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 rials 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. 1436.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854. (*Established in* 1826.)

CONSTITUTION

OF THE STATE OF BUENOS AYRES.

[*Continued from our last.*]

CHAPTER 5TH.

Of the Permanent Commission.

Art. 62d—Before going into recess, the General Assembly shall name from its respective Chambers, by plurality of votes, a Permanent Commission, composed of three Senators and four Representatives, with an equal number of Substitutes. These having met shall elect their President and Vice-President.

63d—When from indisposition, death or any other impediment, it may be necessary to substitute any of the Senators, the Commission shall select by lot from the three substitutes the one who is to supply his place. It shall proceed in the same manner with respect to the four Representatives.

64th—The Permanent Commission shall continue till the reassembling of the General Assembly.

65th—Its attributes shall be; to watch over the observance of the Constitution and the laws, making the necessary suggestions and reclamations to the Government, under responsibility to the General Assembly; and in case these representations shall be unavailing, according to the importance and gravity of the matter, to convoke the General Assembly, and finally to inform it in every case of what had occurred during its recess.

66th—The provisions of the preceding article shall be observed especially should the Government prove dilatory in ordering the elections to be practised.

67th—To receive the acts of the elections, which shall be remitted to it by the central tables, and to pass them to the respective Commissions.

68th—To convoke in continuation both Chambers for the preparatory Sessions, to examine the electoral acts.

69th—To exercise the rights accorded to the Chambers in the 47th article.

CHAPTER 6TH.

Of the formation and sanction of the laws.

Art. 70th—Any project of law, except those contained in article 24th, may be introduced in either of the two Chambers, on a motion made by any of their members, or by a proposition of the Executive Power.

71st—A bill being approved by the Chamber in which it originated, shall immediately be passed to the other, that after due discussion, it may be approved, modified, or rejected. If approved, it shall be communicated to the Executive Power.

72d—A bill rejected in the Chamber in which it originated, shall not be reconsidered in it during the same legislative period, on the motion of any member of the said Chamber.

73d—Should the Chamber to which it was remitted after it, it shall be returned with its corresponding remarks, and should the remitting one conform therewith, it shall reply to that effect, and remit to the Executive Power. But if, withholding its consent, it should insist on imparting the bill, such as it had been at first remitted, it shall, by means of a previous notice to that remitting, solicit a meeting of both Chambers, which shall take place in that of the Senate, or in that of the Representatives, should the Senate so decide, and after being discussed a vote of two thirds shall form a resolution.

The same order shall be observed in the case of a bill's being rejected entirely, by one of the Chambers to which it was remitted.

74th—A bill rejected by the General Assembly shall not be reconsidered during the same legislative period.

75th—Should the Executive on receiving the bills subscribe them, or not return them with a statement of objections within the term of ten days after their receipt, they shall have the force of law.

76th—Should it find objections to offer, or remarks to make upon them, it shall return them with the same to the Chamber that remitted them within ten days.

77th—In this case, both Chambers having met, as provided in article 73d, the bills shall be reconsidered, in view of said objections or remarks, and the vote of two thirds of the members present shall be held as a final sanction, which on being communicated to the Executive shall be promulgated without further remark.

78th—Should the devolution be made by the Executive Power, when the Chambers are closed, it shall address the Permanent Commission, which may then, according to the weight on it may form of the urgency, and importance of the matter, either call the General Assembly, or reserve the subject till its next ordinary meeting. But should the Executive Power, on making the devolution reclaim the urgency, the Assembly must forthwith be convoked.

79th—In the sanction of the laws this form shall be used—The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the State of Buenos Ayres, met in General Assembly, have sanctioned, &c. &c.

80th—In any meeting of the General Assembly, the Presidency shall be discharged by the President of the Senate, or that of the Chamber of Representatives, and in their default by the respective Vice-Presidents.

SECTION 5TH.

CHAPTER 1ST.

Of the Executive Power.

Art. 81st—The Executive Power of the State shall be discharged by a single person, under the denomination of Governor of the State of Buenos Ayres.

82d—The Governor shall be elected by the General Assembly, at the second meeting after the opening of their Sessions, by nominal vote and an absolute plurality of suffrages.

83d—If from the voting an absolute plurality should not result, it shall be repeated; and should it not result even in this case, then the voting shall be expressly confined to the two who have obtained the greatest number of votes, and in case of an equality the President shall have the casting vote.

84th—The Governor in office at the time of swearing this constitution shall continue till the nomination of the Constitutional Governor.

85th—To be named Governor it shall be requisite to have thirty five years of age, and to combine the other qualifications required by this Constitution for a Senator.

86th—To be eligible to the office of Governor, the son of a father born within it, who may have been born in a foreign country, whilst the father was discharging any diplomatic or consular office for the State or Nation, shall be considered as born in the State; but he shall not be named Governor unless he can reckon three years of uninterrupted residence in the State.

87th—The Governor shall continue in office for the term of three years; and shall not be re-elected till after an interval of three years: this disposition is to be understood with respect to those named in conformity with this Constitution.

88th—Before entering on the discharge of his office, the Governor Elect shall take the following oath before the President of the Senate, and in presence of the assembled Chambers:

"I, N. swear by the Lord Our God, and "upon those Holy Evangelists, that I will "duly discharge the office of Governor of the "State, which is confided to me; that I will "maintain its liberty, integrity and rights; "that I will protect the Catholic Religion; "that I will set an example of obedience to "the Laws, will execute and cause to be ex-"ecuted those that have been sanctioned, "may hereafter be sanctioned by the Legis-"lature of the State, and that I will faithfully "observe and cause to be observed the Con-"stitution."

The President of the Assembly shall say to him: "If you so do, may God and the "Country support you, and otherwise, let "them call you to account."

89th—In case of the indisposition or absence of the Governor, or whilst proceeding to a new election in consequence of his death, resignation or removal, the President of the Senate shall exercise the duties annexed to the Executive Power, remaining suspended in the mean time from those of Senator.

90th—The Governor is Chief of the general administration of the State; and shall provide for its internal and external security.

91st—He publishes and causes to be executed the laws and decrees of the Legislature, facilitating their execution by special regulations and dispositions.

92nd—He may request the extraordinary convocation of the General Assembly, when circumstances or motives of gravity so demand.

93rd—At the opening of the Legislature, he shall inform as to the political and administrative state, and the reforms he may consider worthy of attention.

94th—He issues, in due season, the necessary orders for the corresponding elections of Senators and Representatives; and shall on no account whatever defer them, without the consent of the General Assembly.

95th—The Governors of the State may present objections and offer remarks on the bills remitted by the Chamber, within the time prefixed in the preceding Chapter, and suspend their promulgation till the resolution of the Chambers.

96th—He may also propose to the Chambers drafts of law, or modifications to those previously dictated.

97th—It is the prerogative of the Governor of the State, to appoint and dismiss the Minister or Ministers of his general despatch, and the dependants of the Public Offices.

98th—To appoint to civil and military offices, in conformity with the Constitution and Laws. For that of Colonel, and other higher grades, the consent of the Senate shall be requisite.

99th—To change, with concurrence of his Minister or Ministers, the employees of his dependence; but in case of dismissing them for any crime, he shall pass the antecedents to the tribunals of justice, that they may be tried in conformity with the laws.

100th—He is the Supreme Chief of the military force of the State, and on him its direction exclusively depends, but he shall not command it in person without the previous permission of the General Assembly, granted by at least two-third parts.

101st—He exercises the patronage with respect to the churches, benefices, and clergy dependant upon him in conformity with the laws: he presents the Bishop from a list of three proposed by the Senate.

102d—He despatches letters of citizenship of the State, in conformity with the qualifications prescribed in this Constitution.

103d—He superintends the collection of the public rents, and their inversion agreeably to the laws.

104th—It is his obligation to present annually to the General Assembly, the Estimate of ways and means for the ensuing year, and to pass the accounts of the expenditure in the year preceding.

