British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

☞ Printed at No. 75, Calle La Defensa, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m. at No. 20 Calle San Martin, where Subscriptions are received, and where advertisements and communications may be left.

Price 40$ per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 45$ per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. Single Number 4$.

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

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 3$; three insertions 5$; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, four rial per line for the 1st, and two for each subsequent insertion.

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

(No. 1415.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853. [*Established in 1826.*]

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 27th October to 30th November, 1853.

	Great Britain.	France.	Germany	Italy.	Spain.	Havana.	United States.	Brazil.	Pacific.	Total of Nov.	Total to Oct	GRAND TOTAL.
Number of vessels	7	3	4	1	2	4	5	9	2	37	261	298
Tonnage	1378	572	996	280	469	921	1189	1962	650	8417	57586	66003
ARTICLES.												
Beef, jerked, quintals						16620		30178		46799	228037½	274836½
» preserved hogsheads		30								30		30
» » tins												
Bones	95000	29000					25000			159000	1050928	1209928
Do. tons	29½	15	5							49½	138	187½
Feathers, bales		21			3		16			40	97	137
Do. arrobas		20								20		20
Hair, bales	16	56					140			212	1367	1579
Do. seroons							59			59	1837	1896
Do. arrobas											722½	722½
Hide cuttings, bales			43	35						78	532	610
» » quintals	5									5	90	95
Hides, ox & cow, salted	22528	3597	5655	700			718			33198	347036	380234
Do. do. dry		11184	47636	12229	22906	100	37254	568		131877	556109	687986
Do horse do.					1905			119		2024	11670	31694
» do. salted	19086									19086	73901	92987
Horns, ox and cow	53317	31750	14440		6770		9634			115911	1088782	1204693
Skins calf, bales					10		6			16	55	71
» » dozens				41			14			56	30	86
Do. deer, bales							7			7	31	38
» » dozens											24	24
Do. goat, bales							9			9	152	161
» » dozens											41½	41½
Do. nutria, bales	9						1			10	12	22
Do. do. dozens												
Do. sheep bales	103	80			10		24			217	2001	2218
» » dozens							60			60	73	133
Do. slunk calf, bales		1		15	10		3			29	216	245
Do. do. dozens	29									29	324¼	353¼
Tallow, pipes	932¼	242					50		58	1282¼	16476½	17768¾
Do. boxes	133								3635	3768	3617	4385
Do. seroons											167	167
Wool, bales	369	155	134				652			1310	18130	19440
Do. seroons											757	757
Do. arrobas											7079	7079

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

(To facilitate reference we prefix the date of their publication in the "Tribuna.")

Nov. 17th—Note from the Minister of War to the Provisional Commandant of the Southern Department, on the subject of a rumoured invasion of Indians to the South, with instructions to adopt the necessary precautions, but not to molest the militia forces in the meantime.

Decree from the Department of Government requiring the Public Auctioneers to lodge a guarantee to the amount of 100,000 dollars, instead of 8000 dollars as at present; those neglecting to do so within the term of two months to be considered as having forfeited their licence.

A decree requiring a similar guarantee, to the amount of 50,000 dollars, from the land and ship Brokers; and with the same conditions.

Note from the President of the Hon. Chamber to the Executive, announcing the approbation of the election of Dr. Barros Pazos, as Representative of the 12th Country District.

Note from the Under Secretary of the Minister General of the Government of Mendoza, acknowledging receipt of the communication of the 21st September.

Note from the Minister of War to the Inspector General, respecting the exercise of the National Guards; to commence from Sunday first.

Note from the Minister of War to that of Government, on the same subject, and requesting the intervention of the Chief of Police.

Notes from the same to the Captain of the Port, enjoining a punctual attention to the service of the Guard Ship: and reducing the wages of seamen from 12 to 8 dollars per day.

Notice from the Ministry of Government inviting tenders for the erection of a Custom house on the site of the Fort; the estimates to be accompanied by plans and specifications; open till the 31st December.

Nov. 19th—Report of the Inspector of Schools, with an abstract of the attendance at those in operation in the City and throughout the rural districts.

Note from the Rector of the University to the Minister of Government, with a list of the pupils who had failed to attend their respective classes in the month of October.

Nov. 20th—Note from the Provisional Captain of the Port to the Minister of War and Marine, explanatory of the irregular service that had taken place on board the Guardship.

Note from the Minister of Government and Foreign Relations to the Provincial Government of Santa Fé denouncing the conduct of certain political refugees, and insisting they should be removed from the frontiers of this Province, in deference to the amicable relations, that all parties are so much interested in cultivating.

Nov. 22d—Note from the Minister of War to the Inspector General decrying the system of corporal punishment in the army; and limiting the maximum of lashes to 100, without the direct intervention of the Inspector General, with the previous sanction of the Government.

BUENOS AYRES.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

As the transition period from our short winter to our long summer, November ranks generally as a dull business month; and in the present instance a variety of causes conspired to give it a character of extreme dullness. In their anxiety to avoid the bur, our sheep farmers commence shearing fully a month earlier than was reckoned orthodox in former years. Throughout the rural districts November is now our busiest month, and the visits to the Capital are few and far between.

The want of suitable assortments, complained of in our last, was felt still more severely in the month under consideration; and we must await the arrival of fresh supplies on a large scale, before business recovers its proper and healthy tone. According to the last advices, this evil is likely to be of short duration; and after the bitter experience of 1848–49, we need not remind parties that both extremes are dangerous. As regards this Province we reckon on a full average consumption; but we question whether it would be safe or judicious to extend the remark to all the sister communities.

During the past month scarcely any thing has been remitted hence to the Interior Provinces; and our Montevidean neighbours may safely indorse the dolorous tale. What may have been done at the Rosario it is more difficult to ascertain; but we suspect it will be found a poor compensation, for the almost total paralysis of the two established and recognised emporiums. The whole mystery is not to be explained by the inadequate assortments of the import market. In short, the situation of the principal Provinces deters wholesale dealers from entering into heavy engagements; and hence the occasional inquiries made, have seldom given any definite results. This we consider the grand efficient cause; equally applicable to all the established inlets, and whose duration it would be hazardous to predict.

