and kitchens, baths and washhouses, a covered market, schools, and a church, each combining every improvement that modern art and science have brought to light, are ordered to be proceeded with by Mr. Salt. After the dinner and a succession of toasts, dancing in an adjoining meadow, and a grand concert in St. George's-hall, Bradford, to which the guests and workpeople were conveyed in special trains, wound up the day's rejoicings.»

EASTERN QUESTION.

Public opinion may be pronounced unanimous, as to the necessity of resisting the pretensions of the Czar on Turkey, and the small still voice of the Peace Congress is likely to be drowned in the vociferations of a popular agitation throughout the United Kingdom. It is said that the Earl of Aberdeen is an exception, and rumours of his withdrawal from the Ministry begin to be mooted. In its absorbing interest all local and minor topics are merged in the meantime. On announcing the hostile decision of the Porte, the "Times" makes the following comments, which are re-echoed with more or less acerbity by the public press:—

»To the successive phases of the Turkish question may now be added one of greater singularity than any of those preceding it. The Ottoman Porte has pronounced, by the decision of its Supreme Council, for open war, and, although it is not yet known with any certainty that this resolution has been embodied in any formal declaration on the part of the Sultan, there is every reason for supposing that the opinion of a body constituted like the Supreme Council will be adopted by the Executive Government. This measure does not appear to have been the result of any new or especial provocation on the part of the Russians. The Czar had committed his several acts of aggression and insult without encountering the reception to be naturally anticipated. He had invaded and occupied the Danubian provinces; he had demanded unwarrantable concessions as the price of his retirement; he had rejected the Turkish terms of adjustment, and he had expressed his several intentions with the utmost arrogance by the month of his minister. None of these proceedings, however, elicited such a decision as that now pronounced; and the probability is, not that the government, or even the chief authorities of the Ottoman nation, are more desirous than before of bringing the question to the issue of the sword, but that the feelings of the population and the army have become uncontrollable, and that a declaration of war was thought indispensable to the internal security of the state. On the other side, the Emperor of Russia has declared for peace. This announcement may probably appear incredible, after what has been proved respecting the nature of the original aggression, but we can state, upon undoubted authority, that the sentiments of the Czar, as expressed at Olmutz by his own lips, are not only in favour of a pacific settlement, but are reconcileable to a great extent with the conditions proposed by ourselves. He represented that, as he had accepted the Vienna note at the hands of the Conference in full satisfaction of European demands, and on the terms framed by his opponents, he could not, with any regard to his own dignity, be now referred to any second proposal. He offered, however, to accept a declaration or interpretation which seems to deprive the original Vienna note of the objectionable features since discovered in it, and stated distinctly that, although he could not swerve from the conditions first imposed upon him, he was ready to admit at once such an explanation of those conditions first imposed upon him, he was ready to admit at once such an explanation of those conditions as was conformable to the views of the French and British governments, provided only that his acknowledged rights were still maintained. The reader will perhaps be at some loss to imagine why terms so apparently reasonable were not closed with on the spot, but we think the objections to such a compromise are perfectly maintainable. It was replied to the Czar that he had deprived himself of the benefit of the expedient in question by the "explanation" which he had already issued on his own mere motion, in a sense exactly contrary to that now proposed. He might interpret the Vienna note, as desired by the Western Powers, in a manner favourable to the security of the Porte, but, as he had already interpreted it through Count Nesselrode's despatch in a manner totally destructive of the security referred to, the only result would be that a note, by which the relations of two empires were to be regulated on points of extreme delicacy, would carry with it two conflicting explanations, and thus be neutralised altogether. When it suited the purposes of Russia to disarm suspicion, she might appeal to one of those explanations; when disposed to aggression, she might quote the other; so that the original note, or convention, would be of no value at all. The Czar was here visited with a just retribution for his arrogance, and the overbearing audacity of Count Nesselrode's despatch proved a fatal obstacle to the designs of his master. It is this despatch, in fact, which has ruined his cause. Had the Emperor, after accepting the Vienna note, refused the Turkish modifications without attempting to place upon their effect any construction of his own, he might have asked the Four Powers to complete an agreement which they had dictated themselves. But by interpreting this note in Russian fashion, and basing on it a claim to those very privileges from which it was meant to debar him, he exposed his own designs, undid the work of the Conference, and placed the Vienna note out of the question as the foundation of future arrangements. So clearly was the Emperor himself impressed with these convictions, that he has since endeavoured to disavow the unlucky despatch, and declared that it had been written without his concurrence or authority. That the difficulty thus created may be considerable we do not deny, but we think there can be only one opinion in this country as to the chief moral of the story. It can surely never be worth while to plunge Europe into war for the sake of such a difference as this. There is no longer any dispute about the substance of the terms of peace. Without remarking upon the Czar's previous conduct or present motives, it is sufficient to say that he now affirms his

readiness to accept substantially the conditions of the Western Powers, and to have his relations with the Greek Christians of European Turkey so defined as to divest him of all pretences for political interference. In short, as regards those points for which the Four Powers have, in their own interests, been contending, he appears willing to yield without reserve. The only point of difference is this, that whereas Russia conceives her dignity involved in abiding by terms once accepted, the other powers consider that Russia, by her own gratuitous interpretation, has deprived those terms of force and sufficiency. This is a dilemma, no doubt; but, if it cannot be conquered by those whose art and profession are involved in the manufacture of »notes," the result will tend to the serious depreciation of diplomacy in general. We are greatly disposed to hope that even the recent manifestation of the Turkish Council may not interpose any material obstacle to the work of negotiation. The Danube, as we yesterday observed, so effectually separates the contending armies, that a collision in those parts is by no means probable, whereas it is difficult to understand how any proceedings short of such collision can produce anything more resembling a state of war than exists already. Russia has crossed her own frontiers, and, in direct violation of treaty engagements, has quartered her battalions on a foreign territory. Turkey has summoned from the remotest solitudes of Asia Minor swarms upon swarms of fanatical Moslems, to fight for their faith. The rival hosts already confront each other on the opposite sides of a river, and, as if to fix the opinion of Europe on the point, the Dardanelles—those modern gates of Janus—have been formally opened. This, in all but bloodshed, is surely war; and, if negotiations could be conducted notwithstanding such arrays, we see no reason why they should not be continued even though war should be regularly »declared.» In this, however, as in all other points of the embroilment, the responsibilities of the issue rest upon the Czar alone. It was his aggression, and that only, which created the original rupture; it was his heedless arrogance which has destroyed the Vienna note; and, if it is nothing but his imperial pride which now stands in the way of an adjustment, he is bound by all considerations of right and duty to make this sacrifice to the peace of Europe.»

From the »Daily News.»