105th—He shall not issue any order without the signature of the corresponding Minister, and without this requisite no one is bound to obey.

106th—He shall not grant salary or pension to any one, except on such grounds as the laws expressly designate.

107th—He shall not absent himself from the Capital for more than thirty days, nor from the territory of the State during the period of his command, without the previous consent of the General Assembly by a vote of two-thirds.

108th—He may commute capital punishment, with previous information of the Tribunal, when grave and powerful motives intervene, less crimes excepted by the laws.

109th—He names the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the State.

110th—In case of internal commotion, or external invasion, he may declare in state of siege the whole or part of the State, without this importing a grant of further powers to the Executive, than to remove individuals from one point to another, and even to arrest them, giving account within twenty four hours to the General Assembly, and during its recess to the Permanent Commission.

111th—The dispositions contained in the 100th, 101st, 109th and 110th articles, shall be subject to the declarations and limitations that may be made by the general Constitution of the Nation.

112th—He shall receive for his services the dotation established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time of his command.

CHAPTER 2D.

Of the Ministers or Secretaries of the General Despatch.

Art. 113th—The despatch of the affairs of State shall be discharged by Ministers Secretaries, which shall not exceed three with their respective Offices.

114th—The Ministers Secretaries shall despatch under the immediate orders of the Governor; they shall countersign his resolutions, without which requisite they shall not take effect, nor shall be executed; but they may despatch by themselves, in what concerns the special direction of their respective Departments.

115th—They shall be responsible with the Governor for all the orders they countersign against the Constitution and the laws, nor shall they be held exempt from responsibility from having been ordered to countersign them.

116th—To be a Minister, it is requisite, 1st, to be a citizen in exercise, and 2d, to have thirty years complete.

117th—The office of Minister is incompatible with that of Representative or Senator.

(*To be concluded.*)

Foreign Intelligence.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

The following is the text of the circular issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents of the Emperor:—

"Paris, March 5, 1854.

"Sir,—You are now cognizant of the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to the letter of his Imperial Majesty, and you have also read the manifesto which the former sovereign has just addressed to his people. The publication of these two documents has been placed upon the wisdom of the cabinet of St. Petersburg; and that same hand which had acquired honor by the firmness with which it had offered support to Europe, shaken to its foundation, now opens the way to passions and chances. The government of the Emperor is deeply afflicted at the inutility of its efforts and the ill-success of its moderation; but, on the side of the great struggle, which he has not desired, and which the patriotism of the French nation will enable him to assist, he feels it necessary once more to disavow responsibility for results, and to place the whole weight of it upon that power which will have to account for those results to history and to God. Important considerations of propriety, I know, render my task difficult; but I shall fulfil it with the certainty that I am not saying one word which is not dictated by my conscience.

"In addressing the Emperor of Russia in terms in which the utmost conciliation were united with the most noble frankness, his Imperial Majesty was desirous of clearing the question of all the obscurities which kept the world in suspense between peace and war, and endeavoured so to arrange it that there might be no offence against the dignity of any one. Instead of acting upon a similar principle, and accepting the friendly hand which was held out to him, the Emperor Nicholas preferred to recur to facts upon which public opinion had definitely decided, and to represent himself as having had to contend, from the commencement of a crisis provoked by his government, with a preconceived and systematic system of hostility which was fatally calculated to bring about that state of things which has arrived. It is not my voice, sir, it is that of Europe which replies, that never at any period did an imprudent policy meet with adversaries more calm or more patient in their resistance to designs which their judgment condemned, and which considerations of primary importance compelled them to resist.

"I will not go back to past events, upon which such full light has been thrown; but I must once more repeat, that it is no longer allowable to assimilate the dispute respecting the privileges of the Latins in the Holy Land with the claims now put forward. That question was arranged from the very commencement of the visit of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, and it is the claim which that ambassador raised upon one point when he had obtained satisfaction upon another which has roused the whole world, and inspired all the cabinets with the same sentiment of precaution and the same desire for conciliation.

"Is it necessary to enumerate all the attempts, the failures of which is only attributable to an invincible obstinacy? Nobody is ignorant of them, and there is not any one who is not aware that if decisive demonstrations were made during the progress of negotiations, each of those demonstrations was preceded by an aggressive act on the part of Russia.

"I will only recall to recollection the fact that if the French squadron in the end of March anchored in the Bay of Salamis, it was because since the month of January there had been an immense assemblage of troops in Bessarabia. If the naval forces of France and England approached the Dardanelles, where they only arrived at the end of June, it was because a Russian army had been collected on the banks of the Pruth, and because the resolution to cross that river had been taken, and had been officially announced since the 21st of May. If at a later period, when there were at Constantinople, it was because cannon resounded on the Danube; and, in short, if they entered the Black Sea, it was because, contrary to the promise of acting on the defensive, Russian vessels had left Sebastopol to destroy the Turkish vessels at anchor in the port of Sinope. Every step which we took, in concurrence with England, in the Euxine, had peace for its object, and we did not desire to interfere between the belligerent parties.

Every day, however, on the contrary, Russia advanced openly towards war. Assuredly, if there were two powers whose antecedents and whose recent relations rendered it likely that they would be indulgent to Russia and abortive to our movements in a dispute which threatened to involve France and Great Britain in a conflict with the immense empire so close to them, those powers were Prussia and Austria. You know, sir, that the principles by which we are actuated are known, and that Europe, constituted as a jury, has pronounced a solemn verdict upon pretensions and acts of which no apology, however high the source whence it may emanate, can now change the character. Thus, the dispute is not between France and England, assisting the Porte, and Russia—it is between Russia and every state which has a respect for what is right, and whose opinion and whose interest must compel it to support the good cause.

»I therefore confidently contrast the unanimity of the great cabinets with that appeal to the recollection of 1812 addressed directly to a sovereign who had just made an honourable and powerful effort at conciliation. The whole conduct of the Emperor Napoleon sufficiently attests that, if he be proud of the inheritance of glory left him by the head of his race, he has neglected nothing in order to render his accession to the throne a pledge of the peace and tranquillity of the world.

»I will only say, one word, sir, of the manifesto in which his Majesty the Emperor Nicolas announces to his people the resolutions he has taken. Our epoch, however troubled, had at least been exempt from one of the evils which most afflicted the world in former days—I mean the wars of religion. Now, however, an echo of these disastrous times is made to resound in the ears of the Russian people. There is an affectation of opposing the cross to the crescent, and an appeal is made to fanaticism for that support which cannot be obtained from reason. France and England need not defend themselves from the imputation made against them. They do not support Islamism against the orthodox Greek faith. They go to protect the Ottoman empire against the ambitious covetousness of Russia. They go there with the conviction that the presence of their armies in Turkey will destroy the prejudices, already much weakened, which still separate the different classes of the subjects of the Sublime Porte, and which cannot be resuscitated unless the appeal sent from St. Petersburg, by provoking hatred of race and a revolutionary explosion, should paralyze the generous intentions of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid. For us, sir, we seriously believe that by giving our support to Turkey we shall be of more use to the Christian faith than the government which uses it as an instrument to advance its temporal ambition. Russia is too oblivious, in the reproaches she makes against others, that she is far from exercising in her own empire, in reference to the sects not professing the dominant faith, a tolerance equal to that to which the sublime Porte has a good right to lay honourable claim; and that if she were to display less apparent zeal for the Greek religion beyond her frontiers, and more charity towards the Catholic religion at home, she would better obey the law of Christ, which she so pompously invokes—

»Receive, &c.

»Drouyn de Lhuys.»

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 30th March to 27th April, 1854.