The ensuing reduction in our Customhouse tariff may be quoted as the cause or pretext of a certain langour in our local or Provincial demand; but the transit and transhipment being absolutely free, and the intercourse at least nominally open, we can see no reason why it should in any way affect the circulation of imported goods to the Interior markets. However buoyant the sentiments of fraternity, they cannot expect any direct bounty, like the "free passage and breakfast to boot," during the first flush of steamboat competition.

Even as regards internal transactions, which have been affected for months past, and are likely to be so during the remainder of the present year, we fear that local dealers anticipate a greater reduction in wholesale prices, than the event is likely to justify. Important as it unquestionably is, it is only one of a variety of considerations that must fix and regulate the price of imported goods. The increased and apparently increasing expense of production; the enhanced rate of interest in the European markets, and the fabulous returns from the gold regions of Australia and California, without enumerating other concomitant causes, are perhaps more than sufficient to counterbalance or neutralize the benefits, anticipated by the retail dealer and the consumer, from the opportune reductions of our imoprt tariff. At all events a more favourable conjuncture could hardly have been desired for making a change that might have been attended with serious inconveniences, had it taken place with a glutted and depressed market, such as ours has repeatedly been at no very remote periods.

The buoyancy of credit, and the satisfactory progress made and making, in the liquidation of what were at one period heavy and alarming outstandings, are matters of sincere congratulation, demonstrating in a palpable and triumphant manner, the resources and good faith of our commercial community. Without any interference of the Superior Authorities, every thing has been arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the parties interested without a single bankruptcy of any consideration, or additional appeals to the Tribunals of Justice. After the tremendous crisis through which we passed, during the first seven months of the current year, this must be held as a phenomenon of rare occurrence, and a trustworthy pledge for the future; in both of which views we cheerfully record it.

In articles of primary necessity the supply in general continues rather short of the demand, with prices that must be handsomely remunerative to the importers; and to which consumers perhaps submit with the better grace, from the recent experience of still higher prices, during the siege and the blockade. In the list of articles referred to we may enumerate sugar, rice, coffee, wines, spirits, lumber, coals and flagstones; all scarce and in good demand. This scarcity, we suppose, must be accounted for, by the high rate of freights, that have latterly ruled in Europe and the United States; aggravated by the apprehension that it would be difficult to find return cargo in this port. As the export resources of this Province are again coming into play, we trust one of the most formidable objections may shortly disappear.

EXPORT PRODUCE—With the exception of a decided upward tendency in price, the general aspect of our export market has undergone no essential change since our last. Of hides and tallow the stocks on hand are reduced to the lowest ebb; and the Saladeros continue to work on a very limited scale owing to the exorbitant prices demanded for cattle by the breeders. Cattle fit for saladero purposes, that formerly ranged from 50 to 70 dollars per head, have latterly been sold at 200 dollars each; whilst hardly any one will dispose of a cow, be the price offered what it may. In these circumstances, we are bound to reckon on a stinted supply for some considerable time to come. Owing to the extremely favourable season, the cattle in general are in superior condition, and give a larger average than usual of fat and grease.

Heavy levies are being made on the flocks of mares; and like other things in demand, they begin to advance in value. The export of hides in October amounted to about 28,000; implying a destruction of that noble animal, that must shock European associations. Such are the exigences of commerce, speedily vanquishing the prejudices or sensibilities of men, when their interests are at stake!

In the principal districts the wool harvest is now concluded. Judging from the pretensions of the growers, and the tacit admission of the exporters, it is unquestionably the largest and best conditioned clip ever remitted from the River Plate, and, wool we presume, must henceforth rank as our staple export. The mange and the bur are the two obstacles to be surmounted; and should this species of stock maintain its present value and estimation, of which there is little reason to doubt, it is likely that systematic and simultaneous efforts will be made to accomplish both objects. They are points that deserve and demand the attention of the Government and Legislature. The lottery of gold-diggings apart, we hold sheep-breeding and wool-growing in the Province of Buenos Ayres, to be the easiest and most remunerative investment for capital that the world presents; and hundreds of instances might be quoted in confirmation of the theory.

A fair and successful commencement has been made, and the means of progressive extension, for an indefinite period, may be seen by a cursory glance at the map of the Province. Starting from this Capital as a common centre, the natural and established order of succession appears evidently to be, that the deer and ostrich must retreat westward and southward before the ox and the horse; these in their turn must give way to the sheep; which again must yield gradually, and in proportion to the increase of population, to the plough, the rail-road and the steam mill. When the soil has been pulverised by the plough, and the bleak winds from our pampas modified by belts of plantation, a still higher order of husbandry may be expected, including orchards and vineyards, the beet root and mulberry, flax and rice, the cotton plant and sugar cane, with the consequent arts and manufactures. In the compass of this Province, we have soils and climates adapted to all these departments of human industry; and having lain fallow since the creation, it is high time they were impressed into the service of humanity.

Of all countries under the sun, here is the scene for steam ploughs and reaping machines: a level surface on which to operate, without stone or root to impede their onward progress! As a hopeful symptom, we may mention the project of another steam Mill in our principal wheat district, with an immediate view to the exportation of flour. Success to the magnanimous and patriotic design! It will be a greater boon to our agricultural interests than all the protective duties that can be crammed into the import tariff. It is the lever destined by Providence for the hand of enlightened patriotism to elevate the destinies of this young Country, and extract from it its annual quota to the interests of general commeroe.

POLITICAL ASPECT—All minor interests are at last converged in one focus, the pending election of the Constitutional President; in view of which an able and impartial correspondent of the "Constitutional" of Mendoza, has presented an admirable review of the situation, with whose views and inductions we entirely concur; and in justice to the cause, and for the spscial benefit of distant readers, we proceed to reproduce the article, in the conviction that its intrinsic merit supersedes the necessity of any apology, for the large space it must occupy in our columns.

