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

(No. 1437.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854. (*Established in* 1826.)

CONSTITUTION

OF THE STATE OF BUENOS AYRES.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

SECTION 6TH.

Of the Judicial Power.

Art. 118th.— The Judicial Power in the exercise of its functions is independent of every other.

119th.—It shall be discharged in the State by the Tribunals and Courts which the law may designate, and their members, during the time they are to exercise their functions according to it shall not be removed without cause and a legal sentence; though they shall be suspended from the time they are put on trial.

120th.— To be named a member of the Supreme Court of Justice; it shall be requisite to be an unimpeded citizen, to be upwards of thirty years of age, and to have at least six years practice as an advocate. To be a member of the lower Courts, it shall be sufficient to have two years of legal practice, and twenty five years of age, with the same qualification as to citizenship.

121st.— The members of the Tribunal shall be named by the Governor, from a list of three proposed by the Senate, and those of the inferior Courts, from a list of three by the High Court.

122nd.—They shall enjoy the remuneration designated by law.

123rd.— The attributes of the Tribunal shall be those designated by the existing laws and those that may be sanctioned.

124th.— In the Supreme Court and inferior Judicatories, difinitive sentences, as also interlocutory, shall be founded on the express text of the law, or on the principles and doctrines involved in the matter.

125th—The Supreme Court shall have the superintendence of the entire Administrator of Justice.

126th.— It shall inform the Legislative Assembly of all that may conduce to the better Administration of Justice.

129th.— There shall be no trials by specials commissions.

128th.— Any person shall have a right to to accuse the depositaries of the Judicial Power, for crimes of bribery, prevarication, unjust proceedings against personal liberty, against property and security of domicile.

129th.— Contested questions of finance, and those arising from contracts between private individuals and the Governement, shall be tried by a special Tribunal, whose forms and attributes shall be determined by an express law.

SECTION 7th.

Of the observance of the laws, reform of the Coustitutions, and oath of fealty.

Art. 130th— The laws, statutes and regulations heretofore in use, shall continue to be observed, in so far as they have not been altered by local laws or dispositions, nor imply contradiction to the present Constitution, till they receive from the Legislature the modifications and reforms that may be deemed expedient.

131st—When the Executive Power brings forward the reform of any article of the Constitution, both Chambers shall meet to treat and discusse the matter, and at least two third parts of the votes shall be necessary to sanction that the article or articles proposed to be reformed, should be reformed. Should this sanction not be obtained, the matter shall not again be taken into consideration till the follwing Legislature.

132d—Should the necessity of the reform be sanctioned, it shall forthwith be effected, with the number of votes designated in the preceding article.

133d—Should the proposition originate in either of the Chambers, it shall not be admitted, unless it be supqorted by at least one-third of the members that appertain to it.

134th—Not being supported in this manner, it shall be held rejected, and shall not be renewed in the Chamber in which it originated, by any of its members, till the following period of the Legislature.

135th—Should it be supported, both Chambers shall be assembled to deliberate, proceeding in all respects as prescribed in Article 131.

136th—Should the necessity of the reform be sanctioned, the resolution shall be communicated to the Executive Power, that it may give a formal opinion.

137th—Should it dissent, on reconsidering the matter by the combined Chambers, the concurrence of at least two-thirds of the votes shall be necessary to sanction the necessity of the reform.

138th—In this case, as also in that of the consent of the Executive Power to the proposed reform, it shall forthwith be effected, with the number of votes designated in Article 131.

139th.—The reform being sanctioned, it shall be remitted to the Executive Power for its publication, and should it again be returned with remarks, three fourths of the votes shall form à final sanction.

140th.—This or any other Constitution of the State, shall not be reformed except by its General Assembly.

141th.—The Constitution being sanctioned, it shall be solemnly sworn throughout the whole territory of the State.

142d.—No one shall be competent to hold a political, civil, military or ecclesiastical office, without taking oath to observe and uphold this Constitution.

143d.— Any one who may conspire, or abet a conspiracy against this Constitution, after its publication, shall be tried and punished as guilty of *High Treason*.

144th.—Only the General Assembly shall be competent to solve the doubts that may arise as to the meaning of any of the articles of this Constitution.

SECTION 7th.

General Declarations.

Art. 145th.—All the inhabitants of the State have a right to be protected in the enjoyment of their lives, reputation, liberty, security and property. No one shall be deprived of them except in conformity whith the laws.

146th.—All the inhabitants of the State are equal before the law, and this whether penal, preceptive, permissive, or defensive must be one and the same for all.

147th.—All may publish by the press their ideas and opinions, in subjection to the specific law.

148th—Any search-warrant, or order for the arrest of one or more suspected persons, or the embargo of their property, must specify the persons or objects of search or embargo. On the contrary they shall not be put in execution.

149th.—The right of pacific meeting, and of individual or collective petition to all the autohrities, are secured to all the inhabitants of the State. The form of these shall be regulated by a specific law.

150th.—The right of imposing punishments and fines is reserved for the Legislative Body: with the exception of certain moderate ones, which may be determined by the Executive Power and the Supreme Court of Justice, till the sanction of the Penal Code.

151st.—Any delinquent caught in the act, may be arrested by any person, and conveyed before the Judge.

152d.—Except in the case of the preceding article, no person shall be detained without at least a summary precognition, that may produce suspicions or indications of an act that may merit corporal punishment, nor shall be committed to prison without the order of a Judge.

153d.—Excepting the case when the public security or order may require the arrest of one or more individuals, without the possibility of observing the aforesaid requisites, but such arrest shall not exceed Forty Eight hours without placing the prisoner at the disposal of the competent Tribunal or Judge, who shall proceed to take his declaration as early as possible.

154th—Every person apprehended shall be notified within the third day of the cause of his imprisonment.

155th—He who can give sufficient security, to answer for the losses and damages reclaimed against him, is exempt from imprisonment, except in cases in which from the nature of the crime he may merit corporal punishment.

156th—No law shall have a retroactive force.

157th—Every inhabitant of the State is entitled to leave it when he thinks proper, taking with him his property, provided he observe the regulations of the Police, and respect the rights of others.

158th—Epistolary correspondence is inviolable. He who violates it becomes guilty of a personal attack. The law shall determine in what cases, and with what formalities it may be performed.

159th—The laws are ratified which declare all free born, which prohibit the traffic of slaves, the confiscation of property, tortures, cruel punishments, excessive infamy, rights of primogeniture and entail.

