British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

☞ Printed at No. 75, Calle La Defensa and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m. at No. 30 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$; three insertions 8$; and each subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, four rials per line for the 1st, and two for each subsequent insertion.

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

(No. 1418.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1853. [*Established in 1826.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

HOSTILITIES ON THE DANUBE.

(By Submarine Telegraph.)

VIENNA, Nov. 8.

The Consul of France at Bucharest writes as follows to M. de Bourqueney, under date the 6th of November:—

"On the 2d and 3d of November the Turks crossed the Danube from Turtukai to Oltenitza, to the number of about 18,000 men.

"On the 4th General Parlof attacked them with 9,000 men, and, after a brisk cannonade, a combat with the bayonet took place between the two armies.

"The Turks maintained their positions at Oltenitza, and have fortified them.

"The combat lasted three hours.

"In it the Russians lost several officers and 136 privates killed, and 6 superior officers, 18 subalterns, and 479 privates wounded.

"The loss on the Turkish side is not known.

"4,000 Turks occupy Kalarache, 2,000 have established themselves on an island in front of Giurgevo, and 12,000 are in Lesser Wallachia."

(By Submarine and European Telegraph.)

VIENNA, Tuesday Night.

From the 4th to the 5th the Turks occupied the island near Oltenitza, and crossed unobserved to Wallachia at dawn. When seen, a battle ensued which lasted 28 hours. The result is unknown.

It is rumoured that Giurgevo was taken by storm.

Turtukai and Oltenitza are towns on the right and left bank of the Danube, between Rustchuk and Silistria, on the direct road to Bucharest. Higher up the river, and opposite to Rustchuk, lies Giurgevo, from which another road leads to Bucharest. Still ascending the river, we come to Kahova, a town on the right bank, opposite to which lies Kalarache, at the junction of the Schyl and Danube. The troops in Lesser Wallachia are those which crossed from Widdin, which forms the extreme left of the Turkish line.

Bucharest, Oct. 29.

The Hospodar Stirbey has left Bucharest for Vienna. His departure has been officially announced to the representatives of the foreign Powers. The Government is carried on by a Commission, and the Russians have seized all the public funds and treasuries.

The prices of goods and victuals have been fixed at a very low rate by the military authorities. Whenever any dealer asks high prices he is at once seized and flogged by the soldiers who superintend the public markets.

War seems imminent. The Russians in their entrenchments on the left bank of the Danube make no preparations to cross that river. The consuls of France and Great Britain expect instructions from their Governments, authorising them to leave the country.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Oct. 27.

The removal of Abdi Pasha from the command of the army in Asia is mentioned as probable.

We are informed that the Russian troops in the Principalities are suffering from typhus, and that the number of combatants is reduced to 85,000. It will take six weeks before the reserve can come up from Bessarabia.

Despite these active hostilities, negotiations were prosecuted, in reference to which the "London Times" offers the following comments:—

"The object of Europe in all these transactions is simply to oppose the dangerous aggrandizement of the Russian empire, and to maintain the efficacy of public law. Neither of these considerations, perhaps, directly requires us to terminate the hostilities now prosecuted in Wallachia, but, not to mention the suggestions of humanity, there are large interests concerned in the preservation of peace. Looking at the existing state of continental politics no person can say at what point war can be stopped, or what would be its results, if it acquired a European character. We have never been able to subscribe to the argument that wars were already so obsolete as to justify universal disarmament; but there are two propositions which we freely admit—first, that it is advisable to prevent them by all honourable efforts; and, next, that the longer they are thus prevented the more likely are they absolutely to cease. It is impossible to tell what evil passions might not be roused by another such struggle as that which the opening of this century witnessed, or to what extent civilization and improvement might not be retarded. This is the point of view from which the decisions of the Porte appear so deplorably perverse. The Turks, it is true, are hazarding, as they suppose, only the blood of their own recruits, and not the destinies of their empire; but they are nevertheless exposing to irreparable damage the whole fabric of European policy, and the system which has yielded nearly forty years of European peace. We do not deny that their resentment is natural, but, unfortunately, it can only be indulged at the expense of those who have not deserved to feel its effects. Ivan Pasha may do vast injury to Europe, though very little to Russia.

It is not, however, safe to speculate too confidently on chances like these, and, though the united forces of Europe may successfully defend Turkish territory from Russian aggression, it does not follow that, in the event of extremities, the Ottoman empire will be preserved for the Ottomans. One of the surest results, indeed, of a general war and a redistribution of Europe, would be the disappearance of the Turks from its territories. At present the Divan may certainly appear to be staking little on the issue of a Danubian campaign, but, if this campaign should acquire the dimensions of a continental conflagration, the Turkish question will soon perish in the flames, and the Sublime Porte will learn the folly of its proceedings. As the case now stands, the Turks can undoubtedly obtain all the conditions they have ever demanded without the risk or cost of hostilities. In this respect no possible issue of hostilities can better their position, though it may very easily make it worse, while, if the contest should introduce the calamities of a general war, the total extinction of Turkey would be assuredly its most probable consequence."

ENGLAND.—As some consolation to the croakers, who worry themselves with the apprehension, or try to worry others with assertions and predictions of the immediate and inevitable decadence of the sea-girt Empire, we direct their attention to these convincing proofs that some material resources remain, and that some social progress is still being made; a seasonable respite from the surfeit of politics to which we have latterly been condemned.

GOLD IN WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND.—A correspondent of the "Times" says:—Within the last few weeks Mr. Calvert, whose early acquaintance with mining in England, and extensive discoveries of gold in Australia, peculiarly fitted him for researches of this nature, has visited and investigated various districts in Westmoreland and Cumberland, in many of which he has found gold. On his visit to Westmoreland he found on the Windermere hills a nugget, enclosing quartz crystals, containing fifty-seven oz. of pure gold, and of the value of £221. In the neighbourhood of Ireby he detected the presence of gold in the gossan at a small copper mine, which, on the breaking of the earthy knobs, glistened in small specks. Near Peel Wyke, on Bassenthwaite Lake, Mr. Calvert obtained a beautiful sample from the red earth resting on the clay slates in that district. On a late occasion he felt so certain of the correctness of his theory as to the electrical currents in the deposit of gold, and from observations of the structure of the country, that he was able to inform some gentlemen interested in the matter, that they might depend upon finding gold at Borrowdale and Buttermere, although he himself had not previously visited the localities. Provided with a pick, a hammer, and a tin dish for washing, they obtained from a small stream at the head of Borrowdale, and from the red earth in Buttermere, beautiful deposits in gold. In Borrowdale the metal was found as "scale gold," having been water-washed. At Buttermere it was of a more angular form, lying among the ferruginous earth on the surface of the clay and greenstone slates. It is supposed that gold is generally diffused throughout the clay slates of the lake district, but whether in sufficient quantity to pay remains to be proved by future investigation. The gold thus obtained is found to be of a peculiarly pure character."