"*The Election*—The President is about to be elected; and the public voice already proclaims the candidate designated by public opinion. Facts and circumstances had designated the candidate before it could be expressed. The proof of this is, that there

is not and cannot be more than one candidate; and therefore there is no room for the exercise of opinion, it can neither choose nor elect: it takes what it finds, what it must and cannot but take; and, we may add, what it wishes and purposes to make triumph. He who is not conformable with this general sentiment may abstain from voting; but by rejecting he does not elect, for morally and politically there is no room for election, that is for choice. Not only must he abstain from electing, that is from taking a part in the elections, but he must also suppress his sentiments, and leave free scope to the political passions that dominate the situation.

Unfortunately it is not merely a Supreme Magistrate for the Republic that is about to be elected, but a decision is also to be given on a question of life and death for the future welfare of the State. The elections effected, and the public will which designates the candidate satisfied, the complete and absolute separation of Buenos Ayres remains irrevocably sealed. This is the question about to be submitted to the vote. To shut, or not to shut the door against every possible understanding with the Province which contains the greatest number of Argentines, the greatest capitals, the greatest amount of enlightenment, the national traditions, the centre of commerce, the customhouse, the port, the archives, the public library, the artillery and the National courts.

That will be a solemn moment, when each appealing to his own conscience, and with his eyes fixed upon a dark future, must ask himself the questions, do I act right, or do I act wrong? what may be the consequences of the vote I now drop into the urn? what happiness or what misery may result to me from this act, which I perform with hardly any premeditation!

It is hoped that Buenos Ayres may adhere at some subsequent period. If not expected, it is at least said so. Will she reunite?—Why should not the Provinces unite with her? And if the Provinces have not thought fit, and do not choose to make the slightest sacrifice, the slightest concession in deference to that reunion, can it be expected that Buenos Ayres will make them? Why should said City be more prudent, more generous, more national than the other communities?

Well then, our conviction is that Buenos Ayres will never take a single step towards that reunion, and our fear is that once separated, she will never again be united with the Provinces, unless the obstacles disappear that at present prevent it, or unless from some derangement in its government, a new insurrection in her rural districts is enabled to triumph and gain the ascendency. We proceed to manifest the grounds of this conviction.

Whether it be that Buenos Ayres had motives of complaint against General Urquiza, or that she did not comprehend his policy, the fact is that the repugnance to him has gone on increasing from day to day, till it has become a general sentiment of aversion and hatred. In this the local prejudices of the Buenos Ayreans may have had a large share, but our object is not to explore or condemn the causes, but to point out their influence. Buenos Ayres detested Rosas, who had humbled, plundered and ruined her. On this point all are agreed, and there is no one who does not sanction his condemnation. But Rosas was not the sole object of public hatred; it was his system, his partisans, his emblems and his aspirations. With the fall of Rosas, Buenos Ayres fancied that his partisans and his distinctive emblems had fallen along with him.

Public opinion demanded aloud the punishment of the culprits, of the assassins, of the public robbers. The people trampled on the red ribbon as the symbol of their past degradation. It is natural to believe that said community in its abhorrence of the past, should wish that the vanquished at Caseros, should disappear, as the vanquished always do, from the political scene. Allowing some exaggeration in these very natural desires, they are not of a nature to be magnified into a crime against Buenos Ayres. The The victorious General, in his policy of fusion, did not consider himself bound to defer to these wishes, and ordered the ribbon to be put on anew, left the notorious criminals unpunished, and called the vanquished again to office. This policy too, if not natural, may have been expedient, at least the victor may have so considered it. The fact is that hence arose a misunderstanding between Buenos Ayres and the Liberator, an unfortunate misunderstanding that has gone on increasing from day to day, till it has become irreconciliable. This is proved by facts of which all are cognizant. Before the Compact of San Nicolas General Urquiza had lost confidence in the Authorities that Buenos Ayres had appointed, and a conclusive proof of this is, that he did not request the sanction of the Legislature to what was accorded in said Assembly. For the Provinces that authorization was a matter of greater or less importance; but for Buenos Ayres it must in justice be conceded that it was an offence, which she resented by rejecting the Compact, which was presented after it had been sanctioned. Many think reasonably enough that Buenos Ayres should have been circumspect, and overlooked that offence; but the case must be viewed in all its bearings. Communities are seldom circumspect, and even individuals, when conscious of their might are rarely circumspect. The revolution of the 11th September shows that Buenos Ayres felt conscious of her might, and her consciousness of this might must not be construed into a crime. The relations remained, if not on an amicable footing, apparently on one of mutual forbearance. Buenos Ayres is justly blamed for having invaded Entre Rios; but we forget that a Decree of the Directory had declared foreign merchandise what was introduced into the Republic by Buenos Ayres, and saddled them with additional duties; and for a commercial community, and even for the sentiment of Argentine Nationality, this is the worst species of war, and the greatest cause of irritation.

Without justifying either of these acts, we shall merely indicate causes of increasing exasperation on both sides. The Lagos rebellion breaks out, and the Congress hastens to intervene in it; for which purpose it authorises the Director to put in requisition all the means his prudence might suggest. The mediating Commission was not named till after that step had been taken. The enemy of Buenos Ayres can now only boast, by recounting that in January she lost almost in a single day her Squadron, the Island of Martin Garcia, and the cavalry force that came to her assistance, and nevertheless, despite all these misfortunes, the resistance assumed a more decided character.

The Commission came in March to treat, and concluded certain treaties, good or bad as you will, but treaties whereby Buenos Ayres engaged to send Deputies to the Congress. These treaties were not ratified by the Director, the reason assigned being that they were not in keeping with his instructions. The reason may have been well founded; but for Buenos Ayres their conformity or disconformity with the instructions her enemy thought proper to give was doubtless an insufficient reason. The motives of hatred therefore went on increasing, instead of diminishing. The Director repaired in person to besiege the City, a perfectly natural step; but for those who groaned under the siege, this was a new motive of rancour. Unfortunately he had to form alliance, not only with Legos, but with all the old malefactors of Rosas, who wished to see themselves reinstated in authority. There were assassinations, confiscation of cattle, destruction of property, and all the customary evils of war. If the rural districts sympathised with the besieging General, they were also made to suffer the havoc and desolation of many thousands of soldiers and armed people. Not having effected his object, and having abandoned those who aided him, it is natural to suppose that their resentment should now be equal to that of those who aided in the obstinate resistance. The Government of Buenos Ayres has already adopted measures for the prevention of new attempts at insurrection; and it is not too much to expect that it may succeed, since it has already achieved what no one ever expected or dreamed, a triumph over a siege and a blockade.