The want of wisdom evinced by the Emperor of Russia in provoking a war with Turkey at this moment—and of the Austrian government in abetting him—looks like infatuation. A war between any of the despotic powers and any neighbour at this time can be compared to nothing but one of those buccaneering duels in which the combatants exchanged shots over a barrel of gunpowder, with the top stove in. Europe is everywhere thickly strewed with combustible matter, and they who have most to lose thereby insist upon incurring the risk of setting fire to it. The friends of rational progress—from the most moderate of whigs to the *démocratie pacifique*—may shudder at the prospect; but there is not a red republican in Europe, not an *émeutier* by profession, but will hail the commencement of a war with delight. The fiercest of tempests, however, must have an end. War must some time or another be succeeded by peace, which will find the despotic rulers weak and exhausted by their exertions, and the people strong in their immortal youth. The friends of rational freedom may therefore eye the coming storm with comparative tranquillity; but the absolute rulers who have provoked it—or. connived at its provocation—may rest assured that, if once it begins to rage in earnest, many of their already tottering thrones will be laid prostrate by it before it blow over.

[COMMUNICATED.]

RACES OF THE 17th NOVEMBER.

The races of the 10th and 11th gave rise to sundry questions as to the superiority of the horses that contended, which could only be decided by renewed contests. The principal doubt, and the one that excited the greatest interest was that with regard to the respective merits of the Cream colored horse »Vanguard» and the Skewball horse »El Pampa.» The supporters of El Pampa, alleging that this horse broke away from his rider in the three times round race of the 11th inst. and in consequence lost the race, challenged Vanguard to run the same distance on the 17th, which challenge was readily accepted by the backers of Vanguard, who arranged with the owner of Vanguard for the horse to be placed at their disposal to run the match on the specified day. The Match was then taken up, and excited extraordinary interest. Betting men were disposed to lay out large sums, and the amateurs were equally divided in their opinion.

A very numerous attendance on the course, despite the threatening aspect of the weather and the cold, raw wind, proved the interest that was taken by all grades of both Foreigners and Natives of the Country. But they were fated to be disappointed, for on the hour approaching for the match to come off, the owner of Vanguard unscrupulously broke his agreement, assigning contradictory and frivolous excuses for not presenting the horse, to the great mortification of his backers and the assemblage. The consequence was that El Pampa walked over, so deciding all bets in his favor, excepting those that were declared as *not* P. P. We are credibly informed that in consequence of this proceeding no horse in which the owners or trainers of Vanguard have any interest, will ever again be allowed to run on the Foreign Amateur Racing Society's Course; a just punishment for a disgraceful proceeding.

With true sportsmanlike feeling, and to compensate in part for the disappointment, the owner of the 'old horse' Engañador (a horse of some 22 years old) came forward and made a match with El Pampa for a 3¾ mile race. El Pampa was ridden bare back and Engañador in a saddle, which advantage in favor of Engañador was supposed to bring the two horses nearly on a par. A series of matches afforded diversion, the results of which we give below.

The first match came off at 3 o'clock.—

Once round and a distance: won easily by Strawberry horse 'Harold,' beating Bay do. 'Pelham.'

Trotting match three times round and a distance—3¾ miles—between black horse 'Whitefoot' and bay horse 'Chancho.' Whitefoot broke after going half a length, but was soon round and off again in good style. After going once round he had shortened this distance considerably between him and Chancho, concluding the 2nd round Whitefoot was close up with the Chancho, who broke; he was however soon round and going, but the Whitefoot was upon him, gave him the "go by," and was never again headed—winning easily.

Half round match, won by brown horse 'Pampero,' beating brown horse 'Little Wonder.'

Half round match, won by brown horse 'Flatcatcher,' beating black horse 'Nicolas.'

Half round match, won by chestnut horse 'Diablo,' beating brown horse 'Ploughboy.'

At about the distance post, the saddle of Diablo slipped back, the rider adroitly sprang over it, coming in a winner with the saddle on the loins of the horse behind him—He dismounted in safety.

Trotting match once round and a distance—won easily by bay horse 'Chancho,' beating Brown do. 'Holandes.'

Match, three times round and a distance—Piebald horse 'El Pampa' 1, Brown do. 'Engañador' 2.

The horses went off at a good pace, El Pampa taking a considerable lead after running about a quarter of a mile. During the 2nd round Engañador neared El Pampa, who came past the Stand about two or three lengths in advance round the back of the corner, Engañador followed Pampa at about two lengths distance—Rising last hill the Pampa was eased, and Engañador got close up to him, but despite the masterly handling of the old horse by his accomplished rider, he could not catch the Pampa, who won cleverly by a length. It was evident from the beginning that the Pampa had the speed of the old horse who went stiff. The last year, added to his already extreme age had told much *against him. The 3¾ miles was run* in 8 minutes 16 seconds.

Match, 4 squares, won by chestnut horse 'Tribuna,' beating grey horse 'Songster.'

Match, once round—Skewball horse 'Old Fox,' beating bay horse 'The Consul.'

Both horses went off together, and continued head and head all round, a beautiful struggle ensued from the Distance in, which terminated in favor of Old Fox by a short length.

So terminated the Spring sports of the Foreign Amateur Racing Society. We can only hope that the Autumn Meetings may be as successful.

BUENOS AYRES.

The interesting and opportune remarks of Mr. Jones on the River Chubut, and the series of events taking place to the south of this Province, have at last directed public attention to a quarter, that has perhaps been too long neglected, amidst the political vicissitudes of which this Republic has been the theatre. Our neighbours of Chile have made, and are making efforts more or less successful, at colonization in the Straits of Magellan. Their original right is more than doubtful; but time may consecrate the plausible and equitable right of undisputed occupancy. In this view no time should be lost in asserting and vindicating our prior claims.

In the project of steam navigation, now pending before the Congress of Chile, which purposes to pass through our exclusive territory, without leave asked or obtained, we have a practical development of an aggressive system, that must eventuate, if not timously checked, in an effective dismemberment of our southern territory, assigning an arbitrary line of demarcation, it may be far to the north of the Straits of Magellan.

It may be assumed that the seigniority of the Falkland Islands has been definitively forfeited; but that is no reason why greater extension should be given to the dissolvent principle. The policy of General Rosas, in ceding a certain extent of coast with the adjacent Guano Islands, and the exclusive right to the fisheries upon the coasts and in the bays, to the London Bondholders, under a Contract for 15 or 20 years, was at least a means of establishing and preserving our territorial rights, and ought to be revived and prosecuted, if nothing more direct and effectual can be accomplished in the meantime. In the hands of the Bondholders we have no hesitation in saying that such a contract would go far to liquidate all claims, arising out of the unfortunate loan; placing the credit and resources of the Province on a new and advantageous footing; at the same time that it would maintain our rights intact, Remote and bleak as we may fancy these latitudes, they probably contain the most direct route from England to Australia; and the following letter, in the "Times" of the 23d September, imparts a new and enhanced importance to the remarks of Mr. Jones—

"Sir,—In the long and interesting article in your paper of to day, headed "Steam Communication with Australia," I observe the following passage:—

"Geographically the Panama route to Australia is the best. A straight line may be drawn on Mercator's chart from Southampton to Sydney, which would very nearly intersect the American Isthmus of Darien, and this, without fatiguing the reader with estimates of distances, will be sufficient to show that the Panama route is the shortest means of approaching our Australian possessions."

As this is not "geographically" correct, I am sure you will be glad to have an opportunity of correcting it.