	Great Britain.	France.	Germany Holland & Belgium	Italy.	Spain.	Havana.	United States.	Brazil.	Pacific.	Total of April.	Total of January to March.	Grand Total.
Number of vessels	8	2	5	...	...	2	4	1	1	23	111	134
Tonnage	1691	542	698	...	...	406	1075	182	120	4714	26139	30853
Articles.												
Beef, jerked, quintals	...	...	...	...	...	6980	...	...	...	6980	109858¼	116838¼
» preserved casks	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	128	...	128
Bones	219000	...	...	...	...	...	22000	...	...	241000	1212900	1453900
Do. tons	70	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	437	518
Bone ash, tons	659½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	659½	1259	1918¼
Feathers, bales	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	20	76	96
Guano, tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1232	1232
Hair, bales	95	14	5	...	...	...	33	...	...	147	865	1012
Do. seroons and bags	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	299	337
Hide cuttings, bales	27	20	37	...	...	...	299	...	...	383	352	735
Hides, ox & cow, salted	17233	7283	5599	...	...	...	5997	...	...	36112	141906	178018
Do. do. dry	...	3048	20406	...	...	...	23633	...	...	47087	279840	326927
Do. horse do.	...	...	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	5954	6460
» do. salted	4047	3321	62	...	...	...	1000	...	...	8430	35289	43719
Horns, ox and cow	10000	8152	56866	...	...	...	12480	...	...	87498	483810	571308
Hoofs, tons	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	117½	138½
Skins calf, bales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
» » dozens	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	204½	225½
Do. deer, bales	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	25
» » dozens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. goat, bales	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	97	100
» » dozens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. nutria, bales	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	16
Do. do. dozens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
Do. sheep bales	4	301	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	345	841	1186
Do. » dozens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Do. slunk calf, bales	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	80	94
Do. do. dozens	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	153	178
Mares Grease, pipes	69	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	738½	830½
Do. do. boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150
Tallow, pipes	972	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	995	7183½	8178½
Do. boxes	303	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	706	4143	4849
Tobacco, boxes and seroons	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	723	725
Wool, bales	353	412	335	...	...	...	666	...	...	1766	7946	9712
Do. seroons and bags	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	283	353

Synopsis of Official Documents.

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

April 12—Note of the Military Commandant of Martin Garcia, reporting the number of craft that had passed said Island, ascending and descending the river, in the month of March, amounting in all to 851; including 3 under the British flag; 4 North American; 1 French, and 3 Spanish.

April 16—The Constitution of the State of Buenos Ayres.

April 17—Note to the Inspector General of Arms, ordering Colonel Eustaquio Frias to be restored to his rank in the army.

Note from the Justice of Peace of Dolores reporting the efforts made by the provisional municipality of said District, and the favorable reception its measures had received from the residents generally. Reply approving of all that had been done, and congratulating the Municipality on its auspicious commencement.

April 19—Decree appointing the 30th inst. for the general election of Senators and Representatives for the ensuing Legislature.

Note from the Military Commandant of the "25th of May," reporting the complete tranquillity of said frontier, notwithstanding the repeated rumors of invasion.

Representation from the House of Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co., requesting that vessels ready for sea should not be detained till all the export duties are arranged, and that other expedients might be devised to obviate the inconvenience complained of.—Decree in conformity, with the means to be employed to secure punctuality in the recovery of the export duties.

April 20—Note from the Adjutant of the Port, reporting the arrivals at the Boca during the first 15 days of the current month; from the Argentine Provinces, the Republic of Paraguay, and the Oriental Republic.

Decree accepting the offers of Don Sebastian Capdevila & Son, Don José Lozano, Don Mariano Cané, and Don Domingo Irursin, for the supply of various articles of military equipment.

Notice requesting those having claims against the 'Caja de Depósitos' to present themselves personally, or by means of duly accredited representatives, with the documents and vouchers of their respective claims, in order to the payment of the same.

April 23—Note from Major Somellera, requesting his discharge from the Naval Service of the State; his emoluments being altogether inadequate to the support of his family.—Decree in conformity, ordering the discharge to be extended, with the privilege of retaining his uniform.

April 25—Official invitation from the Ministry of Government, to the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Saturnino Segurola.

April 26—Note from Colonel Laureano Diaz, dated Bragado April 20th, announcing an invasion of 500 Indians, on the frontier of Mangrullos.

April 27—Note from the Ministry of Finance to the Collector General, enjoining that all vessels cleared for the Republic of Paraguay shall carry duly detailed permits, and that the return certificates must be duly exacted.

April 28—Decree accepting the offer of Don Carlos Galeano, for certain repairs in the Barracks of the 1st Battalion of the Line.

Decree ordering a presentation of Dr. Belisario Vila to be torn up in his presence, by the Notary Public, as disrespectful and offensive in its terms.

BUENOS AYRES.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

In the wholesale department April has not shown the same activity as its predecessor. Interior dealers have kept aloof, apparently watching the march of events in their respective Provinces, and perhaps deterred by the sinister inferences drawn from General Urquiza's unexpected visit to the Province of Cordoba; backed by the inopportune protest of certain political refugees, and a rumored intention of closing the ports of the Confederation against the flag of Buenos Ayres. To these accidental causes may be added the unsettled state of the weather, with a succession of heavy rains, that effectually interrupted all business and intercourse; not to mention the church holidays, and the consequent excitement arising from the sanction and promulgation of the Constitution, and other political incidents of minor note.

The same causes must have operated more or less with the local retail dealers: their anxiety to accommodate their fair customers, necessarily interfering for the time, with their accustomed visits to the wholesale stores; whilst, judging from the pomp and display of Easter week, their assortments must have suffered a derangement, that the general market is only indifferently prepared to meet and remedy. In these circumstances the early reappearance of the local dealers in the wholesale market may be calculated upon with some certainty.

What time may be requisite for the Interior dealers "to screw up their courage to the sticking point," is more problematical; but it is probable that in all the ensuing month, the urgency of the winter demand may decide their wavering resolution, despite the ill-defined, or undefined aspect of political affairs. It is pretty well ascertained, that Paraguay dealers are only awaiting the chance of a steam conveyance; the tardy and uncertain medium of river craft, having fallen into merited disrepute. Time and punctuality are beginning to assert their innate supremacy; a fact that deserves to be recorded, for the satisfaction and encouragement of those interested in the steam navigation of our interior rivers. We presume it will very soon be found, that the adventurous and indefatigable 'Fanny' is inadequate to the demands of the enterprising Paraguayans.

In the frequent oscillations of our paper currency, and the dearth and scarcity of export produce, it is difficult to emit an opinion as to the rate of prices. It is a grand lottery, in which buyers and sellers alike are subjected to the caprice of Dame Fortune; without safety or redress from the antiquated art of calculation. As sales latterly have been principally in currency, the course of our money market has been in favor of the local dealer, and against the importer. It is high time that something were done to rectify this crying evil; instead of which the paper currency recently introduced into the 13 Confederate Provinces, only tends to enhance the perplexity of the business transactions which apply to them. It is a measure that can hardly fail to affect their external commerce; to what extent remains to be seen. In anticipation of the evils and inconveniences alluded to, the commercial body in Chile proposed to remonstrate against the measure; and gave out, that the foreign merchants of Montevideo were about to do the same: which would only be a waste of words.

Articles of daily consumption—In this department there has been a fair proportion of arrivals, especially from the Mediterranean and the Continent, and we presume the market must be tolerably suppied; still, prices refuse to give way; to the consternation of householders, who wince at the idea of a permanent scale of rates 20 or 25 per cent higher than the siege and blockade prices of last year! We cannot unravel the mystery; but we record the fact, that parties in the habit of speculating on the Californias and Australias of modern celebrity, may not overlook Buenos Ayres, where some good pickings have been made, and are being made, without the risk of immoderate delay, or abandoned vessels. The real pity is that a country capable of producing almost everything requisite to human subsistence and comfort, should be so totally dependent on others, for so many articles, that custom and taste have elevated to the rank of secondary necessaries. The local consumer would grudge exorbitant profits the less, knowing that they remained within the community, and contributed to its general progress and advancement.