The only point that remains for us to notice is that of the Constitution. It must be borne in mind that as regards Buenos Ayres, the Constitution and General Urquiza is one and the same thing. They were so from the beginning and continue so still. But at the same time we must not forget. that it is repulsive to admit an arrangement in which we have had neither art nor part, and that the presentation of said Constitution for *free and spontaneous* acceptance amidst the havoc of a siege and blockade was astounding. Is not this placing a halter round her neck? Is it just to feel offended, because a community conscious of its might, and on the eve of a triumph, rejects with indignation the most sacred offer that can be made to it in these circumstances?—It may be granted that great errors have been committed through precipitation. That of the General's going in person to the siege was one and the greatest of all. But let us see what said Constitution was for Buenos Ayres? Since 1815, that City has paid for all the Provinces the whole of the national expenses. It owes the London loan; it is responsable for 116 millions of paper money. See what Fragueiro has written upon this point ["Constitucional" No. 490]. It is a sacred national debt.

Respecting these debts the Constitution says not a word. Those who sanctioned it, copied the greater part of its clauses from that of the United States; but when they arrived at the paragraph which says, the Congress shall be authorised to impose duties, *for the payment of the debts*, and to promote the public prosperity, they suppressed the first clause. When they reached the clause which says, "the debts contracted by the late Confederation shall be held obligatory under the present Constitution," they passed on without saying a word on a point of the greatest transcendence for Buenos Ayres. It is true the Law of Capitalization declared that the Federal Government recognised the debts of Buenos Ayres; but a special law is not part of the Constitution: and moreover to recognise the debt, side for side with the article that deprived Buenos Ayres of her territories, was the debtor saying to the creditor, I will pay you what I owe, if you give me the shirt off your back; otherwise I will not.

The Provinces have not yet taken into consideration, that to separate the rural districts from the City of Buenos Ayres, was nothing less than to require the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, the owners of the establishments in these districts, to surrender to others the administration of their property. It would be the same to place under the authority of the Government of San Juan, a property situated at Jocolí, belonging to a resident in Mendoza. In a mere business view of the case, the question of Buenos Ayres from the first presents itself in this light: Sign the Compact which we stipulated at San Nicolas without your consent; Accept the Constitution which we have discussed and sanctioned; Recognise Lagos as the Chief of the Province; Deliver up your rural property to our administration; surrender us your City for our residence: it is only on these conditions that we acknowledge the common debt, for which you are guarantee.

Finally, we now say to her; Take the President we have appointed! Is that community an idiot or a minor, that it should be treated in this manner?

All this may be demonstratively certain, perfectly legitimate, and justly merited on the part of Buenos Ayres; but to carry it into effect, the Scipios who bear the intimation, *let Carthage be erased*, must take along with them better legions than those that were dissipated like smoke, by the Carthage condemned to the ignomineous yoke, on the 11th of Septemper, the 20th June and the 13th July—Millions are required to effect these imperious desires; and those millions are what is about to be voted in the ensuing elections.

We do not speak of the blood. No one can tell beforehand where it may be shed; but as regards the expenses of the war, that is a matter every one may comprehend *a priori*. Every one possessed of property, be it great or small, be he friend or enemy, is condemned to pay his quota of what must be spent.

Let us form the account. Let a President forthwith be named, and every one must know that he can never tread the portals of Buenos Ayres. By the mere act of his nomination the war is declared. If there is not war, there must be war; Buenos Ayres cannot reunite with the Provinces, till the six years have elapsed of the Presidency of him who is regarded as her mortal enemy.

Buenos Ayres is then detached; but she separates taking with her 300 pieces of artillery, the great mass of capitals, intelligence, population and force of the Confederation. She withdraws taking with her the 3 or 4 million of hard dollars, the annual proceeds of her Customhouse. She separates taking with her the first point for the disembarkation of European immigration, the most frequented port, the most productive territory, the most numerous Squadron. It may be said that the Customhouse duties are paid by the Provincial Consumers, and that they have a right to reclaim them; undoubtedly, but Buenos Ayres will say that she retains these duties to liquidate the National Debt, as the property of an insolvent or fradulent debtor is retained to pay what he owes.

The free navigation of the rivers is instanced, as a new source of revenue for the Provinces. In the Rosario and Entre Rios they are perfectly aware how hollow and deceptive are these terms. The Rivers have been open to the whole world for two years, and up to the present not a single square-rigged vessel has ascended higher than Buenos Ayres. A parade is made of immigration, and of contracts entered into for diffusing it everywhere. For the last ten years Chile has been labouring in the same direction, and Commissioners have been sent to Europe for the purpose, and up to the date only some twelve hundred settlers have come to Valdivia. For the last twelve months immigration has had free access to Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Cordoba, &c., and no journal has reported the arrival of a dozen settlers, whilst thousands have come to Buenos Ayres.

It follows from these facts, clear as the sun at noon-day, that to place ourselves on a footing of equality with Buenos Ayres, we require to raise from some quarter or other 4 million hard dollars annually; which, should duties be imposed upon goods that have already paid duties in Buenos Ayres, would be to make us pay them twice; and should passage be refused to goods entering from Buenos Ayres, it must be granted to those from Montevideo, in which case it would be better to declare Montevideo, where the duties are paid, the Capital of the Argentine Confederation.

Of the 13 Provinces, four or five are so poor, that even half a rial cannot be expected from them; the expenses must be apportioned amongst the others, and supposing an annual outlay of only one million dollars requisite, each of ten Provinces must furnish one hundred thousand dollars annually for the support of the Confederation. This is the point about to be decided by the elections.

Mendoza, San Juan, and Salta had formerly each a small revenue from its custom house; but these now enter into the National Treasury, and are no longer available for their internal expenses. In this case, for the support of the Confederation, its agents, its envoys, its magistrates, its armies, recourse must be had to contributions; and as there are few that can voluntarily give them, to the extent demanded by the National expenses, it will be necessary to use a little coercion; and from forced contributions to confiscation the distance is not great. This is a point about to be decided in the elections.