It is obvious that, the globe being spherical, there is no such thing as what is usually called a "straight" line that can be drawn on its surface. A straight line on Mercator's chart does not, therefore, represent the direct course from one place to another on the globe, unless it be directly north and south, or upon the equator.

As the direct course from one place to another on the globe is part of the circumference of a circle, there are always two direct lines which together form the whole circumference. Now, as in this particular case, the longer of the two may be selected and yet be a direct line. The antipodes of England lie to the easward of New Zealand; the line, therefore, stated in the passage I have quoted as the shortest is considerably more than half the circumference of the globe.

A straight line—to use a common expression—drawn from Plymouth to Sidney would pass through South America by Valparaiso, and as far south as 56°, just touching the southern point of New Zealand, and above 35° south of Tahiti; one drawn through the Isthmus of Darien would only reach south latitude 51,° but would pass further to the south of New Zealand, and not even touch the most southern point of Van Diemen's Land. Both these lines would be more than half the circumference of the globe.

These facts may be readily verified by any one who will take the trouble to examine an artificial globe for that purpose, and were, among other things bearing on the steam navigation of the Pacific, detailed in a paper of mine which was read before the British Association at the late meeting at Hull, and of which you gave an analysis in your account of its transactions.

The true direction of these lines on Mercator's chart will, perhaps, be more easily understood when it is stated that a direct line from Plymouth to Canterbury, in New Zealand, passes round Cape Horn, and as far south as latitude 55°.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. G. NICOLAY,
Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
King's College, London, Sept. 20 »

This shews that others begin to speculate gravely and formally on what concerns us most nearly. Who could estimate or fancy the importance that would be given to this Province, were it ascertained that the Chubut for example, would afford the most direct and available line of intercourse between England and the gold diggings of Australia?

In other respects, its pastoral or agricultural resources are a profound mystery. It would probably be too cold for our breed of merinos; but Providence, in its inscrutable wisdom and adorable goodness, has provided not only animals, but races of men adapted to every climate. The Alpaca of Perú subsists on the rugged and sterile defiles of the Andes, and is found to thrive and procreate in the bleakest mountain ranges of Scotland. Judging from the establishment of Mr. Salt, its hair or wool is destined to become an important article of commerce. Might not an experiment be made with this hardy and valuable animal in the neighbourhood of Chubut?—Such an experiment is less daring than the artificial procreation of salmon.

To show that the idea of foreign colonization in the districts referred to, is by no means new, we may mention the facts, that in 1828 Sir Woodbine Parish went so far as to make inquiries, what number of British Subjects might be found in this neighbourhood, disposed to remove to the South of the Rio Colorado, to form a settlement under the auspices of the British Government; said settlement to enjoy the protection of the British flag, and the right of self-government, by British laws and institutions, merely recognising a feudal seigniority in the Authorities of the Republic: and at a subsequent period, an intelligent gentleman, a Citizen of the United States, used every effort with General Rosas to obtain a grant of said territories for a similar purpose. Both parties, we are entitled to conclude, must have had good and satisfactory reasons, for their lively interest in the fate of these lonely and abandoned regions, that now demand an immediate and a preferent attention from the patriotic Government of the Province to which they rightfully belong. In short, they cannot longer be neglected with either propriety or safety.

EXECUTION—On the 24th Floro Vazquez, the acknowledged ringleader of the murderers of Señores Andrade and Romero, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. During his trial, and down to the last moment of his guilty career, he evinced a resolute calmness, that, coupled with his youth, almost extorted a sympathetic admiration.

BRITISH PACKET.

An extra sheet containing the statement of the Produce Exported, &c., will be published in time for the sailing of the »Argentina» and "Camilla;» and may be had at the Office No. 20 Calle San Martin.

LATEST HOUR—No arrivals from Santa Fé, and consequently nothing known as the result of the election for the Constitutional President, which was fixed for the 2[illegible]

The news from Montevideo very unfavourable, and every prospect of an immediate struggle. Sr. Berro and a few others have got notice to quit in 24 hours.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has to call the attention of the British Community to the annexed Circular from H. M's. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to H. M's. Consular Agents in Foreign Countries, explaining certain doubts which have arisen respecting the interpretation of the Act of Parliament Facilitating Marriages in Foreign Parts.

It must be understood at the same time that this Act in no way affects the legality of marriages solemnized under the provisions of the Act 4 Geo. IV. cap. 91, by a Minister of the Church of England in the Chapel or House of any British Ambassador or Minister residing within the Country to the Court of which he is accredited. Nor does it interfere with the solemnization of Marriage according to the Lex Loci of a Foreign Country, which form will equally be held valid in England.

FRANK PARISH,
H. B. M's. Vice Consul,
in charge of the Consulate General.
British Consulate General, Nov. 25, 185[illegible]
The British Residents }
in Buenos Ayres— }

Consular Circular.
Foreign Office, August 20, 185[illegible]
Sir,

Her Majesty's Government having been informed that, since the passing of the "Marriages in Foreign Countries facilitating Act" (12 & 13 Vict., cap. 68), doubts have in some instances arisen as to the person by whom, and the place where, marriages rendered valid by that Act are to be solemnized, I have to inform you that, in pursuance of the Act in question, British Consuls General, Consuls,—or any person duly authorized to act in the absence of such Consul,—Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents may, subject to the rules therein laid down, solemnize such marriages, provided they shall have previously received a warrant from the Secretary of State specially authorizing them to solemnize and register marriages, or to allow marriages to be performed in their presence. No other persons whatsoever are qualified by the Act to solemnize marriages, or to allow them to be solemnized by any other person in their presence.

Any form of ceremony, according to the creed of the contracting parties, may be used and the religious portion of the ceremony may be performed by a clergyman of any denomination; but the presence of the duly authorized Consular Officer is necessary to render such marriage valid; and if the ceremonial be not that of the Church of England and Ireland, which can only be duly performed by an ordained Clergyman of that Church, the contracting parties are to make a declaration before the Consul, in words prescribed by the Act, that they know not of any lawful impediment why they may not be joined in matrimony, and that they call upon the persons present to witness that they take each other respectively to be lawfully wedded husband and wife and such declaration, in the absence of any religious ceremony, is sufficient.

The only *place* where marriages, under this Act, may be solemnized, is the "*British Consulate*;" that is, the Public Office of the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, as the case may be: and every such marriage must be solemnized with open doors, between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon, in the presence of two or more witnesses.

Hence it follows that no marriages performed at other places, or under other circumstances, will be valid *under this Act* and accordingly marriages cannot be solemnized *under this Act* in any Churches or Chapels, even though attached to British Missions or connected with British Consulates abroad, nor can they be solemnized under this Act by an Ambassador, Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of the Crown.

I may add that all marriages duly solemnized according to the local law in force, so as to be valid by that law in the country where they are solemnized, will be valid in England.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
CLARENDON.