NEW COAL FIELD.—A great mineralogical discovery has lately been made, which will materially increase the revenues of the Marquis of Anglesey. There existed, since the memory of man remembered not to the contrary, in the southern and central portion of Staffordshire, a great dreary moor, which was held to be the most utterly useless stretch of ground in Britain. It was of immense extent, extending from near Rugby and Lichfield, far away to Stafford. Nothing grew on it—hardly weeds. It would not have nourished a goose, far less a sheep; and so Cannock had been abandoned from time immemorial by man, beast, and bird, as an utterly hopeless and irredeemable blot upon the fair country of Stafford. People, however, who had a knack of looking under ground as well as above it, came to the Marquis one day, and informed him that the despised Cannock was a treasury of wealth, and that under whinstone, and moss, and bog water, grew a vast deal of coal, containing millions on millions of tons. Proceedings were at once set on foot—shafts sunk, engines set up, canals cut, railways laid down, and suitable accommodation provided for workpeople and managers. A few days ago, the formal opening of the Cannock mine took place in presence of its noble proprietor. The shafts are to be sunk into three veins—the first to be worked is five feet thick, and lies at the moderate depth of 60 fathoms. In some of the South Staffordshire districts, coal is found in sheets of 10 feet thick; but this is a very rare occurrence—the thickest seams of the Northumberland or Durham fields not being more than four-and-a-half feet, while some are not more than two and two-and-a-half, and very difficult and fagging to work. All success, then, to the Cannock coal pits! There never was a time when in the districts not abounding in coal the mineral was so dear as at present. The best coals in London are actually fetching 32s. and 32s. 6d. per ton, while nothing burnable can be got under 25s. This is partially owing to scarcity of ships, and partially to strikes. Two hundred "colliers" which had been sent off for corn to the Baltic and the Mediterranean are, however, shortly expected to assume their old traffic in black diamonds, and no doubt all the north running railways will use their utmost efforts to supply the demand of the metropolis.—"London Correspondent of the Citizen."

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.—The philanthropy of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort is eminently practical. Impressed with the necessity, in a moral and social point of view, of providing better house accommodation for the industrial classes, the Prince did not rest satisfied with merely allowing his name to stand as patron of the different societies established for that purpose, nor did he limit his substantial assistance of a munificent subscription all that should be done to forward a cause he had warmly espoused; but at once carried the principle into practice. Two model cottages at Windsor were built under the auspices of the Prince by the Windsor Royal Society. They are all tenanted, and answer the purpose for which they were erected most admirably. In a few days the directors will receive tenders for the erection of 28 additional cottages on the same plan; these, when completed, will offer, in a town where it is most needed, a mass of house accommodation, for its extent, unequalled in point of convenience. Within the last few days, also the erection of 12 cottages, for the park labourers, has been commenced on each side of the King's Road, near to Lakin's Gate, one of the principal entrances to Windsor Great Park. Orders have been given for the erection of 16 other cottages, also for the park labourers, at Egham Wick, Sunning Hill, and other parts of the Royal domain. At present the labourers occupy cottages, at heavy rents, at the nearest points to their allotted work. For the most part these cottages are old, dilapidated, and unhealthy. The new cottages will all be well drained and ventilated, with the rooms conveniently laid out. This improvement originated solely with the Prince, who, as ranger of the park, personally selected the sites and gave the necessary directions for the buildings. The elevation of the cottages near Lakin's Gate will be of an original and ornamental character, from designs by Mr. Teulon.—"Times."

In her foreign relations every thing is pacific, except her indirect connection with the Eastern Question, in which France continues to act along with her in perfect unanimity; and we still flatter ourselves that there is no European power, that will dare to reject their united counsel, when peace and general commerce are the objects of their policy—The Grand Duke of Tuscany had released Miss Cunninghame, after an imprisonment of three months—The Government of Naples had incurred a new share of public odium, by its intolerant treatment of Mr. Hamilton a protestant schoolmaster—The Spanish Government has consented to the erection of a Protestant Cemetery in or near Madrid, on more liberal principles than those which excited the caustic correspondence of Lord Howden. Report again speaks of a new treaty with Spain, for the cession of the Island of Cuba; which has been received with great dudgeon by the United States.

In her social or economic situation, the most notable feature is the untoward collision between capital and personal industry, or the employers and workmen. In Preston alone 64 mills had been closed, representing a steam power of more than 1200 horses, and condemning a million and quarter of spindles to inactivity. The loss of dormant capital, and the sufferings that must forthwith ensue among the reckless operatives, are both to be deplored.

From statistical returns made to the British and French Governments, it appears that there is a deficiency in the cereal crops of both countries, to the alarming extent of one-third, compared with a fair average.

The arrival of the "Brasileira" at Liverpool, after her first successful trip to these waters, elicited the following remarks from the "London Times":—

"The performances of the Liverpool South American Steam Company's screw-vessel *Brasileira*, in her pioneer voyage to Rio and the River Plate, have attracted strong remarks as another illustration of the impolicy of the course pursued by former Governments in upholding the contract mail system. The plea hitherto urged has been that swift steam communication with Brazil could never be properly established without Government aid, and a grant of £30,000 per annum for the purpose was consequently given to the Royal Mail Steam Company, in addition to the £240,000 they enjoyed for the West India service. Not only without any such grant, but in the face of the subsidized vessels thus placed in the field, a line of steamers has now been established, which threatens to put all chance of competition on the part of the favoured vessels out of the question. Nevertheless, whatever may be the superiority of the new vessels, the Government have tied themselves to their patronage of the old ones, their contract having, with unexampled improvidence, been made originally for 11 years.

The favourable news from the River Plate to-day, describing the continuance of complete political quiet at Buenos Ayres, and the revival of active trade, did not produce much effect on the bonds of that State, the only transaction having been at 59, while the last previous quotation on the 3d inst. was 58. With regard to the condition of affairs at Montevideo, much satisfaction is expressed in the private letters from that place at the retirement or flight of the President, whose policy had long been regarded with distrust by the better part of the population. One opinion only is said to have prevailed as to the importance of the event in connexion with the future progress of the country. The necessity for his departure is described as not having been caused by any of the usual South American intrigues, or the rivalry of military chiefs, but simply by his incapacity."

IRELAND.—From the Belfast "Mercury," we extract the following consolatory remarks with reference to the improved situation and brightening prospects of the "Emerald Isle."