Such has been our will; and let it not be said that the Provinces have chosen to have a Government of their own, without providing means for its support. At all times Buenos Ayres has maintained the Confederation, the Republic, or the United Provinces. She alone has paid the expenses, and we do not recollect an instance of Mendoza, *over-flowing with silver*, having contributed to the General expenses. For Buenos Ayres a separation from the Provinces, though painful, must be profitable. She will save one or two millions annually, that she may invest in moles, in public roads, in improvements, in the extinction of her paper money.

Six years, for which the separation must necessarily last, will give her time to retrieve her losses, and to attain a greater degree of prosperity than she had from the year 20 to 25, when she joined anew with the Provinces, and attempted to constitute them, involving herself in the wars of Quiroga, Bustos, Lopez, &c., and becoming disorganized gave birth to Rosas.

We have said a necessary separation; for if General Urquiza be elected President, it is puerility to suppose that his enemies will surrender to him, with the city of Buenos Ayres, their persons, their revenues, their squadrons, and their 300 pieces of Artillery. If the Provinces have had such perseverance in their designs, as not to desist from their object, during two years, notwithstanding the defeat of the armies and squadrons sent against Buenos Ayres, why are we not to imagine the same obstinacy on the part of Buenos Ayres, when every time that she has been brought to the test, she has shown that she can vanquish and triumph? We must not therefore anticipate on the part of Buenos Ayres the forbearance that we ourselves have shown on no occasion.

We may be told that this President, detested by Buenos Ayres, being elected, negotiations will be initiated? But upon what basis? Buenos Ayres being incorporated, General Urquiza will naturally insist on establishing his government in the Capital; and we must suppose the Buenos Ayreans very silly to concede to him what they denied, when he had an army within Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres must stipulate as a condition, that General Urquiza must abstain from all interference in public affairs. From this position she cannot depart. When it was only a Provisional Director, negotiations might have been undertaken upon this basis; because after all a *Provisional functionary* is not an insuperable obstacle; but now that he is elected President for six years, a real obstacle is created, since Buenos Ayres has no right to request the Provinces to undo an election which irrevocably seals a separation between the Provinces and Buenos Ayres.

It may also be said, that the presidency being established, it may compel Buenos Ayres to submit. This is precisely the result to which the election leads.

It leads to war. But war is made by money and soldiers. The defence of Buenos Ayres has shown that said war must last for a year, it may be for several, should Buenos Ayres be successful in her resistance; and then to the 3 million of dollars for the ordinary annual expenses, the Provinces must add 3 millions more for the support of the war; and as it is a distant and protracted war, armies of reserve must be prepared and equipped, which will convert the Provinces into Military encampments, and the dominion of the sword will be restored in all its past ascendency. And after all these sacrifices, will the object be accomplished?—And should Buenos Ayres triumph a third time?

The elections therefore lead to a separation for many years, and to war? The want of resources will drive us to contributions and to ruin: necessity will impel the Governments to tyranny; and the issue will be, that Buenos Ayres is involved in the general disasters, or, having secured her Provincial institutions, will behold from her elevation the wreck of the scaffolding, which we have created with the petulance of children; a real Tower of Babel, undertaken from pride, vanity and ignorance.

We are then about to elect—a President without revenues;—an obstacle for the reincorporation of Buenos Ayres;—a war with all its disasters;—an era of tyranny and violence;—and the annual payment of 3 million dollars.

And still we are not going to elect; for, their is no choice presented to us, nor is there room for a preference. The ensuing elections resemble the shopkeeper, who had only one handkerchief to present to his customer, and told him to make his choice! But what choice can be made, seeing there is but one. Let us take it or leave it. Such are the elections.

We for our part leave it. And you, gentle readers, do you accept the article?—Much good may it do you. Unloose your purse strings, to gratify your whim.

"AN ARGENTINE"

[*In dissidence with the majority.*]

LOCAL INCIDENTS—The most important is the capture of five individuals, part of a gang of some 20 political refugees from the Province of Santa Fé, who had ventured into the Province, apparently with the design of instigating a reaction. They have been handed over to the Military Tribunal; and we understand some of their suspected accomplices are also in custody.

Official communications from the Southern Districts show the rumours of expected Indian invasions to be altogether unfounded.

Dr. Alsina's bill, establishing Criminal Courts at Arrecifes and Dolores, received the sanction of the Hon. Chamber on the 28t ult.

Various projects are under consideration for rail roads, gas lights, &c., and a premium of 10,000 dollars is offered for the best plan of the new Customhouse and deposit stores.

INTERIOR PROVINCES—As a specimen of the precarious tenure of office under the Provisional Directory and the new Constitution, take the following. The Governor of Tucuman, Gutierrez, invaded the neighbouring Province of Santiago del Estero. Availing themselves of his temporary absence, the heroic and patriotic Tucumanos

declared the Chair vacant, and installed another more to their liking in his room. Meanwhile, the Governor of Santiago sallied out to repel the invader, when his loving and loyal subjects reenacted the farce of Tucuman. H. E. the Provisional Director had despatched two Special Commissioners to reconcile and adjust these jarring pretensions.

Montevideo.—The accounts from the neighbouring Republic are far from satisfactory. The fact of a party struggle, in other words, the commencement of a new civil war, can no longer be concealed. The first advantages appear to be in favor of the actual Government; but the complications it may assume, when and where it may end,—who can tell? General Rivera has at last appeared in favor of the Public Authorities; on the other hand, parties have been armed and organized in Entre Rios, and crossed to the Oriental territory in aid of the rebellion. In short we have now a little Oriental question of our own, pregnant with dangers.

Camilla Mail Packet.—On Monday a numerous and select party of Natives and Foreigners, were entertained on board the new steamer, who all speak in glowing terms of the courtesy and hospitality of Capt. Warner; but we cannot at present enter into details.