160th—The house of a citizen is an inviolable asylum, and shall only be entered into in virtue of a written order of a competent Judge or Authority.

161st—No inhabitant of the State shall be punished for a crime, without a previous legal trial and sentence.

162d—Nor shall he be bound to do what the law does not order, or prevented from doing what it does not prohibit.

163d—The private actions of men that in no way affect public order, nor prejudice a third party, are exclusively reserved for God, and exempted from the authority of the Magistrate.

164th—Liberty of labour, industry and commerce, is a right of every inhabitant of the State, provided always it do not offend or prejudice public morality.

165th—No prisoner shall be compelled to take an oath, on making his preliminary declaration or confession.

166th—The Executive Power in the State shall never be invested with EXTRAORDINARY POWERS.

167th—Prisons are made for the security, and not for the mortificaiion of prisoners. All unnecessary rigour shall render responsible those who exercise it.

168th—All property is inviolable, except in the case of expropriation for objects of public utility, in the form and with the requisites which shall be established by a spefic law.

169th—Primary education at least shall be defrayed by the Public Treasury.

170th—Municipal government shall be established throughout the whole State. The form of electing the members of the municipality, the attributes and obligations of these corporate bodies, as also what concerns their rents and jurisdiction, shall be determined by a specific law.

171st—The State of Buenos Ayres shall not be reunited with the General Congress, except on the basis of a federal form of Government, and with the reservation of revising and freely accepting the general Constitution that may be adopted.

172d—The present Constitution shall be signed in Session by the President, Vice-Presidents and other members of the Chamber, and countersigned by the two Secretaries.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. 173d—The Executive Power is charged with the promulgation of the present Constitution, and to designate the day on which it shall be sworn.

174th.— It shall convoke to elections for Senators and Representatives, in conformity with the provisions of the 18th. article of the present Constitution, and their acts shall be remitted as hitherto to the President of the Chamber, who shall pass them to the Commission of Petitions, for the corresponding effects.

175th.—The present Legislature shall continue till the acts of said elections have been approved by it.

176th.—The Constitution having been signed, it shall declare itself in recess, and during it shall not meet, unless some grave occurrence or urgent necessity so demand, and to examine the aforementioned acts.

177th.—These acts having been approved shall be communicated to the Executive Power, in order that it may proceed to invite the Deputies Elect to assemble in preparatory sessions; and the present Legislature shall declare itself dissolved.

178th—The Constitutional Assembly shall be solemnly installed on the 24th May.

Given in the Hall of Sessions of Buenos Ayres, April 11th, 1854.

FELIPE LLAVALLOL,

Domingo Olivera, 1st. Vice President
Francisco de las Carreras, 2d. id.

Francisco Chas—Mariano Saavedra—Tomas S. de Anchorena—Domingo Marin—José M. Paz—Manuel J. de Guerrico—Vicente Ortega—Manuel Eguia—Norberto de la Riestra—José Matias Zapiola—José Valentin Cardoso—Fernando Alfaro—Andres Somellera—Juan J. Montes de Oca—Valentin Alsina—Mariano Marin—José Barros Pazos—Carlos Tejedor—Domingo Sosa—Francisco Balbin—Ramon Solveyra—Manuel M. Escalada—Eustaquio J. Torres—Manuel R. Garcia—Mariano Acosta—Francisco Javier Muñiz—Plácido Obligado—Gervacio Espinosa—M. Gamboa—Josè Maria Piran—Bartolomé Mitre—Miguel Valencia—Vicente Cazon—Manuel P. Rojas—Victor Martinez—Miguel J. Azcuénega—Mariano Billinghurst—José M. Bustillos—Nicolas Anchorena—Lorenzo Torres—A. Ibanez de Luca—Josó M. Maldonado—Pedro J. Martinez—Daniel M. Cazon.

Manuel Perez del Cerro— Secretary
Adolfo Alsina—Secretary
A true copy of the original
Manuel Perez del Cerro.— Secretary
Adolfo Alsina Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, April 12th, 1854.

As received the present Constitution of the State: let it be executed and observed in all its parts; and for that purpose, without prejudice to its publication by the press, let it be solemnly promulgated by formal edict in the Plaza de la Victoria, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at noon, for which the corresponding orders shall be issued: let it be communicated to all the offices, establishments and authorities of the State, civil, military and ecclesiastical; and let its receipt be acknowledged.

PEÑA. ESCALADA.

José M. la Fuente—Under Secretary.

Foreign Intelligence.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

Paris, Thursday Evening.

The Emperor in person opened to-day, in the Hall of the Marshals, the Legislative Session of 1854. He said—

"MM. les Sénateurs, MM. les Députés,

Since your last session two questions, you are aware, have occupied the attention of the country—the insufficiency of the last harvest, and external difficulties. But these two questions, I hasten to inform you, already occasion much less fear, because, in spite of their serious character, we can ascertain their extent and their limits. The scarcity of the harvest has been estimated at about 10 millions of hectolitres of grain, representing an amount of nearly 300 millions of francs, and the lading of 4,000 vessels. Could the government undertake to purchase these 10 millions of hectolitres on all points of the globe, and come and sell them afterwards in all the markets of France? Experience and prudence showed that such a measure would have been attended with almost insurmountable embarrassment, and inconvenience and dangers without number. Commerce alone possessed financial and material means for so great an operation. The government has, therefore, done the only thing practicable; it has encouraged the liberty of private operations by freeing the corn trade from all obstacle. The high price of an article so necessary for the general subsistence is, no doubt, a calamity; but it was not possible, nor even desirable, entirely to evade it. For if the price of corn had been lower in France than in neighbouring countries, foreign markets would have been supplied at the expense of ours. This state of things must nevertheless have produced a state of uneasiness which could only be combated by activity of labour, or by public charity. The government therefore endeavoured to open, from the commncement of the year, credits which, exceeding by some millions only the resources of the budget, will, with the co-operation of the communes and companies, give rise to a mass of works estimated at nearly 400,000,000, without counting the 2,000,000 applied by the Minister of the Interior to beneficent establishments. At the same time the general and municipal councils and private charity made the most praiseworthy sacrifices to alleviate the sufferings of the poorer classes. I recommend particularly to your attention the system adopted by the city of Paris, for if it be extended, as I hope, throughout France, it will henceforth prevent, in respect to the value of corn, those extreme variations which, in times of abundance, cause agriculture to languish, in consequence of the low price of corn, and in times of scarcity occasion sufferings to the poorer classes by an excessive dearness. That system consists in creating, in all the great centres of the population, an institution of credit, known as the Bakers' Bank (*la Caisse de Boulangerie*), which may give, during the months of a bad year, bread at a price much less than the ordinary averages, on the condition of paying a little dearer in years of abundance. These last being, in general, more numerous, it is understood that the compensation can be effected easily. The immense advantage is also obtained of founding companies which, in place of gaining in proportion as bread is dearer, are interested, as all are, in its becoming cheap; inasmuch as, contrary to what is the case at the present moment, they will obtain profits in seasons of plenty, and loss in those of scarcity.