"Ireland has at length aroused herself. The turning point seems to have passed, and a new era in her history is already commenced. Sectarian animosity gradually dies away before the dawning of social advancement; and political agitation is not only less attractive, but far less profitable than it was in those gaimy days when the prophets of Conciliation Hall were wont to foretell the future glories of College-green. The land of saints has also been famed as the theatre of miracles; and certainly in no other portion of Queen Victoria's dominions have such miracles been wrought, or such wonders performed, as those which, during the past 10 years, followed in the wake of Ireland's current history. In 1843 that extraordinary man, Daniel O'Connell, wielded in this country an amount of political influence never before equalled. Agitation

kept four-fifths of the population in one continuous scene of party excitement, and poverty held its carnival amid the wild orgies of theoretic patriotism. Very different indeed is the present social aspect of Ireland, compared with the period to which we have just referred. Peace reigns in village and hamlet; Burgh-quay has ceased to send forth its lessons on ideal nationality, and men begin to learn that self-exertion is the surest mode of local advancement. Even Tipperary, so long famed in the annals of agrarian warfare, forgets its former follies; indolence gives place to industry, and the results of successful labour create new comforts, as they also produce more contentment, among the people. William Dargan is the real Young Irelander of 1853. His example forms a living history more eloquent in its language than the finest turned periods of 'patriotic' declamatists. That one man's exertion have given a stimulus to enterprise, and a dignity to toil, which are likely to confer the most important benefits on his native land. Ten years ago the cry of over-population rang from Connemara to Coleraine; the political economist read of the 'eight millions,' and ran howling to his gods; and Malthusian senators gazed on the lists of births in Irish papers with the desperation of men about to be jostled out of the world by hosts of Irish adventurers. Since that period thousands and tens of thousands of our people have located themselves amid the valleys of the United States, by the lakes of Canada, and even beyond the far Pacific. In these lands the emigrants found their labour well repaid, and their enterprise fully rewarded. Every mail steamer brings with it some pecuniary aid from the emigrant pioneer to his friends in the old country, until, in many instances, a dozen householders in one locality follow the track of their leader. Only the other day we met with a man from the county of Armagh, who had been in Belfast to secure his son's passage to New York. Three of his boys had gone thither in March last, and since then they had remitted their father £28. The old man felt proud in relating the filial affection of his children, and said he, too, expected to end his days beyond the Atlantic. Connected with all the various regenerative influences which have been at work in Ireland since the famine year, emigration has done much for those who leave, and at the same time performed great good to such as remain at home. Physical energy, the bone and sinew of our people having had a new value set on their labor, has ceased to be a drug in the market. Every man willing to work finds a ready sale for his exertions. Compulsory idleness no longer finds a place in Ireland's grievance-list, and paragraphs on the 'state of the country' rarely meet the eye in the papers of the day. All these outward and visible signs of better times lead us to hope that at length the people of Ireland have found out that simple problem in social ethics, that, in the advancement of any class, the members of that class must put their own shoulders to the wheel if they would insure successful operations. Throughout the west of Ireland manufacturers are making satisfactory progress, and we are happy to learn that there is not alone a willingness to labour found among the peasantry, but an advancing skill which speaks highly of of the natural abilities of the workers. The practical operation of the Encumbered Estates Court has raised up a new and more energetic race of landowners—men who are introducing improved systems of agriculture on their estates, and giving ample employment to the laborers in their several localities. Ten years have, therefore, done wonders for Ireland; the people are improved in habits and in morals; their ideas seem more steadily fixed on self-exertion, and, with their bettered circumstances, they have become a peaceful as well as an industrious people."

Synopsis of Official Documents.

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

Dec. 15—Decree accepting the tenders of Don Nicolas Robles and Don Marcelino Pellicier for the supply of certain military equipments.

Decree ceding the duties on cattle introduced for the consumption of the City, for the ensuing year, to Don Miguel Ocampo, for the sum of 225,000 dollars, being the most advantageous of 7 tenders submitted.

Dec. 16—Note from the Justice of Peace of San Nicolas, stating that the rumoured robberies of cattle on the frontier by parties from the Province of Santa Fé, were unfounded, as the entire frontier was now adequately protected by the military force stationed in the Department; and that nothing more had taken place than the customary petty depredations.

Dec. 17—Report of the Stamps expended in the month of Nov.

Report of the works executed by the Department of Police, during the month of Nov.

Dec. 18—Note from the Minister of War, to the Chief of Police, enjoining a rigid enforcement of the laws against parties who had failed to enrol themselves in the National Guard.

Note from the Military Commandant of Fort Azul, reporting the delivery to their respective owners of the hides of certain cattle received for the supply of the troops in the District; and the sale of others, whose owners were unknown—Reply of the Minister of War, approving said proceedings.

Dec. 20—Decree accepting the offer of Messrs. Storni and Pozoli, for the supply of rations for the Navy.

Decree accepting the offer of 7,500 dollars monthly, for the wharf dues at the Boca, by Don Saturnino Peralta; being the most advantageous of 5 presented.

Decree accepting the offer of Don Manuel J. Carranza, 100,050 dollars, for the pontage dues on the Boca Road, for the ensuing year.

Synoptical report of the attendance at the Public Schools in the month of November.

Note from the Minister of War to that of Government, respecting the formation of the National Guard in the country districts, and requesting that the Justices of Peace might be furnished with the corresponding certificates of enrolment.

Note from the Minister of War to the Commissary of Marine, directing tenders to be asked, for 2000 uniforms, for the accommodation of individuals in the National Guard, who may find it inconvenient to provide themselves; thereby doing away with all pretexts for irregular attendance at the exercise.

Note from the Mtnister of Finance, classifying and regulating the despatch of the Custom-house.

Dec. 21st—Decree appointing the 25th inst., for the election of two capitalists and one merchant to complement the Administration of the Public Credit.

Note from Major José M. Lagos, requesting his discharge from the Military service, in consequence of infirm health, and ceding a balance of salary due to him in favor of the Public Treasury—Reply, acceding to said request, and directing the Inspector General to thank Señor Lagos for his patriotic donation.

Note from Don Carlos Branizan soliciting the protection of the Government for a Newspaper about to be established at San Nicolas—Reply, declining said application, and suggesting the inexpediency of commencing a public journal in the present critical circumstances, as it may endanger the relations of this Province with that of Santa Fé.

Dec. 22—Decree, accepting the offer of Don Maximo Ugalde, 16,500 dollars, for the pontage dues of the Barraca Bridge for 1854.

Decree accepting that of Mr. Thomas Gowland, 205,000 dollars for the auction duties—

Decree ordering tenders to be asked for the duties on cattle introduced for the supply of the City; Don Miguel Campo having insisted on inadmissible conditions, in extending his Contract.

Decree accepting the offer of Don Miguel Quirno, 211,000 dollars, for the above duties—

Decree, *pardoning all deserters in the* country districts, from the rank of Serjeant downwards, who present themselves within 2 months, reckoned from the 21st December, to their respective Justices of the Peace; said individuals to be remitted to the encampment of Colonel Laureano Dias—

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,

Supposing you to be liberal enough to admit in your paper a moderate discussion of such matters as have a claim on general interest among us, as well as abroad, I beg to address you a few lines in reference to the article "Republic of Paraguay" in your last number.

As regards the Note of the Paraguayan Consul-General to the Minister of Government, which you mention, it appears that there must be much spare time in the "Cancilleria" of said Consulate-General, to think it worth while to write a lengthy document upon an article published in an insignificant paper; which, in my opinion, ought not to have been noticed at all. It may almost have appeared suspicious to many, that it should have been thought necessary to attach so much importance to the cited article of 'Fl Diablo'; and I fear some will have concluded, from the singularly affected tone of Mr. Decoud's Note, that after all 'El Diablo' might have mentioned some facts not entirely improbable, notwithstanding the decided displeasure to certain parties of seeing them published. In fact, indifference, although only apparent, would have been by far more becoming to the dignified position of said public Agent.