Astronomical.—The partial eclipse of the sun took place yesterday afternoon, in the exact terms predicted by our esteemed Correspondent of last week, with the single difference of one hour in the commencement of the eclipse; a slip unfortunately made in copying out the result of complicate and laborious calculations. Instead of 3h. 37m. the eclipse commenced in this lat.; at 4h. 37m. p. m

Fraternization rampant—The story goes that Generel Urquiza had fitted out a schooner to surprise certain craft under the Buenos Ayrean flag in the port of San Nicolas, and that eventually said craft was captured or sunk. If true, of which we have some doubts, it is a significant display of the pacific and fraternal sentiments, that predominated on the 14th July. If the parties to the Martin Garcia Treaty are disposed to discountenance blockades in the River Plate and its tributaries, they are surely bound to suppress piracy.

Practical suggestions—In view of a serious commencement in the construction of railways, our talented Correspondent Mr. Mc Vicker forwarded us a long and interesting communication, containing various practical suggestions which we consider of vital importance; and of which we now present a condensed view, having been unable for two successive weeks, to make room for the communication itself.

The proper starting point, as the natural terminus of all the lines that may be undertaken, is the actual Fort, as the destined site of the new Customhouse. Accordingly Mr McVicker suggests that the first step should be from the said locality to the port of the Boca, or mouth of the Barraca River; next from the Boca to the Barraca Bridge; thence, by the most available route to San José de Flores; and finally to San Fernando or San Isidro: forming a natural cincture to the Capital, from which lines may ultimately branch off in any and in all directions—

That in executing these lines the method pursued in the United States should be preferred to that generally pursued in England, as more simple, expeditious and economical, and consequently more remunerative to the capitalists and speculators in such enterprises—Bearing on this point, the London "Times" in a late number, mentions a startling fact, namely, "that all the Capital "invested in railroads in Great Britain previous to 1840, may be considered as lost "to the country;" principally from injudicious lines and erroneous modes of construction. Common prudence says, "profit by your neighbour's dear bought experience."

Finally, assuming the site of the Customhouse fixed, Mr. M'Vicar insists on bringing the docks to the same vicinity; forming a basin, for which the Alameda wall might be rendered available on the land side, and opening an artificial channel for the entrance of vessels from the "Pozos"; adopting mechanical means for diminishing the draught of vessels, while entering or departing by the artificial channel.

In short, on the subject of docks we consider Mr. McVicar, from his general intelligence and practical experience, a very high authority; and as regards railways, we may say the same of his and our friend, Mr. McGreevy, who is perfectly acquainted with the most modern and approved methods both in England and the United States. The latter gentleman was sent out by a highly respectable North American Firm to erect the Steam Mill in the Plaza Lorea, which is an ample voucher of his scientific and mechanical competency; and we can safely recommend parties interested in such undertakings, to consult the individuals just mentioned.

[COMMUNICATED.]

(*To the Editor of the British Packet.*)

Sir:

Advices from Liverpool of the 8th September, led us to expect very important correspondence by the succeeding Mail of the 24th. Accordingly, on the arrival of the "Argentina" yesterday morning, we made early application at the Post Office, and were told, to our surprise and chagrin, that nothing had come to our address.

Anxious to unravel the mystery, and get possession of the missing correspondence, we repaired to the British Consulate, and were informed by Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, that he had forwarded a sealed bag with 192 letters to the Post Office, by a Street Porter, and that he did not consider himself in any way responsible for the correspondence it contained, or bound to give any explanation concerning it.

On applying anew at the Post Office, the Authorities admitted the fact of having received a sealed bag, containing 187 letters; assuming and asserting the same independence and official irresponsibility, as Mr. Parish had just done. Is this a satisfactory state of things as regards the administration of the Public Mails? How is this discrepancy of 5 letters, between the British Consulate and the Post Office to be accounted for? Not having received our expected correspondence, we feel entitled to insist on an answer to the latter question; to which we trust you will give due publicity, in the columns of your Journal. with the comments and suggestions due from you, as a public organ of commercial interests.

Yours respectfully

George Bell & Co.

EXPORTS—Dec. 3.

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	42	á	43 "
Do. N. America, 21 "...	40	á	4 rls. sil.
Do. of all stakes, from carts	85	á	88 curry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs scarce	42	á	43
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.	42	á	43
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do.		á	36¼ rls. sil
Cow do. do. ...do. do.	34½	á	35
Horse do. dry, each	13	á	14
Do. do, salted » of 32 á 35 lbs..rls. sil.	9	á	9½
Nonato, dry, ¼ 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	45
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.)	17½	á	18 in pipes
» pure » do..do..$	18¼	á	19 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	9	á	12
Do. white loose	7	á	8
Jerked beef, duty 4 % qql.	80	á	84
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.

EXCHANGE—Dec. 3.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	19¾
Patriot Doubloons	298 á 299
Spanish do.	á 300
Bills on England, per doubloon	á 66s. 3d.
Currency	per dol. 2⅝d.
Do. Montevideo	par. c. ½ % disc.
France, per doubloon	83 fs
United States, do.	2 % disct.
Rio Janeiro	¼ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 300

The lowest 298¼

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

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

November 25th.

"Jydum," Danish schooner, 145 tons, Peterson, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., to Lezica & Co., with 30 pipes caña, 34 boxes merchandise, 37 do. cheese, 959 barrels sugar, 878 boxes vermicelli.

"Louise," Swedish brig, 245 tons, L. P. Landisser, from Hamburg 21st August, Montevideo 22d inst., to Otte Rosenthal & Co., with 2 hogsheads hams, 240 tirantes, 942 planks, 158 boards, 52 barrels tar, 30 packages oakum, 500 boxes, 200 crates and 999 demijohns gin, 3 lasts coal, 100 kegs blue, 18 mahogany planks, 131 boxes and 28 bales merchandise.

November 26.

"Nitheray," Brazilian brigantine, 154 tons, M. P. Garido, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst., to A. F. Ramos, with 82 bags rice, 32 barrels sugar, 60 do., 775 demijohns and 199 boxes gin, 405 rolls tobacco, 8 barrels molasses, 60 pipes caña, 9 boxes merchandise.

"Plata," Bremen brig, 278 tons, J. Jaburg, from Cadiz 24th September, to Zimmermann & Co., with 115 lasts salt.

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

"Albion," British brig, 186 tons, from Salt Island 10th October, to J. Steward & Co., with 118 moyos salt.

"Centinela," Spanish brig, 214 tons, M. Guisande, from Carril 30th September, to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

Passengers 153.