Export Produce—As we anticipated and predicted, the Saladeros have been working on a very reduced scale. No stocks have been allowed to accumulate, with the exception of wool, and perhaps a rather large proportion of jerked beef, owing to the comparatively languid demand for the neighboring Empire. At the present price of live cattle, and the so-and-so accounts of the English produce markets, it is doubtful whether it would be safe to speculate to any extent, on the prospect of war prices. With the actual rage for breeding stock, it will require very strong inducements to effect that object; involving as it would a sacrifice of our future prospects.

As regards this State, therefore, we conclude that it would be unsafe to reckon on more than a scanty supply of ox and cow hides; and we suspect the Province of Entre Rios cannot long continue killing at the present rate. Of horse hides it is probable that the supply may exceed a fair average, as the demand is brisk for the United States, where their value has fully doubled in the short space of a twelvemonth.

As will be seen by our quotations, prices are firm, with an upward tendency in the great staples; a tendency not likely to be checked by anything short of decisive news from the seat of war.

Political and Social Aspect— Sinister rumors, of hostile intentions and warlike preparations, have been in circulation; but we are not disposed to attach any serious or immediate importance to them. Whatever General Urquiza's personal feelings towards Buenos Ayres may be, he is bound to a pacific policy in the meantime, by stern and irreversible considerations.

The result of the grand problem on which he is engaged, depends entirely on the success or failure of his monetary experiment. To introduce and accredit his new paper currency, absolute peace, and the prospect and certainty of peace, are indispensable conditions. The slightest warlike symptom would shake public confidence; whilst a declaration of war would be to strangle the pet measure in its birth. In the celebrated Statute, therefore, the National Government has given a positive guarantee in favor of peace, to the amount of 6 millions; besides the collateral securities arising from the National Constitution, and the innate repugnance to war, engendered by a surfeit of its horrors and calamities.

On the part of Buenos Ayres the pacific considerations are equally numerous and cogent. Her interests, her prospects, her progress and aggrandisement, all point to peace, as their legitimate object and most available means. This is the conviction of all soberminded statesmen, and the definite aspiration of the mass of the community.

In the face of these positive interests, that gravitate to a common centre, we attach little importance to the clamour of a few desperate adventurers, or disappointed partisans; who snarl because they cannot bite, and in giving expression to their exasperation, only proclaim their impotence and nullity. The rumours of invasion, the threat of closing the ports of the young Confederation against the flag of Buenos Ayres, and the inflated protest of Lagos and compeers, may all be classed under this head: senseless ebullitions, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Meanwhile, those who regard our money market as a mere political barometer, are naturally enough in the fidgets. To them the course of exchange, and in particular the depreciation of our circulating medium, are infallible indications that there must be »a screw loose» somewhere.

We suspect the monetary crisis has very little to do with political causes; and may be traced wholly to the accidental state of our import and export markets. In the present scarcity and dearth of export produce, remittances in specie are the safest and most advantageous. Instead of ounces arriving for the purchase of produce, as in former years, they are now being withdrawn, to meet the balance of trade, which has at last turned against us; and probably must continue so, till we can either moderate our import wants, or increase and extend our export resources. With this conviction, we are not prepared to join in the hue and cry against the brokers and speculators, or chime in with the lugubrious inferences, that trace the evil to some derangement in the body politic. It will be found to originate in very different causes, and require a different treatment from that suggested by our morning contemporary.

As a proof of the general confidence and security, we have only to appeal to the activity that prevails around us; and that others have their dazzling projects appears from the following account, which we extract from the »Valparaiso Echo»:—

»Railway from Rosario to the Andes—Carriage road across the mountains—Junction with the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway— This mighty project which we hinted at in our last issue, now obtains the attention we then promised to pay it. This really magnificent idea which tends to nothing less than uniting the banks of the majestic Plata with the shores of Valparaiso; opening up the trade and resources of the enormous extent of territory which the route embraces; firmly cementing the political and commercial relations between the countries on both sides of the Andes; opening a new and unlooked for channel of communication between the Oceans; is the most stupendous thought ever conceived by the brain of man for the benefit and social improvement of his fellow creatures.

We firmly believe the prosperity of Chile and the Confederation as established on an unshaken footing, if this idea is carried out.

As an interoceanic route, we consider it faultless, combining all the advantages of communication via Panama, either by rail-

way or otherwise, without having any of its drawbacks in the shape of bad climate, &c.

But we consider that expatiating on the project, its grandeur, its utility, the blessings it would confer on these regions, as perfect waste of time and paper. These remarks we think are so palpably evident to the meanest capacity, that anything further said on the subject would be supererogatory.

The great question is whether this undertaking on such an immense scale and fraught with such vital consequences to these countries, is really practicable. The outlay must be a capital perfectly awful to think of, when considered with respect to the resources of both countries. Another important item, taking the question merely in a mercantile point of view, is the consideration whether it would pay—whether the entire business of the whole Confederation if brought to the railway, would pay any interest on a capital of forty millions of dollars, which on the first blush of the matter we consider would be the amount required for laying down the line from Rosario to the foot of the Andes.

These considerations must necessarily be laid aside, till we see a prospectus and estimates on which to form an opinion. Any calculation of our own at this early stage of the project, would naturally be crude and perhaps ill-timed.

Now as to facts connected with this project, we are in possession of the following.

Señor Buscenthal, a gentleman well-known in Spain as an extensive and successful railroad projector, extremely well versed in the business, profoundly acquainted with the Argentine people, their trade, their resources, &c, which he has been intently studying for some years, is the prime mover of this glorious idea, promptly assisted by the government of the Confederation and its inhabitants, and backed by many capitalists in Europe.

Señor Buscenthal arrived here some days back, and proceeded to Santiago, commissioned by the government of the Confederation to confer with that of Chile, on the subject, and ascertain the feeling of Chilian Commerce on the question, and how far Chilian merchants and the Administration would feel inclined to lend their moral influence towards the project.

Señor Buscenthal has so far been eminently successful, and has been met in a kindred spirit, showing that our merchants and authorities are fully alive to the importance of the project.

The commission, besides Señor Buscenthal, is composed of Señor Carril, son of the Minister Carril, member of the National Delegated Government, and an engineer, Lieutenant Colonel Rivarola, who was engaged in Mendoza by Señor Buscenthal for his professional services.

The Commission left Santiago on 9th inst. on their way back to the Argentine Republic.

A most favorable omen for the future success and carrying out of the undertaking, is to be found in the fact of Señor Buscenthal having succeeded in securing the invaluable services of the justly celebrated Mr. Allan Campbell for surveying the contemplated line. Mr. Campbell's unquestionable talents and his great success in the important works of this nature he has managed both here and in the United States, are of themselves almost a sufficient guarantee in favor of the project."

Electioneering—It is refreshing to witness the zest and avidity with which preparations are being made for the grand electoral contest of tomorrow. During the week the local press has been chiefly engaged with the all-engrossing topic. As neutral spectators, we have only to counsel moderation and dignity, or, as we say in England on such occasions, "a fair field and no favor." It is proper that the Sovereign People should have their day of power, and most important, that their Delegates should see and feel, that their Constituents are capable of appreciating and exercising their rights.

Liverpool Mails—By the Steamer "La Plata," our dates are brought down to the 24th March. The Baltic Squadron sailed from Spithead on the 11th after being reviewed by Her Majesty in person, and was to be joined at Copenhagen on the 20th, by Sir Charles Napier, as Commander-in-Chief. Their orders were to force a passage if necessary; but the Russian fleet had taken refuge in different ports, and apparently did not intend to dispute their entrance. In the anticipation that Revel might be bombarded by the Combined Squadron, the women had been ordered to quit the City. The Governments of St. Petersburg and Archangel, and the Kingdom of Poland, had been placed under military law. In France the preparations of land forces for the East were equally energetic, and a formal Treaty had been concluded between Turkey and her Western Allies. Matters had proceeded so far that nothing short of an absolute submission on the part of the Czar, for which he seemed little disposed, could prevent the fearful conflict that must shake Europe to its very foundations. Every mail now may be expected to bring stirring and important intelligence. As evidences of the popularity of the war, voluntary seamen, especially for the Baltic, were crowding in numbers that could not be accommodated; and in France, 235 millions of the 250 million loan, were subscribed in the first five days! To widen the breach, and convert distrust and dislike into positive animosity, the British Government has published a series of semi-diplomatic semi-confidential correspondence with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in which the views of the Autocrat regarding the rights and interests of the other European communities, including some of his nearest neighbours and most intimate allies, are disclosed in no very amiable or conciliatory light; the *hateur* with which France is named forming a salient feature. In short every thing indicates a desperate struggle; for,—

"Never can true reconcilement grow,
Where wounds of deadly hate have sunk so deep."