As to the 'balm' that your friend, the *impartial* and intelligent traveller, has been pouring on the wounded feelings, I beg to express my serious doubts as to several of the principal assertions made about Paraguay; and although the impartial traveller may have had means to see and judge for himself, I think he is now speaking and writing also for himself alone, and for his own convenience and interests.

In the first place, we are told that the Constitution of Paraguay is the best in South America, and President Lopez's Administration strictly and scrupulously constitutional. I am most anxious to be made acquainted with said Constitution; meanwhile abstain from judging about it: but at all events I will be allowed to say, that it certainly is a great farce to call Paraguay a Republic; and should think that particularly every free North American ought to consider it even an offence to his feelings, to see a country ruled by all the rigor and severity of an arbitrary dictatorship, classified the same as his own glorious Union; *i. e.*, as a Republic—Whether the alleged fact of the Paraguayan being the cheapest Government, be a great compliment, or rather the contrary, appears questionable; I take the liberty of thinking the latter. We have also seen under Rosas' iron rule, that the police officers were most miserably paid, and a very cheap system introduced in that respect; but still it was not much to the glory of that system; as the 'Gefe Supremo' did not forget himself and his dynasty: and I am not far from believing that 'Sister Capital' offers many points of comparison with a period, fortunately passed for Buenos Ayres. A system of monopolies and countless difficulties, thrown in the way of commerce and trade, as is the case now in Paraguay, ought not to be considered as something very excellent; nor is it consistent with the dignity of a liberal Government, to pretend all kind of preferences and exactments from foreign trade, in favor of its own stores and shops, respecting the Import,—and from the natives respecting the Export business, in which the unequalled President's friends and relations take such an active and profitable part.

It makes a person of good sense smile to be told of said Government's enjoying the largest amount of confidence and popularity. Poor Paraguayans! The intelligent traveller himself calls them *snbjects*! This happy people living under the best Constitution in South America, and in a real model Republic! Subjects! I wonder whether the North Americans also consider themselves subjects. If the intelligent traveller had at least given Mr. Lopez a hint, rather to baptize his country a Monarchy, or a State ruled by autocratic principles, I would have abstained from all attempts at criticism; however, as it is, I cannot help finding some fault with the manner in which your friend has seen and judged for himself, and now wants to convey similar erroneous ideas to others. Respecting the resources of Paraguay I agree; but it appears that they are not explored as they ought to be. The mass of the people is in utter want of civilization, education and instruction, which is hardly attended to at present. As soon as the Government, even not minding the desideratum of cheapness, would direct all its exertions to the moral progress of the numerous population, which is now living in the darkness of ignorance, the energy would be raised, people would be able to judge for themselves, and then perdaps we might speak of confidence and popularity;—but to hear at present of the loyalty and content of the Paraguay subjects cannot but make one remember the times of Rosas' *popular* administration.

A True Republican.

December 14, 1853.

BUENOS AYRES.

To show our correspondent a "True Republican," that we do not shrink from temperate and moderate discussion, we have given insertion to his communication, merely suppressing one or two rather pointed and personal allusions.

In the meantime, we must be permitted in our turn to remark, that the communication in question is confined to vague assertions, without any specific mention of dates, facts or authorities. Does a "True Republican" speak from personal observation; or are his opinions based on hearsay? Do his remarks apply to the Paraguay of 1853 or the Paraguay of 1843? The Constitution of Paraguay unquestionably exists; and in denouncing the administration of President Lopez as "monarchical or autocratic," the *onus probandi* evidently devolves upon him. Whether the Government "be constitutional," according to our informant, whom we know to be "intelligent" and are disposed to believe "impartial" and disinterested, or "autocratic," in the terms assumed by a "True Republican," can only be decided by a reference to the Constitution itself; and in avowing his ignorance of the existence and provisions of said document, the latter sadly invalidates his own pretensions, as a competent judge or authority, on the point at issue.

The Sun has his spots; and we have neither said nor insinuated that the Paraguayan administration is immaculate: but since the accession of President Lopez, a marked and satisfactory progress has been made; and the tranquillity and fidelity of the Paraguayan "Subjects" (for *subject* unquestionably they are to their own Constitution, and the legally constituted authorities, acting under it,) is the best proof that can be adduced. Like the great Irish Agitator, Daniel O'Connel, we gladly "accept instalments of reform;" and trust to time for the completion of the good work. In this view we hold the utopian transcendentalism of a "True Republican" both mistimed and misplaced; whilst we invite calm and impartial discussion.

In conformity with the established rule of a superior economy, President Lopez must be judged "according to what he has, and not according to what he has NOT." In estimating his public services, we must bear in mind the situation of Paraguay at the time when he was called to preside its destinies. Who has not heard of the theocratic domination of the Jesuits, and the subsequent hermetic isolation of Dr. Francia? In breaking through these barriers of ignorance and prejudice, in which the public mind of Paraguay was enthralled, and from which we could hardly expect a native Statesman altogether exempt; in maintaining and securing the political independence of his native land; in opening the territory of the new Republic to the Commerce of the World and foreign immigration; and in adjusting and sanctioning public treaties, that recognise and define its relations with foreign States; President Lopez has done, if not all that could be desired, certainly more than could reasonably have been expected, in the circumstances. Alfred the Great ranks, and will ever rank, as a public benefactor of Great Britain; though he could not conjure into existence a Davy, a Watt, a Herschell or a Stevenson.

That some ignorance or much ignorance may remain; that some of its resources are imperfectly developed, and others imperfectly explored or altogether unknown, may all be admitted, without eclipsing the merit, or sensibly obscuring the glory of President Lopez; who has already done more for his Country than is ordinarily allotted to one man, and from whose enlightened and patriotic administration much may yet be expected. Reform is like a railway train; the greatest effort is required to put it in motion: a feat that has been successfully achieved in Paraguay, and common sense and common justice require us patiently to await the results. In these circumstances we deprecate alike the censorious remarks of "El Diablo" and a "True Republican"; and can sympathise with the perhaps unnecessary susceptibility of Mr. Decoud, who has shown nothing more than a laudable zeal for the credit and reputation of his Government."

A Contrast—In discussing our law of patents for the ensuing year, a large amount of ingenuity and forensic eloquence has been expended, in attempting to establish the right of Advocates and Medical Practitioners to be exempted from its operation;—meanwhile the "Grand Council of the Canton of Grisons has resolved upon imposing a tax of 1½ per thousand upon personal as well as landed property, and a tax upon trades and professions, distributed into 10 classes, from ½f. to 100f. A tax of 500f. has been provisionally laid upon every member of the Grand Council."

Aquatic Impost—Our evening contemporary, in the number of yesterday, propounds a financial theory or project, that bids fair to transfer all our public burdens to the broad and sturdy shoulders of the majestic Plate; retrieving past errors, liquidating present encumbrances, and providing for prospective exigencies; with a handsome residuary interest in favor of posterity! On such conditions we can hardly fancy the possibility of a systematic opposition; and if our gifted contemporary can find purchasers for the 'fluvial allotments,' we must insist on the compliance of the Minister of Finance.