I am now happy by announce to you that 7,000,000 of hectolitres of foreign wheat have been already delivered for consumption, independent of the quantity on its way and in bond, and that thus the most difficuit period of the crisis is past. There is one remarkable fact which has deeply affected me. During this severe winter not an accusation has been made against the government, and the people have endured sufferings with resignation, which they were so just as to attribute to

circumstances alone;—a new proof of their confidence in me, and of their conviction that their welfare is, above all, the object of my constant attention. But, scarcity hardly at an end, war commences.

I promised in my opening speech last year to make every effort to mantain peace, and to reassure Europe. I have, kept my world. I have, in order to avoid a contact, gone as far as honour could permit me. Europe now knows, and has no doubt of the fact, that if France draws the sword it is because she has been compelled to do so. It knows that France has no idea of aggrandisement; and that she only wishes to resist dangerous encroachments, and for that reason I desire to proclaim loudly that the period for conquest is past, never to return, for it is not by extending the limits of its territory that a nation can henceforth be honoured and powerful; it is by placing herself at the head of generous ideas, and by establishing everywhere the empire of law and of justice. Thus you see the result of a policy devoid of selfishness and reservation! Behold England, that ancient rival, which is every day drawing closer the bonds of a more intimate alliance, because the principles which we defend are at the same time those of the English people. Germany, which the recollection of old wars rendered mistrustful, and, which for that reason gave for the last 40 years, perhaps, too many proofs of deference to the policy of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, has already recovered her independence of action, and looks freely to which side her interests are to be found. Austria, particularly, which cannot see with indifference the events which are preparing, will enter into our alliance, and will thus confirm the character of morality and of justice of the war which we are about to undertake.

The state of the question is precisely this: Europe, occupied with internal struggles since 40 years, reassured, moreover, by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander, in 1815, as by that of his successor, down to the present day, appeared not to be aware of the danger that might menace it on the part of the colossal power which, by its successive invasions, embraces the north and the centre, which almost exclusively possesses two inland seas, from which it is easy for its armies and its fleets to throw themselves upon our civilisation. An ill-founded claim (*prétention*] at Constantinople sufficed to arouse slumbering Europe.

We have, in fact, beheld in the East, in the midst of profound peace, a sovereign exact suddenly, from his weaker neighbour, new advantages, and, because he did not obtain them, invade two of his provinces.

This fact alone would place arms in the hands of those whom iniquity revolts; but we have other reasons to support Turkey. France has as much, and perhaps more, interest at stake than England, to prevent the extension of the influence of Russia indefinitely over Constantinople, for to reign at Constantinople is to command the Mediterranean, and not one of you, gentlemen, I think, will say that England alone has interests in that sea, which washes 300 leagues of our shores. Moreover, this policy does not date from yesterday. For centuries every national government in France has maintained it. I shall not abandon it. Let men then no more say, »What are you going to do at Constantinople ?» We are going there with England to defend the cause of the Sultan, and nevertheless, to protect the rights of the Christians. We go there to protect the freedom of the seas and our just influence in the mediterranean. We go there with Germany to assist it maintaining the rank of which it seemed an attempt was made to deprive it—to make sure its frontiers against the invasions of a too-powerful neighbour. We go there, finally, with all those who desire the triumph of right, of justice, and of civilisation.

In this solemn circumstance, gentlemen, as in all those in which I am obliged to make an appeal to the country, I am sure of your support, for I have always found in you the generous sentiments which animate the nation.

Therefore, strong in that support, in the nobility of the cause, in the sincerity of our allies, and confiding especially in the protection of God, I hope shortly to attain a peace which it will not be in the power of any one to trouble with impunity.»

Constantinople, Feb. 15.—The following statement of the probable numbers and positions of the Russian forces in the principalities at the present moment has been most carefully compiled and collated from various sources by a most intelligent foreign officer now here:—The 10th division extends from Kalafat to opposite Rutschuk; the 11th division, the Valey of Argish to opposite Silistrta and Hirsova; the 15th division occupies Ibraila and Galatz, extending up the Danube to opposite Hirsova—the above may be termed the first line. The second line is probably as folows:—13th division moved westward towards Krajova [one regiment of it was, we believe, at Cetate], which, together with the 8th and 9th division, must now form the attacking force at Kalafat. Say, then, that two-and-a-half divisions of infantry and one of cavalry form the attacking force; it should consist of about 30,0000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. The total force is estimated at 91,-950 infantry, 21, 120 cavalry, 6,080 artillery—total, 119,150; 304 guns. In order not to overdo the thing each infantry battalion has been calculated at 750 men, each cavalry regiment at 960 men, and each Cossack regiment at 600 men.

THE APPROACHING BATTLE AT KALAFAT.

The following letter from Shumla contains some details respecting the Turkish troops which are not without interest:—

SHUMLA, FEB. 3.