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

November 27.

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

Passengers 60.

November 28.

"Colombo," Sicilian polacre, 137 tons, C. Collara, from Boston 1st September, Montevideo 26th inst., to S. B. Hale & Co., with 298 barrels flour, 127 do. rice, 34,531 feet lumber, 15,000 shingles.

"Condor," Danish brig, 127 tons, P. Miller, from 5th September, Montevideo 26th inst., to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 20 tons coal, 72 planks, 56 boxes Cologne water, 1520 demijohns, 1340 boxes and 600 crates gin, 50 boxes cheese, 15 barrels aguardiente, 87 boxes merchandise.

"Fenix," Oriental schooner, 49 tons, F. Carbonell, from Montevideo 27th inst.

Passengers 5.

November 30.

"Argentina," British steamer, 213 tons, Johnston, from Montevideo 19th inst.

Passengers 120.

"Staatswad Hegerman," Norwegian schooner, 146 tons, Attsethsen, from New-Castle 12th September, to A, Van Praet, with 212 tons coal.

December 1st.

American barque "Edward Koppisch," Oriental steamer "Fanny."

December 2d.

Brazilian brig.

SAILINGS.

November 25th.

"Delewarian," American barque, for New York, dispatched by Bunge Bornefeld & Co., with 9104 dry ox and cow hides, 718 salted do do, 6 bales calf skins, 3 do slunk calf do, 7 do sheep skins, 2 do deer skins, 1 do nutria skins, 60 bales wool.

November 26th.

"Serafin," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by F. Senillosa, with 3454 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

"Carmelo," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Zumaran & Co., with 3705 quintals jerked beef, 80 dry ox and cow hides.

"Clara," American pilotboat, for Boston, dispatched by Zimmermann & Co., with 1394 dry ox and cow hides, 223 bales wool, 4714 horns, 12 bales ostrich feathers, 39 do hair.

"Argentina," British steamer, for Monte Video.

November 27th.

"Joven Mariana," Spanish barque, for Spain, dispatched by M. Murrieta, with 8902 dry ox and cow hides, 1905 do horse do., 10 bales calf skins, 10 do slunk calf do, 3 do ostrich feathers.

"Sarah," Hamburg brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Lohmann Meyn & Co., with 9716 dry ox and cow hides, 340 salted do do, 6 tons ox hoofs.

"General Rego," Portuguese brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Martinez & Sons, with 4420 quintals jerked beef, 100 dry hides.

"Sylvia," Belgian barque, for Antwerp, dispatched by Poncel & Co., with 7370 dry ox and cow hides, 2651 salted do do, 5 tons bones, 43 bales hide cuttings.

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

November 28th.

"Centurion," British brigantine, for Liverpool, dispatched by Tomkinson & Co., with 1200 salted ox and cow hides, 5021 do horse do, 20,000 bones, 16 bales hair, 145 ½ pipes tallow.

"Rio Uruguay." Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

November 30th.

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

Spanish barque "San Andres." Oriental brigantine "Romano."

December 1st.

Spanish barque "Morenilla," Sardinian corvette "Aguila," British steamer "Argentina."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. Leslie, of Rio de Janeiro, begs to inform the public of Buenos Aires that he has resolved, on account of his health, to remain in this city. His extensive practice, and his professional position in Rio during the last twelve years, will he trusts, entitle him to the confidence of this community. He has made the special complaints of females his particular study for some years past, and has been, all his life, much devoted to the surgical department of his profession.

Until he procures a suitable private residence, he may be found at the Hotel des Nations, Calle San Martin, No. 96, where he may be consulted from 11 to 1 o'clock, p.m.—Messages sent there at any hour will be promptly attended to.

JOHN LESLIE, M.D.

December 2d 1853. d3—co.

TO MERCHANTS.

A Gentleman of middle age, well acquainted with the Commission and Bank business, and speaking the Spanish, French and English languages, wants a situation as Cashier, Book-keeper, or Corresponding Clerk. He has the best recommendations for his conduct and fitness, and may give security to the amount of $50,000 if required.

Please address a sealed note with the name and residence to Mr .S. D., 20 Calle San Martin. d3—1c

To Let,

For a term of years, the house of the Quinta Castillo, suitable for a large family. Also, a neat Country House in the same Quinta. Apply to Mr. Downes, or at No. 140 Calle de la Piedad. d.3—4p

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—cc.

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.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

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

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Sale.

A few barrels of best quality American salted beef and pork in bond. Apply at No. 7 Calle Defensa. d3—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.

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.

ENGRAVINGS.

G. & H. Mackern have a few fine Engravings, to be sold at a low price.

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 copperfastened 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. Whitfield.

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.

These wishing to take advantage of this opportunity, can apply to Capt. Cole, Bradley's Hotel, or to her Consignees Zimmermann, Frazier & 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 2d inst.