The plan is to Venicianize Buenos Ayres, leaving the Fort and Alameda more or less in the centre of the New City, and allocating the Custom house and deposit Stores somewhere on the bank between the Outer and Inner Roads. In the meantime, and to begin, Colonel Mitre proposes to reclaim 26 Squares or blocks of 150 yards, which, at 40 silver dollars the square yard, would produce a larger sum than we care to name. Altogether the project is magnificent, and entitled to a more serious examination than we can at present afford to give it.

Postal Arrangements— Steamers ascending the Thames, are to take on board a Custom-house Officer at Gravesend, who is authorised to examine the luggage of passengers, so that articles not subject to import duty may be despatched without any delay, on the arrival of the Steamers at their destination. This coincides so exactly with our suggestion respecting the correspondence by our Mail Steamers, that we deem any comments unnecessary.

Bread Tariff —To obviate the incessant reclamations on this point, it would be more effectual to fix the weight of bread, say loaves of 16, 8, 4, or 2 oz., leaving the price to be arranged by the seller and buyer: or if the further intervention of the Police be deemed indispensable, varying the price of the loaf from time to time without affecting the weight. On this plan the fine for deficient weight should be equivalent to the average daily despatch of the bakery.

Montevideo—The news during the present week have been extremely meagre; but the "Pueblo" of this morning records an incident which, if well-founded, is little to the credit of General Rivera, and may cause unpleasant complications. The story goes that the General demanded a subsidy of 400 patacones from the commercial body of the town of Mello; and that certain foreigners resident there, including one Frenchman, one Argentine, and seventeen Spaniards, on refusing to furnish their respective quotas were summarily expelled from the Oriental territory, by order of the General, with stern precipitation and wanton inhumanity that make us doubt as to their certainty—

London, 7th November, 1853.

Salted River Plate Ox and Cow Hides—The high rate of discount has continued to have, both directly and indirectly, a most prejudicial effect on this market. It has materially checked the active demand for Leather that has prevailed for some time past and induced the principal purchasers of Hides to limit their transactions as much as possible. The market, therefore, has been dull, and prices have tended downwards, and may now be quoted 5¼d to 5½ for good to prime heavy Ox, and 5d to 5¼ per lb. for light Ox and Cow, with usual Tares. Sales 7,000 Hides.

Dry River Plate Ox and Cow Hides are in good demand for export, and if fresh and well grown sell readily at extreme rates. Sales 1,112 Buenos Ayres Hides. Tanners av. 26⅔ to 33⅔ lb. at 7⅝d to 8¼d, Exports, av. 30¼ to 31¼ lb. at 7⅝d to 8d, light hides, av. 20 to 22½ lb. at 7¼d to 8½d; Flats, av. 2

to 33 lb. at 6½ to 6⅞d, 2nd class damaged at 4⅛d to 6d per lb. Import 2,659 Hides, Present Stock 6 069 Hides.

Salted Rio Grande ox & Cow Hides. We have no transactions to report. Importers continue to hold firmly, but late rates are not now obtanable. Present quotatious 5d to 5⅛d per lb for good heavy and light Ox and Cow. Import 9,052 Hides. Present Stock 32,696 Hides.

South American Horse Hides. Salted Hides of heavy average and good quality sell steadily at current rates, but dry Hides are not in request, and can only be realized at low prices. Sales 3,435 Salted River Plate, B. A. av. 36¾lb. at 8s 7d, do. av. 30¾lb. badly cut at 6s 10d do. av. 5⅛lb. at 6s.

Hair has been much enquired for, but in consequence of the late arrivals not being landed, the only transactious that have taken place this month are 10 bales and 6 bags as follows: Tails, middling and short lengths at 1s 2d to 1s 3d, good and fair to good mixed at 11½d to 12½d per lb. The next sales are advertized for the 16th inst., when the bulk of the stock will be offered. Import 167 packages. Present Stock 251 packages.

Horns. The sales during the month have been large, and the prices obtained for Ox and Cow very irregular, showing a decline of from 3s to 5s on the best descriptions.

Sheep Skins. The demand still continues dull, and a considerable proportion of those offered at public auction have been taken in.

Bones & Hoofs.—All descriptions are in good demand at very full prices. Sales 120 tons South American,—perished Shank and common Bones at £4 to £4 17s 6d. Hoofs at £7 12s 6d;—41 tons New South Wales—Shank, middling to good at £10 10s to £14, inferior do. at £8 2s 6d to £9 5s; common Bones at £3 10s to £4; Hoofs at £8 to £8 5s per ton.

The Tallow Market.—The excitement alluded to in our circulars of the last four months has continued with unabated vigour during the present; the fluctuations from time to time being occasioned by large deliveries, and speculation founded principally on political reports. At the commencement of the month the quotation of P. Y. C. on the spot was 59s per cwt, which price was maintained with some slight variation until about the 24th inst., when, owing to an absence of demand, large arrivals from St. Petersburg, and speculators evincing some anxiety to realise, prices gave way, and P. Y. C. on the spot was quoted 57s, 6d, for all the year delivery 57s, and January to March 58s 3d per cwt., with a firm market. On the 29th inst., however, the report of an armistice between the Russian and Turkish armies, continued large arrivals from St. Petersburg—and a report of more Tallow being shipped from thence than was previously expected, caused a decline of about 1s 6d per cwt. each way—the present quotation being on the spot 55s 6d, all the year 55s and January to March delivery 56s to 56s 3d per cwt., showing a reduction of 3s to 3s 6d per cwt. upon our quotations of the 7th ultimo.

River Plate Tallow. The stock of this description being small, the business transacted has consequently been limited; but prices in some instances have raled very high, as much as 60s being obtained for pure Tallow of good quality, and 58s 6d per cwt for pipe. The most recent transaction to notice is 225 boxes of pipe Tallow of fair average quality, sold to arrive at 56s per cwt.

Anning & Cobb, Brokers, 11 Lime Street.

EXCHANGE—Dec. 24.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	19½
Patriot Doubloons	297½
Spanish do.	á 299
Bills on England, per doubloon	66s á 66s. 3d.
Currency	per dol. 2⅝d.
Do. Montevideo	par.
France, per doubloon	82½ fs
United States, do.	3 % disct.
Rio Janeiro	¼ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 299

The lowest 297½

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

EXPORTS—Dec. 24.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.	
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs.	42½ á 43½ rls. sil
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do.	43 á 43½ "
Do. do. do. camp, 25 á 27 lbs.	40 á 41 "
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs ... "..scarce	43½ á 44 "
Do. ꝑ N. America, 21 ..."	42 á 42½ rls. sil.
Do. of all stakes, from carts	90 á 95 curry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs scarce	44 á 45
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs. ...do.	45 á 46
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do.	á 36½ rls. sil
Cow do. do. ...do. do.	35 á 35½
Horse do. dry. each	15 á 18
Do. do, salted " of 32 á 35 lbs..rls. sil.	10½ á 11
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 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	60 á 62
" mixed "	80 á 90
" long " ...nominal...	125 á 160
Cow hair, clean	65 á 68
Tallow, melted, duty free.	
" with grease, arroba (of 17$ per oz.)	19 á 20 in pipes
" pure " do..do..$	20 á 21 rl. si in box.
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 %, qql.; baled	43 á 44
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 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.