» I start for Kalafat to-morrow, and travel as fast as spur and whipcord can impel horses. The Russians have made demonstrations outside the fortifications which show that they are at least in considerable numbers, if they do not actually meditate an immediate attack. I suppose that you expect me to say a few words about Shumla. The town is prettily situate—nestled among mountains, the last spur of the Balkans in this direction. It is thus enclosed on three sides; on the fourth is a glorious plain, naturally rich, but uncultivated, and only used for feeding herds of cattle. The approach in this direction is defended by a line of forts and redoubts, and an inner line of ditch and parapets drawn from mountain to mountain. The forts are excellent; the inner defence weak. I should say against British or French troops, but doubtless strong enough to resist soldiers who fight as the Russians hove hitherto done in this war. But I suppose that you know as much about Shumla and its defences as I do myself, from all that has been written, printed, or sketched of it since I left Paris. There has been very little stir here since I came. The occasional arrival of a regiment of regulars or a corps of Bashi-Bozouks, or irregulars, now and then creates a bustle. The streets are, however, always crowded with soldiers; but still there is nothing which would lead you to believe that you were at the head quarters of 180,000 men, and among the cantonments of 25,000. Early in the morning you may see orderly sergeants, followed by a file of men, passing hither and thither in the streets, carrying the uncooked rice and meat which is about to be converted into soup or pilau. A couple of hours later you may see the cooked rations carried to the different houses where the men are quartered. But you see no trains of commissariat waggons in or about the town, and every one knows there are no magazines. How the army is fed is a mystery at first sight to a military man. To explain it you must have a knowledge of the people and the circumstances of the country; you must know that to the Christians of Bulgaria tradition has taught the necessity of obedience to masters whom they have not the courage or ability to resist. They know that being ordered to bring supplies for the army they must do so, and finding that on delivery they received *bons* for payment, which, after some time, are coverted into money by the authorities in the villages and towns, they not only submit, but are glad to bring in supplies to feed the hosts which a few months backs they imagined would have devasted the country. Whether this system can be relied on to feed an army on the other side of the Danube is a question upon which I will not enter here. You see no guard parades here as in other garrison towns; you meet no patrols; yet if you go out at night you are challenged by a sentry in almost every street, and there is no disorder, no rioting, every man is at his quarters at watchsetting, and answers to his name at the *reveillee*. To account for this order without parade, you must know that in this army there are no drunkards, no outcasts drawn from the population of crowed cities; it is simply an army of half-drilled earnest peasants, free from the vices of European soldiery. Every one does his duty without exhibiting himself before a town-major or a field-officer, and being tired with parade before his guard begins. When I say half-drilled, I mean that the men are not set up—that they have got no leather stock squeezing the blood into their eyes; that they lounge about the streets as it best pleases themselves; that they have no regulation gloves, and their clothes do not exactly fit them. Yet it would astonish the 'drills' to see the precision and celerity with which their battalion movements are executed—to stand in front of a column at a few hundred yards and mark the spontaneous movement of the glittering mass of bayonets [their arms are well ordered and clean) as the companies wheel into line, and observe the regularity and quickness of their movement. If you did not follow them to their quarters, you could scarcely believe that these were the men you saw shuffling along the streets of Shumla! Great credit is due to the French instructors for the efficiency of the infantry, to the Prussians for the artillery; but it is still more to be attributed to the intense earnestness of every man in the ranks, his docility and his desire to be effective. In fact, the *morale* of the army is at its highest pitch. A distinguished French officer, at present in the suite of Omar Pasha, during a conversation upon the probable results of the next campaign, said to me,—This army will do wonders, depend upon it. The soldiers have got greater *morale* than that which carried our armies through the privations of the first campaigns of our revolutionary wars. They want superior officers, it is true; so did we. They will themselves find them while fighting as ours did. They have an excellent artillery well served, and in infantry have nearly double the number of the Russians. I say nothing of the generals or of Omar Pasha; the former will do their duty, no doubt; the latter has been too long accustomed to supreme command, has always had such good fortune, that I cannot doubt his ability to achieve great successes at the opening of the next campaign. Certainly, with the *morale* of his troops at its present standard, their late successes, and their superior numbers, he ought to be able to do so. There is apparently a want of cavalry. Undoubtedly the regular cavalry is deficient. The want may be felt, perhaps fatally, if an advance is attempted across the plains af Wallachia. This want may, however, be supplied by the conduct of the Bashi-Bozouks. All depends upon what they prove to be worth in a pitched battle. In skirmishing they have certainly shown themselves equal to the Cossacks. From all that I have learned from persons who were present they never retreated before the Cossacks. The Bash-Bozouks kept their ground and skirmished with them, —hundreds, however, being thus engaged for hours, and not 20 men killed on both sides—both parties separating in the end mutually content with their achievements. This is child's play. It will be a different thing when thousands of these men are assembled behind the lines of infantry, ready to rush in superior numbers round the flanks, or through the intervals. It is true these men are mounted on mere nags or ponies ; yet an enthusiastic fighter, with a sharp yatagan in his hand, and calling out »God is great,» mounted on a pony going full speed, may knock over at least one dragoon, or cut through the skull of a foot soldier, before he is killed, and when they come by thousands these men are not to be despised. I am informed, on what I consider good authority, that at least 30,000 irregular cavalry will be assembled along the Danube before the end of March. If no accident happen, I shall see the result, I hope, on the other side of the river, but, as I said before, the results of the action of such troops depend a great deal on chance. I saw here some of the 500 muskets which were taken from the Russians in the action at Citate. One of the military *attachés* of the French Embassy was with me; when he examined one of them he said, '*C'est une mauvais, affaire pour les Turvs si Messieurs les Russes ont tous des armes comme cela.* They are indeed excellent. All the lot of which I speak are percussion, converted from flint by the addition of a new breech, which is perfectly well executed. The bore is precisely that of the Turkish musket, and the caps fit the nipple; so these, as well as the other arms already taken, became at once fit for service. Only particular corps of the Ottomans have as yet got percussion muskets. Speaking of muskets naturally brings me to the bayonet. I saw the other day the soldiers of a batallion which marched through here getting their bayonets sharpened by a man who was busy at this work with a grinding-stone for some hours in the centre of the town. It was a voluntary act of the men, and it shows a decided inclination to do something closer to the Russians than point-blank range. Indeed from the enthusiasm of the men, and their discipline, I expect that, in the struggle which is approaching, the Turkish infantry will show itself to be equal to any which Europe can produce. They may fail in a campaign owing to the superiority of the enemy in *le grand tactique*, but a victory over them in a battle will be bloody and dearly bought.»

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

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

April 30th.—Decree appointing a special Commission, consisting of Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Don Gervasio O. de Rosas, Don Felipe Senillosa, Don Saturnino Salas, and Don Manuel José Guerrico, to report on the measures to be adopted with respect to the public lands.

May 2d.—Report of the Central Committee, of the elections of Senators and Representatives for the City.

Decree detailing the formalities to be observed in swearing the Constitution of the State: the public ceremonial to take place in the Plaza de la Victoria on the 23d May at noon; the Government, Chiefs of Departments and Employes, having taken the oath individually on the preceding days, from the the 18th inclusive.