Her Majesty's Consuls General—Consuls—Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents in Foreign Parts.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Postponement of a total Eclipse of the Sun

We are requested to inform the public that by *superior disposition* the total eclipse stated in the Almanacs to be visible in Bue[illegible]

nos Ayres on the 30th inst., is *postponed* to some future year, month and day, at present not mentionable: and that instead of the postponed, a partial eclipse will be visible—

Beginning November 30m. at 3h. 37m. p.m.
Middle.....................4h. 22m. "
End.......................5h. 05m. "
Digits eclipsed....2d. 50m. on the North or lower limb.

☞ This new moon takes place at the time when our Planet is almost at its nearest distance from the Sun, and the moon in its nearest possible proximity to the earth. As the lunar influence is greatest in the zenith, from which point the moon will not be distant more than 10 degrees on the three first days of December, these, as in similar cases, will be *critical days*.

The vast area of the River Plate allows the great volume of water that follows the moon to find its own level tranquilly; but it would be no protection against *inundation* in case of a south eastern gale. In stating the operation of a general law, we have no wish to create unnecessary alarm; but prudential precautions may be proper.

London, 7th October, 1853.

Salted River Plate ox and cow hides.—Soon after our last issue the market suddenly became very quiet, and has continued so up to this date. The enhanced value and the prospect of a possible scarcity of money may be considered the chief cause of this alteration. The sales are limited, and consist of hides of medium and common quality, for which lower prices have been accepted. Good hides are held for about late rates. The arrivals are considerable, and include several shipments of the accumulated stock during the late blockade of Buenos Ayres. Sales about 10,000 hides. Buenos Ayres, heavy ox, av. 59¼lb at 5⅝d, light ditto, av. 48¼ to 49½lb at 5d to 5¼d, ditto cut, av. 48⅜d at 4¼d; Cow cut, av. 48⅜lb at 4¼d; Entre-Rio, heavy ox, av. 65¾lb at 4⅝d to 4⅞d, light ditto, av. 48⅞lb at 5⅛d; Cow, av. 44⅜lb at 4⅞d; Bull, av. 88½lb at 4½d; Kips, av. 19½lb at 4½d per lb. Usual Tares. Import 34,006 hides. Present stock about 42,400 hides.

Dry River Plate ox and cow hides.—The demand during the earlier part of the month was dull, and slightly lower prices were submitted to. Within the last few days, however, there has been more enquiry for export. The transactions comprise the following;—1,084 Buenos Ayres hides. Exports and flats, av. 31⅛ to 41½lb at 6½d to 7d, light hides, av. 19¾lb at 7¼d per lb. Import 1,975 hides. Present Stock 5,129 hides.

South American Horse Hides.—Several of the recent arrivals had been purchased afloat, and consequently do not go into stock. There has been but a slow demand on the spot, and a few parcels only have been clearep at a reduction of about 6d per hide. Sales 4,836 salted River Plate, av. 29¼lb at 6s 11d, av. 22⅞ to 24⅞lb at 6s 3d to 6s 6d, damaged at 4s 4d to 5s 1d; 2,670 Dry River Plate; Buenos Ayres, 1sts, av. 13¼ to 13½lb at 6s to 6s 3d; 2nds, Colts and damaged hides at 2s 7d to 5s per hide.

Nutria Skins.—10,488 skins, av. 23 to 24⅞ lb per 60 skins have been sold at 1s 9d to 1s 10d per lb. Import 3 bales.

Chinchilla Skins.—At the Fur sales 33,621 Skins realized the following prices, viz, fair sizes, good dark colors at 45s to 49s, ditto fair ditto at 36s 9d to 42s 3d, ditto middling and pale at 34s 3d to 35s, mixed sizes and pale at 21s 3d to 28s, damaged skins at 15s to 31s per dozen.

Hair has met a good enquiry, and all that has been offered has sold freely at advanced prices. The stock consists chiefly of late arrivals in course of landing. Sales 50 bales and 254 bags, seroons, &c., White and Grey Cut tails, good at 3s 4½d, do. fair to good at 2s 9d, do. and manes, short and poor at 1s, do. Stump Tails, fair at 1s 7¼d; Cut Tails, good at 2s 5¼d to 2s 6d, fair to good at 1s 11¼d to 2s 5¼d, do. middling at 1s 3¼d to 1s 5½d, do and Manes, very short and poor at 8⅜d to 9¼d; Stump Tails, fair to good at 1s 3d to 1s 5½d, short and poor at 1s; fair to good mixed at 10¼ to 11⅜d, slight to fair mixed at 8½d to 9½d, short and ropey at 7½d to 8½d; Cordova Platts, middling to fair at 9⅜d to 10d; Cow on Skin, dusty at 8½d per lb. Import 95 packages. Present stock about 100 packages.

Horns—The sales of the month have been considerable at about late rates.

Goat Skins.—Cape and Tanned East India are in good request at very full prices. Other descriptions are not quite so saleable.

Sheep Skins.—The market has been rather quiet, and prices may be considered a shade lower. Sales 7,182 Buenos Ayres fine wools, av. 27½ to 31½lb at 9½d to 9¾d, Medium ditto, av. 26⅜ to 29¾lb at 7¾d to 8½d, coarse and damaged at 7d per lb.

Bones & Hoofs.—Good Shank Bones realize very high prices. Common have advanced about 5s to 10s per ton. Hoofs sell freely at late rates. The sales of the month comprise the following, viz. 107 tons South American, Shanks, poor at £4 15s to £5 10s, perished do and common at £4 2s 6d to £4 15s.

The Tallow Market throughout the month has again been subjected to considerable excitement. The protracted unsatisfactory state of the Eastern question, a large demand for consumption, and a very short supply of Town Tallow influenced the market towards the end of September to the extent of 8s per cwt P.Y.C., being quoted 58s 6d to 59s *on the spot* and 58s to 58s 6d per cwt. for the last *3 months*; during the first two days in October the excitement in a measure subsided, and Russian declined to 57s 6d on the spot, and 56s 6d per cwt. for October to December delivery, but the report that Turkey had declared War, gave a sudden improvement to the market, and P. Y. C. advanced 1s on the spot and 1s 6d per cwt. for future delivery, the prices now being 58s 6d to 59s on the spot, 58s for all the year, and 58s 6d to 59s for January to March, being respectively 7s to 7s 6d per cwt higher than on the 7th ult. with a firm market.

River Plate Tallow has been in very good demand all the month and a large business transacted at prices corresponding with the advance above alluded to. Nearly all the late arrivals were sold previously at proportionately high rates at the time. Dark inferior Tallow has been difficult of sale except at very low prices.

ANNING & COBB,
Brokers, 11 Lime Street.

Postscript.—Since the above was in type the Public Sales of South American and Australian Tallow have taken place, 142 pipes of the former were offered and all sold, and 274 casks of the latter of which 144 found buyers, both at prices corresponding with the above; the remainder of the Australian was withdrawn. Town Tallow has advanced 3s per cwt. this day, being 60s per cwt. *nett cash*.

EXCHANGE—Nov. 26.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones..................	19¼
Patriot Doubloons..........................	á 297¼
Spanish do..................................	á 301
Bills on England, per doubloon..............	69s. 9d.
Currency...................per dol.	2 11-16d.
Do. Montevideo..........................	par.
France, per doubloon..........................	84 fs
United States, do.	3 % disct.
Rio Janeiro..................................	¼ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 29¼

The lowest 297

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 68s per oz. Lowest 66s 6d.