December 16.

"Antonietta," Sardinian brig, 232 tons, A. Recagno, from New York 2nd October, to B. Delfino, with 2531 barrels flour, 360 pine planks.

December 17.

"H. A. Barling," American pilot boat, 166 tons, Kennedy, from Baltimore 15th October, to Zimmermann & Co., with 650 barrels flour, 125 do. rice, 26 do. biscuit, 45 barrels cod fish, 26 boxes oysters, 20 do. tobacco, 28 bales merchandise, 150 dozens brooms, 100 kegs lard, 148 dozens chairs, 19 boxes peaches, 3 do. strawberries.

"Josefita," Spanish barque, 250 tons, C. Botta, from Montevideo 16th inst, to Zumaran & Co., in ballast.

December 18.

"Argentina," British steamer, 213 tons, Johnston, from Montevideo 17th inst.

Passengers 91.

December 20.

"Camilla," British steamer, Capt. Warner, from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 19th inst., with the mail conveyed to Rio per "Tay," from Southampton 9th November.

Passengers 19.

"Highlander," British brigantine, 148 tons, Renouf, from Cape Verds 5th November, Montevideo 19th inst, to Twyford, Hall & Co., with 96 moyos salt.

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

December 21.

"Favourite," British brig, 277 tons, T. Webster, from Liverpool 5th November, to R. & J. Carlisle, with 2 iron wheels, 10 boxes tea, 8 barrels and 4 hogsheads brandy, 605 flag stones, 985 bars and 155 bundles iron, 25 barrels beer, 25 rolls cordage, 50 tons coal, 618 boxes, 449 bales, 50 casks and 7 packages merchandise.

"Eden," Sardinian brig, 217 tons, F. Gasolo, from Genoa 22nd October, Montevideo 19th inst., to B. Delfino, with 65 pipes and 11 half do. wine, 120 barrels oil, 1196 boxes vermicelli, 200 do. oil, 97 do. vermouth, 50 do. brandy, 50 do. absynth, 8 pipes and 1 quarter cask aguardiente, 75 bales white paper, 170 do. brown wrapping do., 4 packages cheese, 7 boxes merchandise, 100 do. frontignan wine, 78 bags rice.

"Pedro Antonio," Spanish brig, 204 tons, P. O. Maristany, from Pernambuco 4th, Montevideo 20th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 1050 barrels and 150 half do. sugar, 150 pipes caña.

December 22.

"Locust," H. B. M. steamer, from Montevideo 21st inst.

SAILINGS.

December 18.

"Orion," British barque, for England, despatched by E. Lumb & Co., with 114 bales hair, 60 do. sheep skins, 3,503 salted horse hides, 1000 do. ox and cow do., 9 boxes and 67 pipes mares grease, 208 pipes and 403 boxes tallow.

"General Pinto," National War steamer, for Montevideo.

December 19.

"Ile Bourbon," French ship, for Ensenada, despatched by Leon Caumartin, in ballast.

"Louise," French brig, for Marseilles, despatched by J. B. Canard, with 312 salted ox and cow hides, 954 do. horse do., 100 boxes tallow, 191 bales wool, 43 do. sheep skins, 2,620 dry ox and cow hides, 6 bales hair, 15,186 horns.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Argentina," British steamer, for Montevideo.

December 20.

"Gil Blas," French barque, for Havre, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 1,650 salted ox and cow hides, 5,167 dry do. do., 40 pipes mares grease, 189 bales wool, 13 do. sheep skins, 32 do. ostrich feathers, 3 do. goat skins, 20 boxes tallow, 7 bales and 80 empty seroons, 376 seroons and 127 boxes tobacco, 50 barrels preserved beef, 12,000 horns.

"Henri et Louise," French barque, for Cette, dispatched by Coqueteaux & Co., with 6768 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do. do., 1 bale slunk calf skins, 19 do. sheep skins, 114 do wool, 11,750 horns, 15 tons bones, 3 bales hair.

"Chasseur," French polacre barque, for Marseilles, dispatched by N. Peuchgarie, with 2326 salted ox and cow hides, 1296 dry do. do., 180 do. horse do., 231 bales wool, 76 do. sheep skins, 4 seroons hair, 16,016 horns, 3 tons ox hoofs, 7½ do. bones.

"Thetis," Danish schooner, for Antwerp, dispatched by Treussein & Co., with 359 salted ox and cow hides, 2058 dry do. do., 97 bales wool, 3 do. sheep skins, 5800 horns.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

December 21.

"San Miguel," Spanish brig, for Brazil, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 5360 quintals jerked beef.

"Miguel," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles, with 4408 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry ox and cow hides.

"Marianna," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Martinez & Sons, with 3600 quintals jerked beef.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

December 22.

"Ferris," British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by Best brothers, with 100 pipes mares grease, 50 do. and 251 boxes tallow, 6653 salted ox and cow hides, 8 bags and 123 bales wool, 46 do. and 30 seroons hair, 50,000 bones.

"Atala," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by G. Bertarelli, with 2606 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

"Ninfa," National schooner, for Montevideo.

December 23.

"Camilla," British steamer, for Montevideo.

"Maypú," National brigantine of war, for San Nicolas.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Spoke on the 8th November, barque "Hope," of Liverpool, bound to Australia, out 31 days, all well. Lat. 4.13 N., Long. 25.20 W. by the Mary Broughton.

Arrived at Genoa, Oct. 20, Apollo, hence 15th July; at Antwerp, Oct. 24, Atlantic Ocean, hence 26th July; at Bristol, Oct. 31, Ianthe, hence 10th Aug.; at Gravesend, Nov. 1, Maria, hence 13th July; at Plymouth, Nov. 1, Courrier, hence 18th Aug.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.

From Liverpool, Oct. 28, Union Compostelana, Baronet, Oct. 29, Amada, Nov. 4, John Ritson, from the Clyde, Nov. 2, Margaret.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool, Zarah, Queen, Bosphorus, Maria, Regina, Constante; for Montevideo and B. A. Julia, Serafin, Solo; at London, Flor, for Montevideo and B. A, Carl Friedrich, Empresa, Condor, at the Clyde, William; at Havre, for Montevideo and B. A. Coralie, Junon, Aristide.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPING LIST OF J. M. LAWSON,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Southampton.

Passengers only.

The new A. 1. Brazilian barque "Rufina," of 305 tons, Capt. Antonio Pereira. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will meet very quick dispatch. d.24.

Consignee Messrs. Madero & Co.

For Liverpool.

The A. 1. clipper built small Danish brig "Von Brock," 150 tons, Capt. Jacobson. Has nearly all her cargo engaged, and can still receive pipes of tallow and bales. d24.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Liverpool.