Date of Arrival		Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations
		BRITISH			
Sept.	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	Bacher, 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	B. Soriano	73	Patagon'
"	15	Bg. Star, Croscombe	Drabble brothers	195	L'pool.
"	20	Bg. Grecian, Kitchen	Duguid, Barton & Co.	152	
"	26	Bg Albion	J. Steward & Co.	186	
		AMERICAN.			
Oct	7	Bk. Maine Law, Dominix	Becher, Preuss & Co.	29[illegible]	R'pool.
"	9	Pilotboat Clara, Burgess	To order	109	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. Chattanooga, Packer	Delisle Brothers	208	
"	6	Bg. Bathurst, Dutton	Zimmermann, & Co.	161	
"	21	Bg. Hayford, Thomas	Zimmermann & Co.	187	
"	24	Bk. Parana, Betts	S B Hale & Co.	61	
		FRENCH.			
Sept.	5	Bk. Henri et Louise, Sequez	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	192	
"	20	Sp. Isle Bourbon, Lechartier	Leon Caumartin	376	Bourbon
Oct.	14	Pol. bk. Chasseur, Martin	N. Peuchgaric	198	Marseilles
"	14	Bg. Louise, Mollet	J. B Canard	179	Marseilles
"	23	Bk. Gil Blas, Billard	Llavallol & Sons	303	Havre
Nov.	8	Bk Colonian, Pertus	B. Despouy	219	Bordeaux
"	17	Bk. Uruguay, Doynet	E. Ochoa & Co.	283	Havre
		SPANISH.			
Aug.	10	Bk. San Andres, Beraaguer	Llavallol & Sons	280	Genoa
Sep.	25	Sp. Amalia, Gomez	S. Soriano	246	Cadiz.
"	30	Bg. Paco, Mulet	E. Ochoa & Co	139	Spain.
Oct.	1	Pol. Antonio Maria, Mataro	Llavallol & Sons	228	
"	1	Pol. Merced, Maria	Llavallol & Sons	214	
"	4	Bg Dulce Nombre de Jesus, Longa	E. Ochoa & Co.	190	Antwerp
"	10	Pol. Morenita, Garrid	M. Muñoa	146	Mediterr'
"	13	Bg. Miguel, Sierra	J C. Meyrelles	261	Havana.
"	13	Bg. San Miguel, Veleza	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, Mas	F. Bajare	156	
"	11	Bg. Soberano, Martany	Llavallol & Sons	142	
"	13	Campaneda, Sensat	Ochoa & Co	65	Havana
"	22	Bg. Joaquin, Orta	E. Ochoa & Co.	248	
"	26	Bg. Centinela, Gaisande	Llavallol & Sons	214	
		SARDINIAN.			
Sept.	7	Bk. Augusta, Tiscornia	B. Viale	438	
"	23	Zma. Concepcion, Simone	B. Viale	51	Genoa.
Oct.	12	Bg. Graciosa Fanny, Schezza	J. Caprile	202	
	13	Bg. Popolano, Montano	Lezica & Co	290	Rio Jan.
"	27	Bgn. Maria Luisa, Calamaro	V. Decoud	69	
Nov.	5	Pol. Gioia, Dotero	Viale & Co	172	
"	15	P. l. Miguel Angelo Garsolo	B. Delfino	171	
"	15	Bg. Catharina, Granario	S. Schiaffino	184	
"	15	Bg. Italia, Quirolo	B Viale & Co.	264	
"	18	Bgn. Delfino, Recaño	B. Delfino	188	
"	1[illegible]	Bg. Enrique, Guarella	B. Delfino	247	
"	24	Bk. Victoriosa, Vacaro	Jacinto Caprile	383	
		DANISH.			
Oct.	13	Bk. Hydra, Gran	Truessein & Co.	156	L'pool
"	16	Bgn. Adeline, Ipland	S Soriano	111	Antwerp
"	23	Sch. Thetis, Moss	Truessein & Co.	90	Antwerp
Nov.	16	Bg. Catharina, Peterson	Gieber & Co	215	
"	20	Sch. Helena, Tyroll	Wedekind, Lind & Co.	89	
"	25	Sch. Jyduna, Peterson	Lezica & Co	45	
"	28	Bg. Condor, Miller	Bunge Bornefeld & Co	127	
		HAMBURG.			
Oct.	3	Bg. Sara, Petersen	Lehmann & Co	140	Antwerp
Nov.	8	Bgn. Hamburg Packet, Hemmet	Drabble Brothers	128	China.
"	9	Bg. Adler, Gail	Truessein & Co.	200	
"	17	Bg. Thames	Freyer Brothers	103	Rio Jan.
"	17	Bgn. George, Bleicken	Bunge Bornefeld & Co	110	
		PORTUGESE.			
Nov.	7	Bk. Amazonas, Carvalho	J. C. Meyrelles	263	
		BRAZILIAN.			
Oct.	10	Bg. Pacifico, Lopez	Martinez & Sons	303	Rio Jan.
"	14	Bg. Castro 3°, Charrer	Martinez & Sons	218	
Nov.	4	Bg. Pedro 2°, Aguese	J. C. Meyrelles	216	
"	6	Bg. Atala, Vicenso	J. Bertarellis	142	
"	8	Bg. Anibal, Santos	Martinez & Sons	195	
"	8	Bk Sta. Maria Boa Sorte, Azovedo	J. C. Meyrelles	226	
"	8	Bg. Mariana, Junior	Martinez & Sons	238	
"	11	Pol. Marinha, J. M. da Silva	F. Bujareo	261	
"	15	Bg. Ana Feliz, Sosa	F. Ramos	190	
	17	Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	To order	303	
"	17	Bg. Continente, Ramos	A. M. Mendoza	259	
"	18	Bk. Seita, Rosa	Martinez & Sons	201	
"	24	Bgn. Minerva, Montinho	Delisle brothers	164	
"	24	Bg. Belizario, Santos	Van Praet	272	
"	26	Bgn. Nitheroy, Garido	A. F. Ramos	51	
		NEAPOLITAN.			
Sep.	26	Pol. Gasparino, Gambadiella	Getting & Co	286	England
		SWEDISH.			
Oct.	13	Bg. Frey, Rudin	J. N. Bieber & Co	160	England
Nov.	1	Bg Jenny, Lunck	Lezica & Co	258	
"	25	Bg. Louise, Lindisser	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	243	
		SICILIAN.			
Nov.	23	Pol. Colombo, Collara	J. B. Hale & Co	137	
		BREMEN.			
Oct.	16	Bk. Adelheid, Spille	Doetjen & Co	276	Antwerp
Nov.	26	Bg. Plata, Jaburg	Zimmerman & Co.	278	
		NORWEGIAN.			
Nov.	30	Sch. Staatsraad Hegerman, Artsethsen	Van Praet	116	
		DUTCH.			
Nov.	3	Bg. Aliciana, Klein	Zimmermann & Co.	220	
		BELGIAN.			
Oct.	12	Bk. Maria, Vandesteen	Zamaran & Co.	228	England.
Nov.	17	Bg. Emma, Divoort	Otto Rosenthal & Co.	141	
"	23	Bg. Rubens, Corneisse	Delisle Brothers	285	

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—

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

One "Hussey's" patent Reaping Machine.

One Winnowing Machine. m.26—co.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS
AND
CERTIFICATES FOR DAMAGED GOODS

On Sale at 20, Calle San Martin, printed forms of Manifests, &c. &c., for the despatch of goods.

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.