May 3d.—Note of the Captain of the Port, reporting, the movement in the month of April, namely, Merchant Vessels arrived, 42 Vessels, of 8977 tons; sailed, 41 Vessels. of 8547 tons.—River craft, arrived 136 craft, of 4339 tons; Sailed 288 craft, of 7677 tons. Passengers arrived 321; left 558.

BUENOS AYRES.

Those who have witnessed the excitement and uproar of a British hustings, cannot fail to be struck with the peaceable and orderly way in which such matters are conducted in Buenos-Ayres. In passing along the streets during the day nothing was to be seen indicative of the fierce struggle that attended the installation of some of the electoral tables; judging from the mutual recriminations of the contending lists. At all events, the voting was so uniform, and the majorities so decided, that nothing alleged can vitiate the act, or materially affect its character and validity: and we think means might very easily be devised, to avoid for the future, all the informalities or irregularities complained of. With a properly arranged list of the electors in each parish, it would be easy to decide at once who were, and who were not entitled to vote, at any given table; as also to record on each occasion, those that exercised their electoral rights, and those that abstained from doing so. In the meantime we congratulate the Senators and Representatives elect, on this new and classic testimony of public confidence. For the City the Members are;—

SENATORS—Messrs. José Maria Paz—Valentin Alsina—Domingo Olivera—Nicolas Anchorena—Lorenzo Torres—Francisco Balbin—Felipe Llavallol—Matias Zapiola—Juan Andres Ferrera—Marcelo Gamboa—A. Ibañez de Luca.

REPRESENTATIVES—Messrs. Bartolomé Mitre—Jaime Llavallol—Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield—Mariano Marin—Domingo Sarmiento—Eustaquio Torres—Tomas Anchorena—Domingo Sosa—Mariano Acosta—José M. Bustillo—Tomas Gowland—Norberto de la Riestra—Miguel E. Sagní—Manuel M. Escalada—Carlos Tejedor—Andres Somellera—Daniel Cazon—Barros Pazos—José Borches—Mariano Billinghurst—Victor Martinez—Leopoldo Lanuz—Emilio Agrelo—Ventura Bosch.

FINANCIAL SITUATION AND PROSPECTS.—The account current of the Exchequer to the end of April, presents a balance in hand, after settling all ordinary claims, of upwards of eleven Millions currency! We need not stop to draw the inferences that redound to the credit of the Administration, and especially to that of our worthy Minister of Finance; the mere fact is more expressive than any comment we can offer.

Would it be safe or prudent to assume this as a fair average of the probable surplus of the year? To this we are not prepared to return a categorical answer, in the affirmative or negative; from the want of some essential data. To what date have the import duties been arranged and liquidated? From this source it is probable there may be a few millions additional, in favor of the four months elapsed.

On the other hand, are we entitled to assume the four months in question as a fair average of the annual imports? We must bear in mind that the news of raising the siege, were only transmitted to Europe by the August Mail, and no doubt the arrivals since January have been considerably affected by that circumstance. In proof of the fact, it is sufficient to note that considerable stocks have accumulated, over and above the ordinary consumption. Besides, many retail stores, that were notoriously disassorted, or comparatively speaking empty, are now in a very different situation; not to speak of the many new stores that have been opened. Allowing the absolute consumption to be the same, we hold it would be unsafe to reckon on an equal or proportional despatch for the remaining months of the year. So much for our great source of revenue.

Another important consideration is the balance of trade. Independently of the enormous prices realized for our export produce, we fear the quantity, available or prospective, is far short of what would be required to cover the amount of our recent importations; supposing them all despatched, and thrown into the general market. In the course of our money market and the rate of foreign exchange, we see clear and unmistakeable indications of this tendency. Sooner or later this must tell its own tale; and reduced importations, or something worse, is the inevitable consequence.

Finally, the four first months of the financial year are not to be implicitly relied upon; inasmuch as the patents, property-tax, and other annual charges, are confined almost exclusively to them, and must figure for a very small amount in the remaining months.

We throw out these suggestions, to moderate in some degree the natural and laudable zeal of some who appear bewildered with the idea of a disproportionate surplus. Without advocating a niggardly economy, it wil be easier and safer to decide on the appropriations at the end of the year, or during the last quarter; which will still save the opprobrium of a surplus in favor of 1855.

Meanwhile, we deprecate the idea of a stagnant capital, in the coffers of the Exchequer, or anywhere else; and with the millions in question, and others that we have no doubt will have accumulated before the 31st of December, we think Señor Peña might, with perfect safety and propriety, lend an impelling hand to certain of the reproductive projects, that we suspect languish for want of means. Such we hold to be the railway to the west, the illumination of the Capital by gas, the new customhouse, a mole or dock, and other substantial and remunerative enterprizes of a similar character.

Supposing three fourths of the requisite capital for either of these undertakings, subscribed and paid up, we should consider the Govermnent justified, with the competent authorization of the Legislative Chambers, in suppling the remaining fourth, to respectable and responsblie Directors, at a moderate interest, say five or six per cent per annum withont any participation in the dividends, or any claim to intervention in the practical management of the concerns: and if said funds were advanced on the conditions of guaranteeing the interest and repayment of the capital at the present rate of exchange, it would tend gradually to fix the value, of our circulating medium, and save the community from those untoward oscillations, that damp the spirit of enterprise, and swamp the most plausible calculations. Let it be distinctly understood that there shall be no further emissions, and parties will be found ready and willing to accept of subsidies on the terms proposed, and give them a permanent and intrinsic value, to the incalculable benefit of the State. Here then is a problem that merits the mature and deliberate consideration of our Statesmen and Financiers, and that would leave at all times in the hands of the Executive an available source of credit, on which to fall back in any case of emergency.

Twenty or thirty milions invested annually in the manner here proposed, would speedily create an affective guarantee for our entire circulating meduim; the grand desideratum, which could hardly be purchased at too dear a price. With ounces at 300 dollars, two hundred million is a bagatelle to a State with the natural resources of Buenos-Ayres; and to grapple with the difficulty, all that is requisite is good faith and liberality on the one hand, and confidence and enterprise on the other.