The fast sailing A. 1. Sardinian brig "Soriano," 200 tons, Capt. Questa. This fine vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged can still receive freight, and will have quick despatch. d.24.

Consignees Messrs. Corti, Francischelli & Co.

For Liverpool.

Passengers Only.

The A. 1. Swedish clipper brig "Sidon," 165 tons, Capt. C. G. Hammerberg. This fine vessel having excellent accommodations for passengers will meet very quick dispatch. d.24.

Consignees Messrs. Wilfrid, Latham & Co.

Wanted

An Apprentice in the Botica, No. 52 Calle Merced. d.24.

To Let,

To single gentlemen, a furnished room, with, or without attendance. Apply at Calle Perú, Colegio de Niñas, opposite No. 226. d24–3p

For Sale.

Nautical Almanacks for 1854 and 1855, at the Store of Brasch, Prange & Hall, No. 41, Calle Julio.

For Liverpool.

The British barque "Isabella," Capt. Grimsditch will sail for the above port, and is now ready to receive some light freight. Has good accommodations for Passengers. Apply to the Captain, or

James Carthy, Consignee,
d.24. Calle Perú.

For Sale,

The fine, and very fast sailing American schooner

"H. A. BARLING,"

of 160 tons register, and 1,350 barrels capacity: she is well found, and ready to undertake a voyage to any port.

Those interested in her purchase, will do well to apply, without loss of time, to her Consignees

Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,
d24—1c Calle La Defensa, No. 69.

Notice.

James Sanders, Plumber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced business at No. 17 Calle Santa Clara, opposite San Roque Church, where by strict attention to business and moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

N.B.—Always on hand an assortment of the undermentioned articles: force and lift Pumps, lead, copper, and zinc pipes of all sises, water-closets, plunge and shower baths, gas fittings and zinc roofs, executed and warranted to give satisfaction.

Dec. 17—3p.

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 shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Billious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularlarities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

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

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

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

To be Sold,

With immediate possession, two Quintas adjoining each other, divided only by a hedge, each having a frontage to a separate road, and situated in one of the most picturesque and salubrious localities in the vicinity of the City.

This property comprises six squares of land, two and a half of which are under cultivation of alfalfa; a house containing six rooms, a large kitchen with store room adjoining, and a well of excellent water with pileta: in addition to which the premises are adorned with a variety of both fruit and ornamental trees; and is on the whole an eligible investment for any commercial Gentleman who requires a rural retreat from the fatigues of the City.

For further particulars apply at No. 49½ Calle del Perú. d.10—3p.

SHEEP—A person who has sheep wishes to meet with one with land disposed to extend this line of country business. Apply at 20 Calle San Martin. d.17—2p.

For London.

The British brig "Blanch," A. 1. 12 years, will sail for the above Port about the 15th January, has disengaged room for some light freight, and superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to Capt. P. Asplet, 34 Calle Mayo, or to

Messrs. De Lisle Brothers,
d24—3c Consignees.

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

For Liverpool.
Passengers only.

The fast sailing coppered and copper-fastened British barque "PRISCILLA," Capt. Mitchell, will be ready to sail about the end of this month, and can accommodate a few passengers, for whom she has excellent accommodations. d.24.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Liverpool direct.
The fine A. 1. coppered and copperfastened, new Spanish brig "Manolo," 147 tons, has the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board. She can yet take a few goods on freight, and will have quick dispatch. d.24.

Consignees Messrs. Tompkinson & Co.

For London
PASSENGERS ONLY.

The superior and fast sailing coppered and copperfastened British barque "Manuelita," Capt. Cuthbertson, will go to sea in all this month. She has excellent accommodations for three or four passengers, whom she would take at very moderate terms. d24

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Marseilles.
Passengers only.

The well known French brig "Encornet," Capt. Nadeau, having all her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail for the above port, direct, on the 31st inst. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. d.24.

Consignees Messrs. Zumaran & Co

For further particulars apply to

FELIX BERNAL & Co.,
Licensed Ship Brokers,
Reconquista, 55.

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.

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.

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.

Wanted,
A female Cook, for a small family. Apply at Chacabuco, No. 157. d.10--3p

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

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

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

COMSTOCK'S
Vermifuge and Pain Extractor, on sale at G. & H. MACKERN's, 20 San Martin

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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

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TREES.
A tree which promises to be valuable has lately been introduced here from New Holland. It is of quick growth, and said to furnish excellent timber; and appears in every way adapted to this climate. Those interested in its cultivation may procure packages of the seed, at $10 each, from which 2 or 300 plants may be reared, at No. 15 Calle Tucuman.

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

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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.
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.

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

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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.
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.

For Sale,
Including the new Soap manufactory,

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 Herrara y Quiros—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.

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. n.19—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. n10—3c

For Marseilles direct.
The fine bark "Chasseur," Capt. Martin, will meet quick despatch. She can accommodate a few passengers. For terms please apply to Capt. Martin. n19—3c.

For San Nicolas, Rosario, Corrientes and Paraguay.
The steamer "Fanny," will leave this for the above ports up the River, in or about the 1st January next, and will take freight and passengers, her accommodations for such being superior. For rates of freight and passage please apply to her Consignees Messrs. Frias brothers, or to Lynch & Rossi. d10

For Cette direct.
Passengers only.

The fine Sardinian polacre brig "Michelli, Angelo," Gazzolo, Master, will sail for the above port in the course of the present month; she will take passengers for the above port, and for Marseilles and Genoa. Application to be made to her Captain at the Hotel del Globe. d10.

For Cette direct.
PASSENGERS ONLY.

The Sicilian polacre brig "Colombo," will leave for the above port about the latter end of this month, and will admit two cabin passengers. Please apply to her Captain at the Hotel del Globe. d10.

For Rio de Janeiro.
Passengers only.

The fine Brazilian brig "Continente," is bound to sail by contract for the above port on the 26th inst., and will admit passengers parties wishing to avail of this opportunity, will please apply to her Captain at the Hotel de Commerce, or to

LYNCH & ROSSI,
Licensed Ship Brokers,
d10 Calle Defensa, No. 23.