EXPORTS—Nov. 26.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.	
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs..............	42 á 43 rls. sil
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do.	41 á 42 "
Do. do. do. camp, 25 27 lbs....................................	37 á 38 "
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs........ "..scarce	41 á 42 "
Do. N. America, 21 ....".....	40 á 41 rls. sil.
Do. of all stakes, from carts	85 á 88 curry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs scarce	41 á 42
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.	41 á 42
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do.	á 35¼ rls. sil
Cow do. do. ....do. do.	34 á 34½
Horse do. dry, each	15½ á 16
Do. do, salted " of 32 á 35 lbs..rls. sil.	10 á 10½
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	80 á 85
Skins, duty 4 %	
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs 1.3 common	80 á 90
Nutria, per lb.......................... silver	2 á 3 rls.
Wool, duty free.	
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.................	25 á 28
Do. washed "	42 á 48
Meztizo, dirty, "	30 á 35
Do. washed "	55 á 70
Fine, dirty "	55 á 60
Do. washed "	80 á 100
Cordova, baled.................. rials silver	35 á 36
Horse hair, duty 4 %	
" Short, arroba	55 á 58
" mixed "	65 á 80
" long " ....nominal....	125 á 160
Cow hair, clean	55 á 60
Tallow, melted, duty free.	
" with grease, arroba (of 17$ per oz.)	16½ á 17 in pipes
" pure " do..do..$17	á 18 rl. si in box.
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 %, qql.; baled ..	36 á 42
Horns, duty, 4 % Ox, mil.....prime......	1100 á 1300
Inferior do................................	600 á 700
Do. Cow .... "	250 á 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 %	
Long black, lb loose.........................	4 á 5
Do. white woven	12 á 14
Do. white loose	7 á 8
Jerked beef, duty 4 % qql..................	80 á 82
Bones, shin & marrow 4 % p. mil............	90 á 110
Mare's grease, ...rls. silver	8 á 8½
Goat skins, per dozen scarce..........	24 á 25 rls. sil.

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

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

November 17th.

"George," Hamburg brig, 110 tons, J. J. Bleicken, from Hamburg 17th August, Montevideo 16th inst., to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 5 jars leeches, 158 boxes, 7 barrels and 2 bales merchandise, 1400 demijohns, 1300 boxes and 1100 crates gin, 10 lasts coal, 36 planks, 50 barrels starch, 15 pipes aguardiente.

"Thames," Hamburg schooner, 102 tons, W. Z. Dreyer, from Hamburg 10th Aug., Montevideo 14th inst., to Freyer Brothers, with 50 boxes cheeses, 12 tons coals, 2,550 boxes and 2,700 demijohns gin, 193 barrels starch, 24 planks, 39 boxes cristals, 3 jars leeches.

November 18th.

"Delfino," Sardinian brig, 188 tons, A. Recaño, from Genoa 24th Aug., Montevideo 16th inst., to B. Delfino, with 100 pipes wine, 10 half do. white do., 150 bags rice, 150 do. beans, 600 boxes vermicelli, 780 do. oil, 16 barrels almonds, 200 boxes brandy, 200 do. frontignan wine, 4 do. shoes.

"Setta," Brazilian brig, 204 tons, A. T. Rosa, from Santos 5th, Montevideo 17th inst., to Martinez & Sons, with 1160 bbls. and 250 bags sugar.

"Enrique," Sardinian brig, 247 tons, M. Guarella, from Boston 28th Aug., Montevideo 17th inst., to B. Delfino, with 156,000 feet pine, 25 barrels flour.

November 19th.

"Argentina," British steamer, 213 tons, Johnston, from Montevideo 18th inst. Passengers. 85.

"Camilla," British steamer, Warner, from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 18th inst, with the mail conveyed to Rio per from Southampton 9th Oct. Passengers 15.

"Romano," Oriental brigantine, 126 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 18th inst.

November 20th.

"Helena," Danish schooner, 89 tons, N. Tyroll, from Montevideo 18th inst., to Wedekind, Lind & Co., with 70 barrels rice, 120 do. sugar, 150 half do. do., 181 boxes merchandise, 15 do. wine, 60 planks, 5 lasts coal, 30 bags cocoa.

"Merced," National war steamer, from San Nicolas.

"Grecian," British brig, 152 tons, J. Mc Lincln, from Montevideo 18th inst., to Duguid, Barton & Co., with 2065 iron pots, 472 barrels beer, 135 boxes and 90 bales merchandise, 30 crates earthenware, 40 tons coal.

November 21.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo.

November 22.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 21st inst. Passengers 80.

"Rubens," Belgian brig, 285 tons, A. P. Cornelisse, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., to Delisle brothers, with 9087 alquieres salt, 92 rolls tobacco, 1 box merchandise, 300 boxes and 28 half do. vermicelli.

"Joaquin," Spanish brig, 248 tons, G. Orta, from Barcelona 3d, Cadiz 27th Sept., to E. Ochoa & Co., with 228 pipes and 44 half do. wine, 64 bales white paper, 40 do. brown wrapping do., 40 boxes soap, 118 jars aguardiente, 9 bales merchandise, 2 boxes guitar strings, 3 do. cards, 1 do. gloves, 900 do. figs, 28,000 onions, 914 jars oil, 20 barrels do., 300 boxes vermicelli, 150 kegs olives, 50 do. anchovies, 80 barrels sherry wine, 30 do. muscatel do., 255 bags garbanzos, 29 do. peas, 66 bundles brooms, 20 boxes starch, 2 do. books, 8 bags canary seed.

November 23.

"Imperial Marinero," Brazilian corvette of war, from Montevideo.

November 24th.

"Paraná," American barque, 261 tons, R. Betts, from Boston 2nd September, to S. B. Hale & Co., with 200 barrels rice, 143 boxes chairs, 175,000 feet lumber, 12 boxes tacks, 2 mills, 6 shellers, 1 bags specie.

"Minerva," Brazilian brigantine, 164 tons, C. L. Montinho, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., to Delisle brothers, with 145 pipes, 6 half do. and 7 barrels aguardiente, 980 alquieres salt, 2000 pieces fire wood, 6000 cocoa nuts.

"Belizario," Brazilian brig, 232 tons, M. da Silva Santos, from Parnagua 12th inst., to A. Van Praet, with 1748 tercios yerba.

"Victoriosa," Sardinian barque, 283 tons, V. Vacaro, from the Isle of May 3rd Oct., Montevideo 22nd inst., to J. Caprile, with 155 moyos salt.

"Sol," Sardinian, zumaca, 98 tons, B. Schiaffino, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst., th B. Delfino, with 20 pipes aguardiente, 35 pipes, 12 half do and 1 barrel wine, 14 barrels sugar, 600 boxes gin, 60 rolls tobacco, 6 boxes sweetmeats, 35 bags cocoa, 370 do rice.

"A. Hayford," American brig, 187 tons, F. J. Thomas, from Bangor 3rd Sept., to Zimmermann & Co, with 140,000 feet lumber, 1000 do oars.