Approaching Festivities.—His Excellency the Governor is now daily expected from his excursion to the Northern districts of the State, and the Delegate Government, with commendable zeal, has decided that this return to the capital shall be honoured by a public reception. The precise day is not yet announced, but it is expected to be early in the ensuing week. It is an appropriate finale to what may be termed a triumphal progress, from which we anticipate the most satisfactory results. For the first time the residents in this remote localities have been brought into immediate contact with the Chief of the State, and the necessities and capabilities of these localities brought under the direct notice and personal attention of the Executive. The favourable impression produced in the first instance, may safely be inferred from the enthusiastic and patriotic reception everywhere awarded to His Excellency and suite; and in the course of things representations from these districts will be better understood and appreciated, and more likely to command the attention due to their merit and importance.

Add to this, the swearing of the Constitution on the 23d. the installation of the Legislative Chambers on the 24th. the customary observances of the 25th. and probably the election and installation of the Constitutional Governor during the latter days of the month; and it will be seen that May has in reserve a variety of important and exciting occasions.

Another Successful Burglary.—This took place on the night of the 4th. or morning of the 5th. in a shop, in Calle Cangallo, between Peru and Maypu, another public and central situation; and strange to say, they have again eluded the vigilance of the serenos, and placed the efficiency of our Police arrangements in a very questionable point of view. We have now had a succession of these nocturnal depredations, and in no case, to far as we have heard, has any clue been discovered, that may lead to the delection and punishment of the culprits.

Montevideo.—After the lapse of a quarter of a century the Imperial forces are once more installed in the Capital of the Cis-Platina! nominally as guardians and allies, virtually as—what time and chance may determine. Contrary to the usual course of things they appear to have multiplied on the march; for the 4000 that were to cross the frontier, prove 5000 on their arrival at Montevideo. We presume this rarely happens in the transport of a troop of oxen; at all events, it was considerate in Dr. Amaral to introduce the thin edge of the wedge first.

Reflected Lights—The extinguished "Ilustracion" has burst out afresh in the neighbouring Capital; with the charitable purpose, doubtless, of "illuminating the darkness of these heathen lands;" and if "groans" and pious ejaculations can work a cure, we may infer that the day of our redemption draweth nigh.

Miscellaneous.

A Glasgow Swindling Story.— A curious circumstance occured the other day, which places the dexterity of the members of the swell mob in rather a striking light. A female, of very lady-like and pleasing manners, called at the establishment of one of our first hairdressers in Glasgow, and, after a little conversation, requested to know if they shaved gentleman's heads. An answer being given in the affirmative, she proceeded to state she had a brother, a young man of a rather facile mind, and that their medical man had thought it advisable that his head should be shaved; that he was troubled with strange hallucinations,—such as that he belonged to and was a member of a large drapery establishment in town—giving the name—and so on. After a little more conversation in the same strain, she said she would bring her brother next day, and that he (the hairdresser) was to have two men ready in waiting, so as forcibly to shave his head, and that they were to pay no attention to his protestations of his being a member of the great firm abovementioned. Having succeeded so far in blinding the worthy hairdresser, who promised to have everything in readiness, she took her leave. Next day she called at the drapery establishment above alluded to, and bought a considerable quantity of silk goods, and stated if they would send one of their young men along with her to a particular address, they would get paid. The lady and the young man with the goods then left in a cab, and when opposite the hairdresser's establishment told her companion if he would go in along with her, she would get as much money as would make up the amount of the bill. The unsuspecting youth went in, aud was met by the perfumer in the most bland manner, who requested him to walk up stairs, which he did not doubting but that he was to receive payment of the bill. No sooner had the unfortunate wight entered the room than he was pounced upon, and despite all his protestations that he belonged to such and such an establishment, which, of course, was put down to his unfortunate state of mind, he was speedily denuded of his tresses. The lady, who had in the meantine been looking on with great coolness, now said that, as her presence only caused greater excitement to her unfortunate brother, she would leave and return in a short time. She decamped, accordingly, goods and all, and has not since been heard of. We leave our readers to imagine the dénoument.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

Since the discovery of gold in California, six hundred ships have gone round Cape Horn into the Pacific, which have not returned. Some were broken up at San Francisco, and some found employment in the Pacific. The abstraction of this large fleet from the Atlantic Ocean, is one of the causes of the activity which has prevailed in our ship-yards during the last few years. And besides this it makes room for the wonderful clippers.

To the Editor of the British Packet.
April 27.

'Aiblins' you have conjured the racket,
Which every moon ensues,
Whene'er the hissing, vap'ring Packet
Brings Europe's stirring news.

If so, and, tired of savage Bruin,
Who, with ambitious aim,
Is fierce and treach'rously pursuin'
Poor Turkey as his game;

You should, with heart of gentleness,
Approve my lowly rhyme,
Pray place the same beneath the Press,
Whene'er you deem it time.

Very truly your's,
A. R.

Horace—Ode 10, Lib. 2.

Rectius vives, Licini, &c.

In life's brief voyage, Licinius, shun the deep,
Nor yet too near the dang'rous shallow keep;
The man, who wisely seeks the golden mean,
Will from the sumptuous palace stand aloof,
And choose the modest mansion's shelt'ring roof,
Tho' humble, clean.

The Tempest's pow'r rocks most the pine-tree tall,
The loftiest tow'rs nod nearest to their fall,
And highest peaks the light'nings most assail;
A prudent bosom ever feels at ease,
In prosp'rous hour, nor does with adverse breeze
Unmanly quail.

The Summer's heat, the Winter's piercing cold,
At Jove's command, by turns the Earth enfold;—
To-day's misfortunes may tomorrow end;—
E'en Phœbus does at times his bow refuse,
And rather leans to constitute the Muse,
His chosen friend.

Let not the num'rous evils that attend
On narrow poverty, your courage bend,
And cause you 'gainst your destiny to rail;
In affluence, bear the golden rule in mind,
"Timely to reef before the fav'ring wind
Your flowing sail."

EXCHANGE—May 6.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	22
Patriot Doubloons	312
Spanish do	á 314
Bills on England, per doubloon	65s 6d.
Currency per dol.	2 19-32d.
Do. Montevideo	par.
France, per doubloon	— á 81½ fs.
United States, do.	1½ $ disct
Rio Janeiro	1 á 1½ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 316½

The lowest 307

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

We estimate the amount of Exchange passed per Packet at L.180,000 sterling.

EXPORTS—May 6.