Colonel Oliveiri—It appears that the gallant Commandant of the "Valiant Legion" is now a prisoner in the Papal States, on a charge of conspiracy; and that the Government of Buenos Ayres has reclaimed him, as a naturalized Citizen of the State: a solicitation which we trust will be deferred to.

London, 7th March, 1854.

Salted River Plate Ox and Cow Hides.—The market has been firm since our last issue, and, according to quality, rather better prices have been obtained. Good Hides being in short supply would be likely to bring an advance, but the sales effected are at our last quotations, viz—for heavy Ox 5¼d to 5½d, and light Ox and Cow 5¼ to 5⅜d per lb. with usual tares.

Dry River Plate Ox and Cow Hides.—We have no alteration to notice under this head. The stock is held very firmly and full prices are generlly paid.

South American Horse Hides.—A further reduction has been submitted to, but at the present low rates considerable transactions have taken place, and good heavy Hides are in request.

Goat Skins.—The sales have been to a fair extent without alteration in price, excepting Cape skins, for which a slight reduction in price has lately been submitted to.

Sheep Skins.—The quantity offered during the month has been large, but the prices obtained shew little alteration from our previous quotations. The sales are as follows,—5,361 Cape, fine wools av. 50 to 55 lb. at 28s to 36s per dozen, common at 17s 9d to 18s 9d, shorn at 10s 3d to 13s 6d.—140 bales Buenos Ayres, fine wools, washed, at 8½d to 9d, medium and mixed at 7d to 8½d, common and coarse at 5d to 5¾d per lb.

Horse Hair.—The demand is good and prices generally are fully supported. Cow hair realized an advance of ½d per lb. on the better descriptions.

Horns—There is a fair enquiry for all descriptions of Ox ane Cow Horns at late rates. Buffalo Horns sell freely at full prices. Deer Horns of good quality are in demand.

Bones and Hoofs are in great request at full prices. Good shank bones have realized as high as £17 10s. Common bones and perished shanks from £5 12s to £6 2s 6d per ton. Hoofs of fair quality are worth £9 to £10 10s.

The Tallow Market has again been solely affected by the political intelligence regarding the Eastern Question, and though it has fluctuated a little, yet on the whole has exhibited much firmness, especially during the last few days, within which time the advices from St. Petersburg have been of such a character as to leave no doubt but that war is perfectly certain. Prices now stand 1s per cwt. higher than the 7th ult., Russian on the spot being 64s, and April to June delivery 64s 6d to 65s per cwt., with an upward tendency. Buyers for consumption continue to operate very cautiously, and purchase only for their immediate requirements, and, as the season for making Candles is drawing to a close, we may expect a very limited demand during the next four or five months.

The demand for River Plate Tallow has been limited, but full prices have been obtained for good quality,—low and inferior descriptions, of which there have been a large proportion in the late imports, are very unsaleable. The sales of the month are equal to 508 pipes and 443 bozes. No import. The present stock is equal to 460 pipes and 90 boxes, against 890 pipes at this time last year.

Horse Grease has been in request at 42s to 43s on the spot, and 43s 6d per cwt. to arrive.

Anning & Cobb, Brokers,
11, Lime Street.

EXCHANGE—April 29.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	22
Patriot Doubloons	319
Spanish do	á 322
Bills on England, per doubloon	65sá 65s 6d.
Currency	per dol. 2 19-32d.
Do. Montevideo	par.
France, per doubloon	— á 8½ fs.
United States, do.	1¼ ℅ disc.
Rio Janeiro	1½ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 322
The lowest 30?½

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 65s 6d. per oz. Lowest 64s. 6d.

EXPORTS—April 29.

Bull, ox &cow hides, and calf skins, duty 2 dols each cy.

Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs.	52 á 5?¼ rls.sil
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do.	52 á 54 "
Do. do. do. camp, 25 27 lbs.	110 á 116 curr.
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs " ..scarce	55 á 56 "
Do. N. America, 21 "	— á 54 rls. sil.
Do. of all stakes, from carts	112 á 118 curry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs scarce	51 á 55
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs. ..do.	— á 54
Ox hides, salted, 60 a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do.	— a 39 rls.sil
Cow do. do. ..do. do.	— á 39

Duty 1 dollar each.

Horse do. each dry,	17 á 18
Do. do, salted » of 32 á 35 lbs..rls. sil.	10 á 10½

Duty 4 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	105 á 110

Duty 3 dollars per doz.

Sheep, washed, mixed per 30 lbs 1.3 common	75 á 77

Duty 4 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Nutria, per lb. silver	2 á 2½ rls.

Wool, duty 2$ per arroba.

Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	22 á 24
Do. washed "	38 á 42
Meztizo, dirty, "	32 á 34
Do. washed "	55 á 69
Fine, dirty "	45 á 55
Do. washed "	75 á 95

Free.

Cordova, baled rials silver	34½ á 35

Horse hair, duty 2dol[. per arr

» Short, arroba .... scarce	70 á 72
» mixed » "	90 á 95
» long » nominal	130 á 180
Cow hair, clean	75 á 80

Animal oil or tallow melted or raw 1 dol. 4rls. per arr.

Tallow, with grease, arroba (of 17$ per oz.)	23á 24 in pipes
» pure » do..do..	24á 24½ rl.si in box.
Hide cuttings, garras, qql.; baled	50 á 58
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	5 á 5½
Do. white woven	9 á 12
Do. white loose	8 á 9
Jerked beef, duty 3$ qql.	80 á 85
Bones, shin & marrow 4 ℅	90 á 110
Mare's grease, rls. silver	10½ á 11

Duty free.

Goat skins, per dozen scarce	27 á 29 rls.sil.

All the produce of the Argentine Provinces free of duty on their Exportation.

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

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

April 20.

"Triunfo da Inveija," Brazilian barque, 198 tons, M. F. L. de Souza Jun, from Bahia 22nd March, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 150 pipes caña, 5900 cocoa nuts, 172 barrels sugar.

April 21.

"Soleil," French barque, 228 tons, P. Rouvier, from Cette 15th February, Tarragona 25th, to Teisserene Vallat, with 186 pipes and 28 half do. wine, 70 boxes frontignan do., 25 do. cordials, 35 do. absynth, 50 do. oil, 80 bundles iron, 40 boxes vermouth, 140 tons salt, 2 bags chestnuts, 1 package gloves, 10 do. merchandise.

April 22.

"Furioso," National pilot boat, 100 tons, J. Avenenti, from Montevideo 21st inst., to M. Ocampo & Co., with 19 bales and 19 packages merchandise, 50 boxes glass.

"Ninfa," National schooner, 122 tons, J. Barbero, from Montevideo 21st inst., to M. Ocampo & Co., with 96¼ pipes wine, 4 do. vinegar, 55 bales brown wrapping paper, 104 boxes cordials, 47 do. oil, 150 do vermouth, 147 do soap.

"Romano," Oriental brigantine, 126 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 21st inst., to E. D. Risso, with 18,800 tiles, 43 pipes wine, 21 baskets almonds, 23 barrels sweet red pepper, 99 do. olives, 75 boxes and 1 barrel merchandise, 20 boxes sardines, 94 pairs hub irons.

April 23.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo 22d inst.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 22d inst.

Passengers 54.