November 25th.

"Argentina," British steamer, 213 tons, Johnston, from Montevideo 24th inst. Passengers 95.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, 122 tons, J. Avenenti, from Montevideo 24th inst.

SAILINGS.

November 21.

"Argentina," British steamer, for Montevideo.

"Graciosa Adelayda," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

November 22.

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

"Principe Americano," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by F. Buxareo, with 3520 quintals jerked beef, 70 dry hides.

November 23.

"Commodore," British barque, for England, dispatched by S. Hesse, with 111 bales wool, 18 do. sheep skins, 355½ pipes and 60 boxes tallow, 894 ox and cow hides, 1790 horse do., 348 calf skins, 10,000 horn tips, 45,000 horns.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

"Chasseur," French brig of war, for Montevideo.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

November 24th.

"Paraguassu," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by M. J. Eneas & Co., with 2960 quintals jerked beef, 60 horse hides.

"Restaurador," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles, with 368 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry ox and cow hides, 20 packages merchandise.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

The undersigned, partner in the late house of O. J. Hayes & Co., would inform his friends that he has returned to Buenos Ayres, and has opened his Counting Room at No. 40 Calle La Defensa.

Cash advances will be made on consignments of produce to his friends in New York or Boston.

A. Lines Van Blarcom.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 26, 1853. n26—oc.

To Masters of vessels trading to the River Plate.

A Branch Pilot of this river and of its interior branches, offers his services to those who may require them upon reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to No. 114 Calle del Perú, half a square towards the Retiro from Calle de Cuyo on the right hand side.

An old Standard.

n.26—3p.

To Let,

A pleasantly situated country house, one mile from the centre of the town to the north, upon the Barranca. Apply at this Office.

November 26th, 1853. n26—2c.

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 Irregularities	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.

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.

To Let,

Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, with an English family, at No. 143 Calle Reconquista. Apply on the premises. n19—co

For Sale—Prime English Cheese by Brash, Prange & Hall, No. 41, Calle Julio. n.26—oo.

For Sale,

A Quinta, consisting of 4 squares of land, a brick house, and alfalfa grounds, situated at the Corrales del Alto, near San José de Flores, a square above the Quinta of the Consul Orlandes, and half a square of that of Don Pedro Lezica, and at the foot of the Quinta of Daniel Gowland. For further particulars apply at Calle Suipacha next door to No. 289.

Wanted,

In an English Commercial House, an active and intelligent youth, who writes a good hand. Can apply at 20 Calle San Martin.

n.5—o.

For Sale.

Calle del Perú, No. 243.

A house with six rooms, a cellar, and good accommodation for a decent family: there are besides handsome vine arbours and fruit trees. Apply at any hour. n19—3c

The Tariff of Duties for 1854, in English, printed on a letter sheet may be had at the Commercial Printing Office, 73, Calle Defensa.

MEMORIA SOBRE LOS PESOS Y MEDIDAS, by Don Felipe Senillosa. A few copies of this useful work are on sale at the Commercial Printing Office, 73, Calle Defensa.

Shipping List
OF
LYNCH & ROSSI.

LINE OF PACKETS FOR HAVRE.

PASSENGERS ONLY

The well known fast sailing French bark "GIL BLAS," Capt. Billar, will sail for the above port early in December. Passengers wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity will please apply to the Captain at the Hotel de Paris. n19—3c

For Marseilles direct.

Passengers only.

The well-known French brig "Louise," Capt. Molle, having all her cargo engaged will meet quick despatch. She can accommodate 3 or 4 cabin passengers. For terms please apply to her Consignee J. B. Canard. n19—3c.

For Australia, touching at the Island of Mauritius.

The fine ship "L'Ile de Bourbon," Capt. Lechartier, will admit of cabin and steerage passengers for Mauritius, where a line of steamers is established between the two ports, and passage can be had for Australia For terms please apply to her Captain at the Hotel de Provence. n19—3c

For Marseilles direct.

The fine barque "Chasseur," Capt. Martin, will meet quick dispatch. She can accommodate a few passengers. For terms please apply to Capt. Martin, Calle Mayo, No. 13, or to

LYNCH & ROSSI,
Licensed Ship Brokers,
n19—3c Calle Defensa, No. 23.

Shipping List
OF
FELIX BERNAL & Co.,
Licensed Ship Brokers.

For Liverpool.

The fast sailing coppered and copper-fastened British barque "PRISCILLA," 218 tons register, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have quick dispatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. She can take two thirds of the cargo in the inner roads. Her accommodations for Passengers are very good.

Apply to her Consignees
o22 Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For London direct.

The superior and fast sailing coppered and copperfastened British barque "Manuelita," is ready to take in cargo—A desirable conveyance, as she can take 200 tons of her cargo in the Inner Roads. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.

For any other information please apply to her consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Rio de Janeiro.

Passengers only.

The very fast sailing Sardinian brig "Popolano," has excellent accommodations for a few passengers, which would be taken at moderate terms.

For Marseilles direct.

The well known superior and fast sailing French brig "Encornet," will arrive from Montevideo in a few days, having discharged the greater part of her cargo there, will be ready to receive cargo at this port early in the ensuing month. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. n.26.

For Liverpool.

The fine A. 1. and coppered new fast sailing Spanish schooner "Manolo," will arrive from Montevideo in a few days, and will be ready to receive cargo at this port early in the ensuing month. n.26.

For further particulars apply to
FELIX BERNAL & Co.,
Licensed Ship Brokers,
o29. Reconquista, 55.

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 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.

Notice.

Wanted, a wet nurse to go a short distance into the country. Any person interested will please apply at No. 19 Calle de la Reconquista. n12

For New York.

The well-known American ship "Margaret Eliza," Jos. Adams, master, is now discharged and will receive cargo on freight. Advances on shipments of produce on board this vessel, will be made. Apply to

Freyer Brothers, Consignees,
Santa Rosa, No. 150.

SHERRY WINE & COGNAC BRANDY

On sale, some superior brown Sherry at $30 per gallon, and a small parcel of dark Cognac Brandy at $50 per gallon, with a further reduction in the price by taking an entire package, at the store of

T. NUTTALL & Co.,
No. 13, Calle Cuyo,
n5–4c. and No. 80, Calle Mayo.

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

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

Notice.

The British Consulate General will be removed on Wednesday next to No. 7 Calle 25 de Mayo.

FRANK PARISH,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul.

British Consulate General,
Calle Maypú.
November 5th, 1853.

A Visit to Mexico,

By W. Parish Robertson, on sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20 Calle San Martin.

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 Defensa No. 73, opposite San Francisco Church.

Notice—An English female, fully competent, offers her services as sick nurse. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 335. o15—co.

For Sale,

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

ALMANACK FOR 1854,
AT $100 THE GROSS.

Those persons who have Stores in the country are informed that the Almanack for 1854, is ready for delivery, and they are requested to send in their orders as soon as convenient, that they may have them in due season to send to their respective destinations—In addition to the usual matter, it contains a notice of the days of *fasting, abstinence* from eating flesh, and *Vigils*—Also a Table showing the amount of *wages*, or amount of rent per day corresponding to a given amount per month—A sketch or guide to farmers, showing the proper season for sowing, &c. &c.—And a plan showing the streets and public squares of this City.