ARCHIVO AMERICANO.
A complete file of this periodical, from 1842 to '52, published in three languages, Spanish, English and French, by Don Pedro de Angelis, and which contains interesting historical documents, is offered for sale at a low price at No. 18, Calle Temple.

d10—3p

Wanted,
A Cook and Housemaid. Apply at the English Seminary, No. 122, Calle Santa Clara.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 2[illegible] 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 1[illegible] Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 1[illegible] ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (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 10[illegible]

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 23d inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations.
	BRITISH			
Oct. 10	Bk. Alliance, Torque	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.
" 28	Bgn. Acastus, Best	Best brothers	163	
" 28	Bk. Manuelita, Cuthbertson	Nicholson, Green & Co	318	London
Nov. 6	Bk. Mimosa, Kemp	Llavallol & Sons	447	Bristol
" 15	Bg. Star, Coscombe	Drabble brothers	195	L'pool.
" 21	Bg. Grecian, Kitchen	Duguid Carton & Co.	152	
" 26	Bg Albion	J. Steward & Co.	186	
Dec. 5	Bg. Blanch, Asplet	De isle brothers	250	London.
" 7	Bk. Isabel, Grimsditch	J. Carthy	221	L'pool.
" 8	Bg Falcon, Gibson	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	223	
" 18	Bgn. Highlander, Renouf	Twyford, Hall & Co	148	
" 21	Bg. Favourite, Webster	R. & J. Carlisle	273	
	AMERICAN.			
Oct. 31	Bk Marian, Leland	D. Gowland & Co	276	N. York
Nov. 4	Bk Swan, Coleman	Zimmermann & Co.	340	Boston.
" 6	Bgn. Chattanooga, Packer	Delisle Brothers	208	N. York.
" 6	Bg. Bathurst, Dutton	Zimmermann, & Co.	161	N. York.
" 21	Bg. Hayford, Thomas	Zimmermann & Co.	187	Boston.
" 24	Bk. Paraná, Betts	S B Hale & Co.	61	N. York.
Dec. 1	Bk Edward Koppisch, Wilkins	D Gowland & Co	247	
" 8	Bk. Zotoff, Bayley	Lowrie, Langdon & Co	220	
" 13	Bk. Mary Broughton, Bowers	Zimmermann & Co	322	
" 17	Pilot bt. H. A. Baring, Kennedy	Zimmermann & Co	165	
	FRENCH.			
Nov. 8	Bk Coriolan, Pettus	B. Despouy	219	Bordeaux
" 17	Bk Uruguay, Doynel	E. Ochoa & Co.	283	Havre
Dec. 8	Bg. Encornet, Madeau	Zumaran & Co	149	
	SPANISH			
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. Mercedes, Maria	Llavallol & Sons	214	
" 21	Pol. Atrevida, Abril	E. Ochoa & Co.	153	Havana
Nov. 7	Bg. Leon, Aguirre	Wedekind, Lind & Co	160	London
" 11	Bgn. Elvira, Mas	F. Bujareo	156	
" 11	Bg. Soberana, [illegible]	Llavallol & Sons	412	
" 22	Bg. Joaquin, Orta	E. Ochoa & Co.	248	
" 26	Bg. Celestina, Guisasola	Llavallol & Sons	214	
Dec. 2	Bg. Romantico, Patxot	F. Buxareo	258	
" 2	Bg. Pepito, Patxot	F. Buxareo	269	
" 5	Bg. Atalayador, Moristany	Llavallol & Sons	265	
" 9	Bg. Rapido, Suinaga	Bayley Brothers	167	
"	Bg Nuevo Serafin, Agaldi	Boles, Stokes & Co.	172	
" 11	Bg. Joaquin, Tornels	Llavallol & Sons	278	
" 11	Pol. Juanita, Fli	E. Ochoa & Co	211	
" 15	Bg. Manolo, Icaza	Tomkinson & Co.	147	
" 19	Pol. Mensagero, Milles	Llavallol & Sons	157	
" 18	Bk. Jose Ena, Roba	Zumaran & Co.	250	
" 21	Bg. Pedro Antonio, Moristany	Llavallol & Co	201	
	SARDINIAN.			
Sept. 23	Zum. Concepcion, Simone	B. Viale	51	Genoa.
Nov. 5	Pol. Gioia, Dolero	Viale & Co	172	
" 15	P. L. Miguel Angelo Gazzolo	B. Delfino	171	
" 15	Bg. Catharina, Granario	S. Chiaffino	184	
" 15	Bg. Italia, Queirolo	B Viale & Co.	264	
" 18	Bgn. Delfino, Recaño	B. Delfino	188	
" 1[illegible]	Bg. Enrique, Gotrella	B. Delfino	247	
" 21	Bk. Victoriosa, Vicaro	Jacinto Caprile	283	Genoa
Dec. 11	Bg. Lavano, Questa	Corti, Francischelli	200	
" 16	Bg. Antonietta, Recagno	B. Delfino	32	
" 21	Bg. Eden, Gasolo	B. Delfino	217	
	DANISH.			
Oct. 13	Bk. Hydra, Gran	Treussein & Co.	156	L'pool
" 16	Bgn. Adeline, Eiland	S Soriano	111	Antwerp
Nov. 16	Bg. Catharina, Peterson	Bisher & Co.	245	
" 20	Sch. Helena, Tyroll	Wedekind, Lind & Co.	80	
" 25	Sch. Jydun, Peters[illegible]	Lezica & Co	45	
" 28	Bg Condor, Miller	Bunge Borneford & Co	127	
Dec. 11	Bg. Von Brock, Jacob	Freyer Brothers	127	
	HAMBURG.			
Nov. 8	Bgn. Hamburg Packet, Conrast	Drabble Brothers	128	China.
" 9	Bg. Adler, Gad	Treussein & Co.	200	
" 17	Bg. Thomas	Freyer Brothers	193	Rio Jno.
" 17	Bg. George, Bleicken	Bunge Borneford & Co	110	
Dec. 14	Bg Canoe Baras	Treussein & Co.	172	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Oct. 10	Bg. Pacifico, Lopez	Martinez & Sons	303	Rio Jno.
Nov. 11	Pol. Mariana, J. M. da Silva	F. Buxareo	261	
" 15	Bg. San Feliz, Sosa	F Ramos	190	
17	Bk. Rafina, Pereyra	Tourner	303	
" 17	Bg. Continente, Frias	A. M. Mendoza	59	Rio Jno.
" 18	Bk Seite, Rosa	Martinez & Sons	201	
" 24	Bgn. Minerva, Moutinho	Delisle brothers	164	
Dec. 2	Bg. Felicidade, Ramos	F Buxareo	228	
" 8	Pilot boat Dourado, Kunt	J. C. Meyrelles	125	
" 11	Pol Paranaguá, Cordoro	A. F. Ramos	210	
" 13	Bk Adelina, Coina	Martinez & Sons	138	
" 13	Pol. Condor, Nicolich	J. G. Martinez	185	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Sep. 26	Pol. Gasparino, Gambardella	Getting & Co	285	England
	SWEDISH.			
Nov. 25	Bg. Louise, Lundisser	Otto Rosenthal & Co	245	
Dec. 11	Bg. Sidon, Hammerberg	Wilfrid Latham	164	
	SICILIAN.			
Nov. 28	Pol. Colombo, Collaci	J. B. Hale & Co	137	
	BREMEN.			
Oct. 16	Bk. Adelheid, Spilte	Deetjen & Co.	274	Antwerp
Nov. 26	Bg. Plata, Jaburg	Zimmermann & Co.	278	
	NORWEGIAN.			
Nov. 30	Sch. Staatsraad Hegermann, Arentsen	Van Praet	116	
	DUTCH.			
Nov. 3	Bg. Aleona, Klein	Zimmermann & Co.	220	
	BELGIAN.			
Oct. 12	Bk. Maria, Vandessteen	Zumaran & Co.	228	England.
Nov. 17	Bg. Emma, Diver	Otto Rosenthal & Co.	141	
" 23	Bg. Rubens, Cornelisse	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.