"Juniata," American barque, 385 tons, B. F. Phinny, from Boston 23d February, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 162 boxes chairs, 25 do. clocks, 13 do. clock weights, 5 bales hops, 252,541 feet lumber, 303 oil casks, shooks and headings, 34 cases shoes, 62 barrels shoe pegs, 17 doubloons and 6 patacones.

"Restaurador," Spanish brig, 202 tons, A. Fantanil, from Pernambuco 24th March, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 100 pipes aguardiente, 100 bags, 1030 barrels and 100 half do. sugar.

"Eliza," Oriental brig, 178 tons, A. M. Hart, from Cadiz 26th January, to Lynch & Rossi, with 223 tons salt.

"Paquete de Tarragona," Spanish brig, 254 tons, J. Guardiola, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Zumaran & Co., in ballast.

"Filla," Danish brig, 185 tons, J. H. Tobiasen, from London 9th February, to Bayley brothers, with 5 boxes and 3 bales woollens, 6 boxes merchandise, 1 do. furniture, 25 crates, 1 hogshead and 8 casks earthenware, 22 casks hardware, 759 bars and 164 bundles iron, 20 tons coal, 1 cask lead, 4 boxes lead tubes, 123 do. tin, 35 casks zinc, 6 casks glass, 1 box smoking pipes, 5 do. cottons, 3 do. worsted, 3 bales bags, 10 barrels saltpetre, 5 do. drugs, 5 do. tartaric acid, 1 box cigars, 2 do. perfumery, 2 do. groceries, 2 do. lamps, 1 cask knives, 1 box tea, 2 bags wheat, 30 casks pipe clay, 2 chain cables, 30 casks, 3 boxes and 141 kegs paint, 200 tins oil.

"Margarita," Danish brig, 165 tons, J. J. Holstein, from Antwerp 13th January, Montevideo 21st inst., to J. N. Bieber & Co., with 4 packages, 448 boxes and 323 casks merchandise, 584 boxes glass, 64 do. glass ware, 21 boxes lace, 133 barrels sugar, 250 tins paint, 100 boxes candles, 5 boxes paper, 12 do. cologne water, 8 casks zinc, 1 box cigars, 13 do. playing cards.

April 24.

"Atalayador," Spanish brig, 365 tons, P. Maristany, from Salt Island 8th February, to Llavallol & Sons, with 2015 fanegas salt.

April 26.

"Lusitano," Oriental brigantine, 122 tons, B. Dassori, from Montevideo 25th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 424 pieces lumber, 2 boxes and 6 packages merchandise, 146 barrels corn flour, 38 half pipes wine, 1 quarter cask do.

"Ernestine," Hamburg brigantine, 128 tons, J. D. Moller, from Liverpool 3d February, Montevideo 24th inst., to Wm. Orr & Co., with 16 tons coal, 82 bales, 87 boxes, 32 hogsheads and 3 casks merchandise.

"Delawarian," American barque, 223 tons, Woodburn, from Baltimore 19th Feb., to Daniel Gowland & Co., with 1763 barrels flour, 170 half barrels do., 10,143 feet lumber, 84 boxes oysters.

"Rosa y Carmen," Spanish barque, 402 tons, F. Maristany, from Barcelona 5th, Malaga 15th March, Montevideo 25th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., with 490 pipes, 20 half pipes, 40 quarter casks, 14 barrels red wine, 15 boxes playing cards, 6 do. tobacco, 50 quarter casks and 500 jars oil, 13 bales hemp, 5 do. cordage, 6 boxes chocolate, 34 bales, 33 half bales and 32 boxes paper.

"Belizario," Spanish brig, 210 tons, Jayme Alsina, from Barcelona 12th, Malaga 27th February; Montevideo 25th inst., to Zumaran & Co., with 225 pipes, 25 half pipes, 50 quarter casks red wine, 160 quarter casks white wine, 25 do. sweet do, 10 pipes, 20 half pipes and 10 quarter casks brandy, 300 jars anise, 30 quarter casks and 1200 jars oil, 50 boxes soap, 100 kegs olives, 25 do. sweet red pepper, 500 boxes vermicelli, 20 barrels and 20 bags almonds, 100 boxes starch, 9 bales oakum, 25 bales paper.

April 27.

"Weybosset," American barque, 321 tons, J. C. Carter, from New York 23d February, Montevideo 24th inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1000 barrels flour, 300 do. rice, 300 do. sugar, 50 boxes chairs, 75,000 feet lumber.

"Constitucion," National steamer, from Montevideo 26th inst., to Felix Bernal & Co., with 24 packages merchandise, 1 do. wearing apparel, 2 do. carpeting, 6 do. tea, 6 do. wire, 2 pianofortes. Passengers.

"Flambeau," French war steamer, from Montevideo 26th.

April 28th.

"Gleaner," American barque, 288 tons, Stephen Jellerson, from New York 24th Feb., to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., with 210,000 feet lumber, 1 box slippers.

"La Plata," British steam packet, from Rio Janeiro 19th., Montevideo 27th inst, with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 19th per steamer Brazileira from Liverpool 24th March—597 cases, 299 bales, and 5 casks merchandise, 31 packages samples.

SAILINGS.

April 22.

"Constitucion," National steamer, for Montevideo.

April 23.

"Don Quichotte," French ship, for Havre, dispatched by J. B. Gandara, with 294 bales wool, 85 do. sheep skins, 14 do. hair, 15 do. hide cuttings, 3 do. goat skins, 2 do. ostrich feathers, 3 do. deer skins, 2 barrels beef, 6,583 salted ox and cow hides, 3,028 dry do. do., 203 boxes tallow, 3,321 salted horse hides, 11 tons bones, 21 do. ox hoofs, 8,152 horns.

"Harriet L," British brigantine, for London, dispatched by Twyford, Hall & Co., with 118 pipes and 180 boxes tallow, 1572 salted ox and cow hides, 17 bales hair, 128 do. wool, 15 tons and 22,00 bones.

"Melody," British barque, for England, dispatched by Hughes brothers, with 7000 salted ox and cow hides, 200 pipes tallow, 10 tons and 10,000 bones, 10 barrels salt beef.

April 25.

"Nuevo Ramonsito," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol & Son, with 2440 quintals jerked beef.

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

"Express," H. B. M. brig, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

April 26.

"Milly & Rachel," American barque, for Gualeguaychú, in ballast.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

"Saturne," French brig, for Cette, dispatched by J. B. Gandara, with 118 bales wool, 216 do. sheep skins, 5 do. sheep skin cuttings, 700 salted ox and cow hides, 20 dry do. do.

"Constante," Spanish brig, for Concepcion del Uruguay, in ballast, dispatched by Alfred Barber & Co.

April 27.

"Rena," Hanoverian brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by P. Hartenfels & Sons, with 157 bales wool, 37 do. hide cuttings, 3258 salted ox and cow hides, 127 dry do. do., 18,922 horns.

"Pilot Fish," British ship, for Liverpool, disp'd by J. Carthy, with 3 bales sheepskins, 10 do. hide cuttings, 10,000 horns, 91 ingots copper, 95,000 bones, 3683 salted horse hides, 5629 do. ox and cow do, 25 bales and 38 seroons hair, 94 bales wool, 89 fanegas salt, 387 pipes tallow.

"Urania," Danish brigantine, for New York, dispatched by A. Blanck & Co., with 7711 dry ox and cow hides, 180 salted do. do., 49 bales wool, 1000 salted horse hides, 18 bales sheep skins, 7000 bones.

"Maypú," National brigantine of war, for Patagonia.

April 28th.

"Progreso", Oriental steamer, for San Nicolás and Rosario.

DIED

On the 22d inst., aged 10 days, Sarah, daughter of Mr. James Mason.

On the 28th inst., Elizabeth L., wife of Wm. T. Livingston, Esq., of this city, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon 30th inst., at four o'clock p.m. from her late residence No. 207 Calle Victoria.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST LANDED,

And for sale at 41 Calle Julio, a small lot of prime Cumberland Hams and Wiltshire Cheese.