Apply at the Commercial Office, Calle Defensa No. 73, where the following works will be found for sale, wholesale and retail—Silabario Argentino—Cabaño del Tio Tom—Gramática de Herrans y Quiroz—Cartillas and Tablas de contar.

German Apothecary
AND
Wholesale Drug Store,

Calle de la Merced, No. 52, opposite the Argentine Theatre, under the direction of the Professor of Pharmacy, JOSEPH WILLIAM ROMANO.

Being desirous of witnessing personally the improvements and inventions made in this art, I undertook a voyage, having previously disposed of my establishment, well known by the title of "Botica Alemana," situated in the Calle San Martin, No. 30, opposite the Cathedral Church, which I directed for more than six years.

Having returned to this country, I feel a pleasure in again offering my services to the foreign community of all nations, principally the British residents in this capital, from whom I have received the most unlimited confidence. With this view I have bought from Mr. Erminio Bettenotti the establishments situated in the Calle la Merced, No. 52, opposite the Argentine Theatre, with all its appurtenances.

During my travels I have visited the most celebrated manufactories of Germany, England, France, and Italy, in all of which I have correspondents and have left my instructions, which enable me to raise my establishment to the highest pitch of perfection, and receive monthly the richest assortment of drugs, and all other useful articles in Medicine, Pharmacy, Chemistry, &c. &c., which I can dispose of at extraordinary moderate prices. As sole proprietor of the abovementioned establishments, I now place myself at the head, to serve with assiduity and personal attention, all those who may honour me with their commands.

☞ N B.—All prescriptions made up by himself at any hour of the day or night.

Foreigners can be supplied with any article in said line known in their own country.

n.5—8c.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between O. J. Hayes and John Eastman in the wholesale drug business is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Buenos Ayres, 12th Oct., 1853.

[Signed] O. J. Hayes.
John Eastman.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of John Eastman & Co., as successors to the late firm of O. J. Hayes & Co., and will continue the same business.

Buenos Ayres, 12th Oct., 1853.

[Signed] John Eastman.
George Spurr.
Charles A. Burgess.
o.22—10c. *Benjamin Zapiola.*

Velasquez's Spanish and English Dictionary, *Spiers & Surenne's* English and French Dictionary, *Ollendorf's* Grammar to learn Spanish, Spanish Reading Books, &c., the above on sale at G. & H. Mackern's.

For sale.

A Quinta, consisting of about 10 and 11 squares of ground, with a good house, containing 10 rooms, greatest part with boarded floors, 2 yards, 2 wells, with a considerable number of fruit and other trees. Also, another house with 4 rooms, and a brick establishment consisting of 2 large ovens to burn 55,000 bricks each, 2 pisaderas to hold 20,000 each, 2 large wells and a cistern; 9 ox carts, 1 horse do., 14 oxen, 30 wheelbarrows, implements; kitchen, and other furniture; all complete, and ready to make and burn 100,000 bricks a week, with clay dug and piled up since last year, sufficient to make from 2 to 3,000,000 bricks, &c.&c. Including between 60 and 70,000 bricks burnt ready for sale.

For particulars apply to Mr. Whifield.

CORREOS DEL SUR.

10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

Parties desirous of corresponding with individuals residing on the coast of the Salado river, between Chascomus and Dolores, will deliver the commissions to the Administrador de Correos, Calle Santa Rosa, directed to the Paso del Callejon, where a Post Office has been established. n19—3c

For Boston.

Passengers only.

The fast sailing, clipper built American bark "SWAN," Captain F. W. W. Cole, will sail for above destination, about the middle of next month. She has accommodation for about 6 passengers, who will find the treatment very superior.

Those wishing to take advantage of this opportunity, can apply to Capt. Cole, Bradley's Hotel, or to her Consignees Zimmermann, Frazior & Co., Calle Defensa, No. 69. n19—2c

For Sale.

The fine and very fast sailing American schooner brig "BATHURST," of Baltimore, 127 tons register, and 1350 bbls. capacity, coppered and copperfastened, well found, and ready for a voyage to any port, with excellent accommodation for passengers.

Parties interested will do well to apply without loss of time, to her consignees Zimmermann, Frazier & Co, Calle la Defensa, No. 69, who will give them the particulars they may desire. n19—2c