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 52½ rls.sil
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do.	52 á 54 "
Do. do. do. camp, 25 á 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	54 á 55
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs. ...do.	— á 54
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do.	— á 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.

DIED,

Here, in April last, at an advanced age, Mr. Moodie, of Scotland, and for many years a resident in this country.

On the 30th ult., Mrs. James Larkin, a native of Wexford, Ireland, aged 25 years.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

April 29th.

"Fenix," Oriental schooner, 49 tons, T. Carbone, from Montevideo 27th inst., to T. Pietraneira, with 25,000 tiles, 60 bags starch, 40 barrels olives, 15 boxes merchandise.

"Pezinka," Spanish polacre, 162 tons, N. Domenich, from Havana 2d February, to Martinez & Sons, with 76 hogsheads, 11 half do. 71 pipes caña, 250 boxes sugar, 6 bags coffee, 4 barrels cigars, 17 boxes tobacco, 708 Doubloons.

April 30th.

"Carolina," Danish schooner, 116 tons, P. Aneseus, from the Falkland Islands 19th April, to Bates, Stokes & Co., with 35 tons coal for ballast.

May 1.

"Elbe," Hamburg brig, 140 tons, Reimers, from Hamburg 13th February, Montevideo 30th ult., to J. N. Bieber & Co., with 1750 boxes, 700 baskets and 100 demijhohns gin, 65 pipes aguardiente, 200 boxes indigo, 18 do.cologne water, 16 do.furniture, 10 do. patent leather, 6 do almond oil 12 tons, coal, 3 boxes leeches, 196 boxes merchandise, 4 do samples.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, from up the river.

May 3.

"Rio Uruguay", Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 2nd inst. Passengers 30.

May 4.

"Constitucion," National steamer, Fidanza, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to F. Bernal, with 22 bundles wire, 7 rafters, 42 scantlings, 12 bundles shingles, 93 pine planks, 3 pipes wine, 1 box blacking, 1 barrel coffee, 14 boxes and 9 bales merchandise.

Passengers 38.

"Margaret Eliza," American ship, 548 tons, Adams, from New York 11th March, to Freyer Brothers, with 203 boxes chairs, 17 do. India rubber goods, 1 do. gutta percha do., 362 box.chairs, 6 bales, 13 casks, 3 pac'ges and 1 keg merchandise, 29 boxes silk handkerchiefs, 10 do. brogans, 5 do. ivory combs, 100 boxes and 267 half barrels starch, 65 boxes matches, 150 barrels, 300 half barrels and 203 tins biscuits, 100 boxes, 4 barrels and 40 half barrels blacking, 100 boxes tobacco, 750 dozens brooms, 2004 pieces pine boards, 1 box daguerreotype plates, 2 do. cottons, 7 do. and 57 packages hardware, 1 do. samples, 400 barrels and 300 half do., sugar, 100 bags pepper, 20 bales bags, 3 boxes combs, 15 boxes and 8 packages clocks, 200 boxes cider, 25 bales cloves, 300 packages twine, 200 boxes soap, 100 do. chocolate, 10 do. boots, 200 dozens pales, 1 package chains, 1 do. article for a pump, 1 cultivator, 2 churns, 1 box seeds, 200 barrels whiskey, 1000 boxes fire crackers, 100 bales candlewick, 1 dressing machine, 1 table, 1 box and 1 package stationary, 2 hogsheads hams, 1 India rubber cloak, 1 crape shawl, 78 boxes and 36 half boxes tea, 20 boxes sparables, 20 kegs printers' ink, 540 barrels and 66 half barrels rice, 3 half barrels butter, 1 carriage pole, 10 barrels alcohol, 13 boxes, 1 bale, 6 barrels and 16 kegs drugs, 3 boxes lamps, 1 cask globes for do., 1 cask and 3 packages containing a pump 10 barrels Braziletto wood, 2 packages books, 1 box and 2 packages sundries, 38 jars acid, 650 doubloons.

May 5.

"Berenice," Brazilian barque of war, from Montevideo 4th inst.

SAILINGS.

April 28.

"Atala," Brazilian brig, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by G. Bertarelli, with 200 dozens dry tongues, 58 barrels salted do.

"Furioso," National pilot boat, for Montevideo.

April 29.

"Eliza," Oriental brig, for Gualeguaychú, dispatched by Lynch & Rossi, with salt.

"Nueva Casimira," Spanish barque, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 4540 quintals jerked beef.

"Amazonas," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

"Constitucion," National steamer, for Montevideo.

April 30.

"Zeebloem," Dutch brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Lohmann, Meyn & Co., with 178 bales wool, 15,000 horns, 1162 salted ox and cow hides, 3964 dry do. do.

May 1.

"Plata," British steamer, for Montevideo.

May 2.

"Camila," British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

May 3.

"Romano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

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

"Pollux," Danis barque, for Brazil, dispatched by Visser and Co., in ballast.

"Cascudo," Brazilian brig, for Parnagua, dispatched by A. M. Mendoza, in ballast.

"Fenix," Oriental schooner, for Montevideo.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

May 4.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the commercial community that from this date Mr. J. W. Kohlmeyer has entered as partner in the business, which will be continued as hitherto under the same firm.

Buenos Ayres, 1st May, 1854.

Von Bartels Jordt & Co.,
m6—3c Calle Belgrano, No. 54.

CHEAP EDITIONS of the Novels of James, Cooper, Carleton, Griffin, &c., &c., at 20, Calle San Martin.

REMOVAL.— John Yetman has removed his Store of Shipchandlery and Groceries from 52 to 25 Paseo Julio. m.11—8c.

English General Furniture Warehouse,
130½ Calle de la Victoria.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads in every variety, Children's Cribs and Swing Cots, in do.—Iron Sofas—Small Stoves—a large assortment of Fenders and Fire-irons in polished steel, gilt and bronzed—setts of Trays in great variety—also in Papier Maché—Bread Baskets, &c.—Dining Tables, solid mahogany of various sizes from 30 covers downwards fitted with cylindrical screws—Drawing Tables in mahogany, walnut and rosewood; do. with marble tops—Card Tables, in mahogany, rosewood and walnut, lined with cloth or Morocco leather—Pembroke and other Tables in different sizes—Wardrobes—Chests of Drawers—Side Boards—Toilet Tables fitted with Looking Glass—Chiffoniers, Ladies' Work Tables with fittings—Book Cases—Writing Desks—Butler's Mahogany Trays and Stands — Washing Stands, marble tops — Mahogany Supper Trays—Lounge Chairs in great variety, in damask, Morocco leather, &c.—a large assortment of Chairs of all classes, Drawing Room suits complete — Sofas in leather and hair cloth—Towel Horses—Bidets—Pot Stools, &c—Carpeting, Drugget, Oil-cloth, Rugs—Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Brown Hollands, very superior Calico, Table Linen of all descriptions, Counterpanes, Damask and Fancy Table Covers in great variety. These are imported purposley for this establishment and will be found of very Superior quality. Ladies are requested to inspect this stock.