Wanted,

By a person going to Paraguay, two Englishmen to take charge of sheep, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 20 Calle San Martin. a.29—2p.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.

G. & H. Mackern have on sale at 20 Calle San Martin, a supply of the above consisting of Penknives, Razors, Razor-strops, Scissors, Carving Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

On Sale, 2 Electrical Batteries complete, at a very moderate price. Apply Calle San Martin, No. 90. a29—1p.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

Notice is hereby given that the celebration of Divine Service in this Church will be suspended until further notice.

SERVANT WANTED.

Wanted, a Lady's Maid to accompany an English family to Europe, and take care of the children during the voyage. References will be required. Apply at No. 34 Maypú.

AMERICAN GOODS.

For Sale at No. 40 Calle Defensa.

Parlour stoves—cooking ranges—cooking stoves—cooking furnaces—American clocks of all kinds—cane seat oak arm chairs—revolving office chairs—patent platform scales to weigh 1500 lbs. or upwards—patent counter scales—patent corn shellers—patent gum elastic cloth—do. chair seats—do. boots and shoes—do. life preservers—do. ponchos—do. door springs—and a variety of gum elastic goods—solar lamp chandeliers—solar centre table lamps—solar bracket lamps — hall lamps—lamp globes, tubes and wick—travelling trunks for ladies and gentlemen's use—mahogany towel racks—Florida water—agua de la Reina—wash boards—patent enamelled cloth for carriage tops—algibe and well pumps—copying presses—blank books—patent revolving pistols—patent molasses faucets or gates.

EUGENIO CARRERAS.

Buenos Ayres, April 22, 1854. a22—3c.

To Captains of Vessels going to North America—Wants Situations, a Cook and a Steward, to New York or any of the four principal cities of the Union. For particulars apply at this Office. a.22—3p.

Wanted,

A man to drive a chaise, and make himself otherwise useful, and a Woman as housemaid. Apply at the Quinta of Gen. Brown.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The A. 1. British brig "RITA," Capt. H. Joblin, is now loading, and has most superior accommodation for four or five passengers. Apply to the Consignees Messrs. Brownells, Grey & Co., No, 51, Calle Reconquista.

a.22—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 shortnes of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in pots and boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Defensa.

☞ 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.

Shipping List OF

FELIX BERNAL & Co.,

Licensed Ship Brokers.

For Liverpool.

The fine fast sailing coppered and copperfastened A. I. British brig "REGINA," Capt. Chaddock, is now discharging and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

Has a good portion of her cargo engaged, and can engage the rest in pipes of tallow and salted hides. f.11.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Montevideo.

The Argentine Steam Packet "Constitucion," Simon Fidanza, Commander, will arrive at this port every Thursday and leave every Saturday at 4 p. m. precisely. Cargo on freight will be taken. Also passengers, both fore and aft, for whom she has excellent accommodations.

For Marseilles.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The coppered and copper fastened new French Barque "SAINT LOUIS," Capt. Curet, is a Chartered vessel, and will sail about the 20th April. She has splendid accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Mancilla & Co.

m. 23.

For further particulars apply to

Felix Bernal & Co.,

Licensed Ship Brokers,

Reconquista, 55.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots occasioned by the fly, and forms an excellent dressing to ulcerated wounds arising from them.

Prepared and sold only by S. Bishop, Chemist and Druggist, No. 49 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church. d31-co

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

For sale at No. 15 Calle Tucuman, collections of seeds and plants, all natives of this country, carefully packed for exportation, and warranted to stand a 3 or 4 months voyage. Also a variety of ornamental plants for patios.

Shipping List OF

J. B. GANDARA,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Cette.

The fast sailing French brig SATURNE, Rault, master, is a chartered vessel and taking in her cargo.

Has very good accommodations for passengers. m. 25.

FOR HAVRE.

To follow the Don Quichotte.

The very fast sailing French barque "MOLIERE," having all her heavy goods engaged will meet with a very quick dispatch.

Has very good accommodations for passengers. m.25.

Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

To follow the Moliere,

The splendid new ship, packet of the line "St. François," Fremont, master, has all her heavy goods engaged, and will meet with quick dispatch. Has the most comfortable accommodations for passengers.

a22. Consignees Mess. Binoud & Lafourcade.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Passengers only.

The fast-sailing Sardinian polacre "Sofie Egilde," will sail about the 10th of May. She can accommodate yet a few passengers.

a.22. Consignee Sr. Viale.

For further particulars apply to

J. B. GANDARA,

Licensed Ship Broker,

15½ Reconquista.

Notice.

Persons having claims to certain property, money, gold dust, &c., pirated out of the British brig "REINDEER," and recovered subsequently from the prisoners apprehended at the Ensenada in April last, are desired to forward them to this British Consulate General for examination:—all such claims on sufficient proof to be adjusted at the expiration of six months from the date hereof.

FRANK PARISH,

V. Consul in charge.

British Consulate General,
Buenos Ayres, 24th Feb., 1854.

f.25—c.o.

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

SHIPPING LIST OF

J. M. LAWSON,

Licensed Ship Broker.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. British barque "ULIDIA," 236 tons. This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will have quick dispatch.

a.22 Consignees Wilfrid Latham, Esq.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Danish barque "POLLUX," 215 tons. Capt. J. Iversen, will sail very shortly for the above destination, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

a.22. Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.

For Rouen.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Spanish brig "FLOR," 170 tons, Capt. J. B. Ibargaray, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick dispatch. m.17.

Consignees Messrs. Rivolta & 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.

For Antwerp.

The A. 1. Spanish brig "AMADA," 130 tons, Capt. Ramon Aurecochea, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and can still receive some dry hides on freight. f.11

Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For Liverpool.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Danish brig "MARIA," 135 tons, Capt. H. G. Rüs, has excellent accommodations for some cabin passengers, and will meet quick dispatch. m11.

Consignees Messrs. Drabble brothers.

For Falmouth.

ONLY PASSENGERS.

The A. 1. new clipper schooner brig "HELENE," Capt. J. Mahncke. This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers and will sail very shortly for the above destination. m11.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefield & Co.

For Liverpool.

The A. 1. British brig "REGINA," 180 tons, Capt. Schadow. This fine vessel having half of her cargo engaged can still receive pipes, salted hides, and bales. m11.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

J. M. LAWSON,

Licensed Ship Broker,

No. 14 Calle Reconquista.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following select works have just been received, and are now on sale, at the wholesale and retail, stationary warehouse of—

ABEL LEDOUX,

Callle Perú, No. 20.

The COURT ALBUM, (Heath's book of beauty) for 1854.
The KEEPSAKE, for 1854.
The KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe.
The BRITISH CABINET, with a fine portrait of Lord Aberdeen.
BRITISH POETS, bound in cloth and in Morocco.
RICH MOROCCO ALBUMS, of the latest and most tasteful designs.
REBECCA AND ROWENA, by W. M. Thackeray, illustrated by Doyle.
PUNCH'S POCKET BOOK, for 1854.
MARSHALL'S do. do.
The ANNUAL do. do.
SUPERIOR RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
LETT'S DIARY, for 1854, assorted sizes.
ARROWSMITH'S MAP OF BUENOS AYRES.
CHARTS OF THE RIVER PLATE, by Com Sullivan, R. M., and Mon. Barral of the French navy.
BAXTER'S GEMS, for Ladies Albums.
ELASTIC BANDS.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES, TOOTHPICKS, &c.
GILLOTT'S genuine No.1 STEEL PENS.
SALTER'S Patent Spring LETTER BALANCES.
DE LA RUE'S Fancy and Mourning PAPETERIES.
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND SPANISH BIBLES AND TESTMENTS.
ENGLISH PSALM AND HYMN TUNE BOOKS.
McHenry's and Urcullu's English and Spanish GRAMMARS & EXERCISES.
And the following *ALMANACKS* also for this year—
Deitrichsen and Hannay's — Lancashire—Punch's—The Albert, &c. &c. &c.

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 Liverpool.