Wanted,

A Cook. Apply at the English Seminary, No. 122, Calle Santa Clara. n19—3c

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 25th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations
	BRITISH			
Sept. 23	Bgn. Centarion, Hedume	Tomkinson & Co.	175	L'pool.
" 23	Bk. J.O., Cottier	Best & Brothers.	252	L'pool.
" 26	Bk. Ferris, Goddard	Best & Brothers	293	L'pool.
" 29	Bg. Eliza Jenkins, Dean	Parlane Graham	231	L'pool
Oct. 10	Bk. Alliance, Tocque	E. Lumb & Co.	338	L'pool.
" 14	Bk. Richmond, Pyott	E. Lumb & Co.	350	L'pool.
" 16	Bk. Priscilla, Mitchell	Nicholson, Green & Co	218	L'pool.
" 21	Bg. Wilton Wood, Archer	Best Brothers	243	L'pool
" 24	Bk. Orion, Houston	E. Lumb & Co	332	L'pool
" 28	Bgn. Acastus, Best	Best brothers	163	
" 28	Bk. Manuelita, Cuthbertan	Nicholson, Green & Co	318	London.
" 31	Bk. Josephine, Doane	Bocher, Preuss & Co.	267	Bourbon.
Nov. 4	Sch Sappho, Hawe	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	137	L'pool.
" 6	Bk. Mimosa, Kemp	Llavallol & Sons	447	Bristol.
" 10	Bg. 7 de Marzo, Harris	J. B. Soriano	73	Patagon.
" 15	Bg. Star, Croscombe	Drabble brothers	195	L'pool.
" 20	Bg. Grecian, Kitchen	Duguid, Barton & Co.	152	
	AMERICAN.			
Sept. 19	Bk. Argentina, Upton	Gowland & Co.	300	Salem
Oct 1	Bk. Delwarian, Woodburn	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	223	Boston.
7	Bk. Maine Law, Dominix	Becher, Preuss & Co.	291	R'pool.
" 9	Pilotboat Clara, Burgess	To order	199	Santos.
" 18	Bk. Margaret Eliza, Adams	Freyer Brothers	543	N. York.
" 21	Bk Kanawha, Marshall	Zimmermann, & Co.	260	Southam
" 31	Bk. Marian, Lelar	D. Gowland & Co.	276	N. York
Nov. 4	Bk. Swan, Cole	Zimmermann & Co.	340	Boston.
" 6	Bgn. Chatanooga Pacer	Deliste Brothers	208	
" 6	Bg. Bathurst, Dutton	Zimmermann, & Co.	161	
" 24	Bg. Hayford, Thomas	Zimmermann & Co.	187	
" 24	Bk. Paraná, Betts	S B Hale & Co.	61	
	FRENCH:			
Sept. 5	Bk. Henri et Louise, Sequez	Bunge Bornefeld & Co	192	
" 2[illegible]	Sp. Isle Bourbon, Lecharter	Leon [illegible]	376	Bourbon
Oct. 14	Pol. bk. Chasseur, Martin	N. Peu[illegible]garie	198	Marseills
" 14	Bg. Luise, Mollet	J. B Canard	179	Marseills
" 23	Bk. Gil Blas, Billard	Llavallol & Sons	303	Havre
Nov. 8	Bk [illegible], Pertus	B. Despouy	219	Bordeaux
" 17	Bk Uruguay, Doynet	E. Ochoa & Co.	283	Havre
	SPANISH.			
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	188	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrieta	253	Spain.
Aug. 10	Bk. San Andres, Beraaguer	Llavallol & Sons	280	Genoa
Sep. 25	Sp. Amalia, Gomez	S. Soriano	246	Cadiz.
" 30	Bg. Paco, Millet	E. Ochoa & Co.	139	Spain.
Oct. 1	Pol. Antonio Maria, Mataro	Llavallol & Sons	228	
" 1	Pol. Merced, Maria	Llavallol & Sons	214	
" 1	Bg. Serafin, Rivas	Felipe Senillosa	203	
" 4	Bg. Dulce Nombre de Jesus, Longa	E. Ochoa & Co.	190	Antwerp
" 10	Pol. Morenilla, Garrid	M. Muñoa	146	Mediterr
" 13	Bg. Miguel, Sierra	J. C. Meyrelles	261	Havana.
" 13	Bg. San Miguel, Vetoza	E. Ochoa & Co	213	Brazil
" 21	Pol. Atrevida, Abril	E. Ochoa & Co.	153	Havana.
" 28	Pol. bk. Ana, Olivera	E. Ochoa & Co.	228	
Nov. 7	Bg. Leon, Aguirre	Wedekind, Lind & Co	160	London
" 11	Bgn. Elvira, M[illegible]s	F. Bujare[illegible]	156	
" 11	Bg Soberano, Mar[illegible]tany	Llavallol & Son	112	
" 13	Carmencita, Sensat	Ochoa & Co.	205	Havana
" 22	Bg. Joaquin, Orta	E. Ochoa & Co.	248	
	SARDINIAN.			
Sept. 7	Bk. Augusta, Tiscornia	B. Viale	[illegible]38	
" 23	Zum. Concepcion, Simone	B. Viale	[illegible]	Genoa.
Oct. 12	Bg. Graciosa Fanny, Seghezza	J. Caprile	202	
13	Bg. Popolano, Montano	Lezica & Co	290	Rio Jno.
" 27	Bgn. Maria Luisa, Calamaro	V. Decoud	69	
Nov. 5	Pol. Gioia, Dodero	Viale & Co	172	
" 15	Pol. Miguel Angelo Garsolo	B. Delfino	1[illegible]1	
" 15	Bg. Catharina, Granario	S. [illegible]chaffino	184	
" 15	Bg. Italia, Quirolo	B Viale & Co.	264	
" 18	Bgn. Delfino, Recaño	B. Delfino	183	
" 13	Bg. Enrique, Guarella	B. Delfino	247	
" 24	Bk. Victoriosa, Vacaro	Jacinto Caprile	283	
	DANISH.			
Oct. 13	Bk. Hydra, Gran	Treussein & Co.	153	L'pool.
" 16	Bgn. Adeline, Ipland	S Soriano	111	Antwerp
" 23	Sch. Thetis, Moss	Treussein & Co.	9[illegible]	Antwerp
Nov. 16	Bg Catharina, Peterson	Bieber & Co.	245	
" 20	Sch. Helena, Tyroll	Wedekind, Lind & Co.	8[illegible]	
	HAMBURG.			
Oct. 3	Bg. Sara, Petersen	Lehmann & Co.	140	A[illegible]
Nov. 8	Bgn. Hamburg Packet, Hemmet	Drabble Brothers	128	C[illegible]
" 9	Bg. Adler, Gall	Treussein & Co.	200	Antwerp
" 17	Bg. Thames	Freyer Brothers	103	[illegible]
" 17	Bg. George, Bleicken	Bunge, Borneteld & Co	110	Rio Jno.
	PORTUGESE.			
Oct. 22	Bg. General Rego, Reyes	Martinez & Sons	2[illegible]5	
Nov. 7	Bk. Amazonas, Carvallo	J. C. Meyrelles	203	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Oct. 9	Bg. Carmelo, Luna	Zumaran & Co	245	
" 10	Bg. Pacifico, Lopez	Martinez & Sons	30[illegible]	Brazil
" 14	Bg. Castro 3°, Chairer	Martinez & Sons	[illegible]21	Rio Jno.
Nov. 4	Bg Pedro 2°, Agnese	J. C. Meyrelles	[illegible]21	
" 6	Bg. Atala, Vicenso	J. Bertarellis	[illegible]	
" 8	Bg. Anibal, Santos	Martinez & Sons	[illegible]19	
" 8	Bk Sta. Maria Boa Sorte, Azevedo	J. C. Meyrelles	[illegible]	
" 8	Bg. Mariano, Junior	Martinez & Sons	[illegible]	
" 11	Pol. Marinho, J. M. da Silva	F. Bujareo	[illegible]	
" 15	Bg Ana Feliz, Sosa	F. Ramos	[illegible]	
" 17	Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	To order	190	
" 17	Bg. Continente, Frias	A. M. Mendoza	303	
" 18	Bk. Setta, Rosa	Martinez & Sons	259	
" 24	Bgn Minerva, Montinhs	Deliste brothers	201	
" 24	Bg. Belizario, Santos	Van Praet	164	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Sep. 26	Pol. Gaspirino, Gambadrella	Getting & Co.	286	England.
	SWEDISH.			
Oct. 13	Bg. Frey, Rudin	J. N Bieber & Co	160	England.
Nov. 1	Bg Jenny, Linck	Lezica & Co.	218	
	BREMEN.			
Oct. 16	Bk. Adelheid, Spille	Deetjen & Co.	276	Antwerp
	DUTCH.			
Nov. 3	Bg. Alicona, Klein	Zimmermann & Co.	22[illegible]	
	BELGIAN.			
Oct. 12	Bk. Maria, Vandessteen	Zumaran & Co.	[illegible]28	England.
" 13	Bk. Sylvia Pienschkle	Ponce & Co	81	
Nov. 17	Bg Emma, Divoort	Otte Rosenthal & Co.	141	
" 23	Bg. Rubens Corneliese	Deliste Brothers	185	

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Cl[illegible]ara—

One 4 horse power, portable Thrashing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.

One "Hussey's" patent Reaping Machine.

One Winnowing Machine.

n 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.

Mr. Julio Hornung begs to inform the Commercial Community of this city that he has this day opened his office, calle Mayo, No. 54, opposite the Commercial Rooms, where he will carry on the Ship Broker business, and craves their kind patronage.

Buenos Ayres, 20th October, 1853.