The British ship "Pilot Fish," 302 tons, Capt. Sedgley, is ready to take in cargo.

Consignee James Carthy.

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 29th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations
	BRITISH			
Jan. 28	Bgn. Bosphorus, Gibson	Robert Kew	216	L'pool.
Feb. 1	Bg. Regina, Chaddock	Nicholson, Green & Co	207	L'pool.
" 18	Bg. William, Stephens	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	300	
" 28	Bg. Rita, Joblin	Brownells, Grey & Co	192	
Mar. 2	Bk. Baronet, Wyle	J. Bell & Co	310	
" 4	Bg. Queen, Galt	Duguid, Barton & Co.	191	
" 24	Bg. Christiana Carnall, Brokenshire	Blakeway, McC ll & Co	215	
" 25	Bk. Neptune, Lefeuvre	S Hesse & Co	187	
" 30	Bk. Ulidia, McCleery	Wilfrid Latham & Co.	235	Rio Jno.
April 1	Sch. Naiad, Vigurs	Wedekind, Lind & Co	122	
" 7	Bk. Chorister, Prouce	Hughes Brothers	276	
" 15	Bgn Perseverance, Amy	J. Laing	194	
" 19	Bk. Hersilia, Ritchie	A. Blanck & Co	262	
" 19	Bg. Remark, Macknelll	Bates, Stokes & Co.	231	
" 20	Bg. Catharine, Bor	E. Lumb & Co.	212	
	AMERICAN.			
Mar. 8	Bk. Oceanus, Moore	Zimmermann & Co.	240	Boston.
" 22	Bk. O. J. Hayes, Beauvis	J. Eastman	4[illegible]	N. York.
" 27	Bk, Lion, Mullikon	S. B. Hale & Co.	338	
" 31	Bg. Palmetto, Lewis	S. B. Hale & Co	341	
April 12	Bk. Wescauchuken, March	S. B. Hale	200	
" 21	Bk. Ghanticleer, Pierce	Zimmermann & Co.	334	
" 23	Bk. Juniata, Phinny	Zimmermann & Co.	385	
" 26	Bk. Delawarian, Woodburn	D. Gowland & Co.	223	
" 27	Bk. Weybosset, Carter	Zimmermann & Co.	321	
	FRENCH.			
Feb. 6	Bk. Tigre, Berindiagre	Llavallol & Sons	212	
" 16	Bgn. Georges, Messemakes	Alais brothers	210	Havre
Mar. 3	Pol.bk. Saint Louis, Caret	Adolfo Mancilla	231	Marseills
" 23	Bk. Moliere, Lubis	Llavallol & Sons	329	Havre
April 9	Bk. St. Francois, Tremont	Lafourcade & Co.	364	
" 21	Bk. Soleil, Rouvier	Teisserenc Vallat	228	
	SPANISH			
Dec. 25	Bgn. Ninfa, Carran	E. Ochoa & Co	129	
Jan. 17	Bg. Centauro, Cervantes	F. Buxareo	245	Tobesold
Mar. 6	Bgn. Flor, Ibargaray	Rivolta & Co	129	Rouen.
" 15	Pol. Rosario, Durall	F Buxareo	171	
" 18	Pol. Rosita, Giroau	E Ochoa & Co.	150	
" 30	Pol. Catalana, Maristany	Freyer Brothers.	151	
April 1	Pol. Madrona, Alsina	Zumaran & Co.	130	
" 12	Bg. Elvira, Aldecochea	A. Rivolta	176	
" 7	Bg. San Miguel, Bentos	Ochoa & Co.	213	
" 18	Sp. Union, Perez	S. Suriano	216	
" 19	Bg Cefiro, Puig y Mor	Llavallol & Sons	154	
" 23	Bg Restaurador, Fautanil	J. C. Ceyrelles	202	
" 23	Bg Paquete d Tarragona, Guardiola	Zumaran & Co.	254	
" 24	Bg. Atalaya lor, Maristany	Llavallol & Sons	265	
" 26	Bg. Rosa y Carmen, Marisrany	E Ochoa & Co	402	
" 26	Bg. Belizario, Alsina	Zumaran & Co	210	
	SARDINIAN.			
Mar. 1	Pol. Sofia Egilda	B. Viale & Co	154	
" 7	Pol. Alfonso 1º, Dodero	Jose Aveguo	177	
April 21	Bg Plat, Ferraro	B. Defino	260	
	DANISH.			
Mar. 1	Bg. Conrad Hienrich, Judson	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.		Altona.
" 7	Sch Christine Maria, Gronsemd	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	125	
April 6	Bk Pollux, Iversen	Visser & Co	213	Rio Jno.
" 9	Lug, Margaretha, Ostermans	Bunge, Bornefeid & Co	128	
" 23	Bg. Filla, Tobiesen	Bayley brothers	185	
" 23	Bg. Margarita, Holstein	J. N. Bieder & Co.	165	
	BREMEN.			
Mar. 18	Bg. Guldare, Braue	Becher, Preuss & Co.	230	
April 14	Bk. Lessing, Fredericks	Casares & Sons.	356	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar. 27	Bg. Marie Emilie, Lewens	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	170	
" 29	Bg. Cecilie Louise, Hemser	Dickson & Co.	220	
April 26	Bgn. Ernestine, Moller	W. Orr & Co	158	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Jan. 18	Bg. Mentor, Cruz	N. Martinez & Sons.	188	
Mar. 18	Bg. Principe Americano, Pimenta	J. F. Pimenta	272	
" 25	Bg. Atalaia, Vincenzi	Sertarelli	182	
" 31	Bg. Anibal, Davila	J Carranza	196	
April 16	Bg. Duque da Terceiro, Bartos	To order	158	
" 19	Bg. Cascudo, Maia	A. M. Mendeza	226	
" 20	Bk. Triunfo da Inveija, Jnnior	J. C. Meyreles	198	
	PORTUGUESE.			
Mar. 15	Bk. Venus, Ribeiro	Wedekind, Lind & Co.	307	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Feb. 5	Bg. Carlota, Lagana	Santamaria, Llambi & Co	232	Marseil
	LUBECK.			
April 11	Bk. Alma, Bramste.	M. Lopez & Co	265	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Mar. 16	Bk. Celle, Bay	Rosenthal, Gayen & Co	310	
	DUTCH.			
Nov. 3	Bg. Alicona, Klein	Zimmermann & Co.		Antwerp
Feb. 16	Bgn Zeebloem, Zoilings	Lohmann, Meyn & Co.		
Mar. 4	Bg. Thetis, Mepnelder	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	190	
" 16	Bg. Gertrude, Luschen	Best brothers	270	
	BELGIAN.			
Nov. 17	Bg. Emma, Divoort	Otte Rosenthal & Co.	141	Hambur

MAPS.—On sale at 20 Calle San Martin, a few copies of the National Atlas, a large Map of the World on Rollers, and a complete set of Charts of the East and West coasts of South America.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

Calle Mayo, No. 54 and 56, Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he has lately added extensively to the accommodations of his large and commodious Establishment No. 54 and 56 Calle Mayo, which he will continue to conduct in a very superior manner.

To the stranger and temporary visitor, it will be his study to make it a comfortable Home, and from its situation near the beach, and the commanding view from the house-top of both the Inner and Outer Roads, it is peculiarly adapted for the residence of Captains of vessels, to whom during their stay here various advantages are offered in the way of storage of small quantities of goods gratis, supply of all naval necessaries, (including provisions) from the Ship Chandler Store adjoining, &c. &c.

Breakfasts from half-past 8 to half-past 10.

Luncheons—Dinners from half-past 1 to half-past 2, and from 3 to half-past 4. Teas and Suppers according to order. Wines and Spirits of the very best quality, always on hand.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN.

ENGLISH SOAP AND CANDLES.

Stockdale, Carroll & Co.,

Soap and Candle Manufacturers,

Calle Larga de Barracas.

Agency, No. 19 Calle Reconquista, where samples may be seen.

f18-co