An assortment of Papier maché Goods, such as Work boxes, Fancy Tables, Chairs, Inkstands, Desks, Portfolios, Cigar Boxes, Glove Boxes, Envelope Cases, Paper Weights, very handsome fire screens, &c.—Looking Glasses, and a large variety of other articles.

In this Establishment, every article appertaining to household furniture can be obtained.

Designs of all descriptions of modern drawing room furniture can be inspected, and if not in stock, orders for the same will be promptly executed.

Buenos Ayres, May 6, 1854.

For Boston.

The American barque "Juanita," of 385 tons register, Captain B. F. Thinney, will be laid on, for said port, so soon as she shall have finished her discharge, and admits of freight.

For terms apply to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. calle de la Defensa, No. 69.

For Boston.

The well known American bark "Weybosset," of 321 tons register, Captain J. C. Carter, can take freight for said port.

Apply as above.

For New-York.

The fine new American bark "Chanticleer" of 334 tons, Captain J. Pierce, having the greater part of her cargo, engaged, will have quick despatch; she still has room for some freight, for terms of which apply as above.

The American bark "Gleaner," will follow for same destination.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

There will be a General Meeting of the Members of the above Society at the Victoria Hotel, Calle Mayo, on Monday the 8th inst., at 7 p. m.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bremen barque "LESSING," 356 tons, H. Friedrichs, Master, A.1. at Lloyd's, a well-known regular trader, and in every respect a most superior opportunity.

This vessel has three-fourths of her cargo engaged and shipping, consequently will have quick despatch. Her accommodations are most superior, thus offering a good opportunity for persons going to Europe.

Please apply to the Consignees
mt6. Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c.

Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Sale, enquire of John Marshall, Atalaya, (Barracas.) m.6—co.

WANTED, to purchase, a second-hand Dog-cart or Dray, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to Mr. Hall.

Messrs. Brasch, Prange & Hall,
m6.—1p. 41, Calle Julio.

An Apprentice wanted for the Plumbing Trade. Apply at No. 97 Calle San Francisco. m.6—3p.

The undersigned advises the Ladies who applied to her to receive boarders, at her former residence 111 Calle Perú, that having removed to the commodious house of Dr. Almeira, Calle Cuyo, 66, she will now admit a few pupils as boarders.

E. L. HEATHFIELD.

TO BE LET, for one year, a comfortable house, with land attached, and with immediate possession. Apply to Mr. Ludlam. m6—1p.

TO BE SOLD, a Colt's Patent Revolving Pistol. Apply at No. 20, Calle San Martin.

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.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

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

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; 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

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

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 bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 6th inst.

Date of Arriaal.	*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	287	
" 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, Mackneill	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, Peauvis	J. Eastman	4 3	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	Zimmermanu & Co.	321	
May 4	Bk. Margaret Eliza, Adams			
	FRENCH.			
Feb. 6	Bk. Tigre, Berindiagre	Llavallol & Sons	312	
" 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			
Jan. 17	Bg. Centauro, Cervantes	F. Buxareo	245	Tobescld
Mar. 6	Bgn. Flor, Ibargaray	Rivolta & Co	129	Rouen.
" 15	Pol. Rosario, Durall	F Buxareo	171	
" 18	Pol. Rosita, Girbau	E Ochoa & Co.	150	
" 30	Pol. Catalana, Maristany	Freyer Brothers.	151	
April 1	Pol. Madrona, Alsina	Zumaran & Co.	130	
" 12	Bg. Elvira, Aldecoche a	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, Fantanil	J. C. Meyrelles	202	
" 23	Bg. Paquete d Tarragona Guardiola	Zumaran & Co.	254	
" 24	Bg. Atalayador, Maristany	Llavallol & Sons	265	
" 25	Bk. Rosa y Carmen, Marisrany	E Ochoa & Co	402	
" 26	Bg. Belizario, Alsina	Zumaran & Co	210	
" 29	Pol. Pezinka, Domenech	Martinez & Sons	162	
	SARDINIAN.			
Mar. 1	Pol. Sofia Egilda	B. Viale & Co	154	
" 7	Pol. Alfonso 1°, Dodero	Jose Aveguo	177	
April 21	Bg. Plata, Ferraro	B. Delfino	260	
	DANISH.			
Mar. 1	Bg. Conrad Hienrich, Judson	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.		Altona,
" 7	Sch. Christine Maria, Gronsemd	Bunge, Bornefeld &Co	125	
April 9	Lug, Margaretha, Ostermans	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	128	
" 23	Bg. Filia, Tobiasen	Bayley brothers	185	
" 23	Bg. Margarita, Holstein	J. N. Bieder & Co.	165	
" 30	Sch. Carolina, Aneseus	Bates, Stokes & Co.	116	
	BREMEN.			
Mar. 18	Bg. Guldare, Braue	Becher, Preuss & Co.	220	
April 14	Bk. Lessing, Fredericks	Casares & Sons	356	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar. 27	Bg. Marie Emilie, Lewens	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	170	
" 29	Bg. Cecilie Louise, Henser	Dickson & Co.	220	
April 26	Bgn. Ernestine, Moller	W. Orr & Co.	128	
May 1	Bg. Elbe, Reimers	J. N. Bieber & Co.	140	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Jan. 18	Bg. Mentor, Cruz	N. Martinez & Sons	188	
Mar. 18	Bg. Principe Americano, Pimenta	J. F. Pimenta	272	
" 25	Bg. Atala, Vincenzi	Bertarelli	182	
" 31	Bg. Anibal, Davila	J. Carranza	196	
April 16	Bg. Duque da Terceiro, Bartos	To order	156	
" 20	Bk. Triunfo da Inveija, Junior	J. C. Meyrelles	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	340	
	DUTCH.			
Nov. 3	Bg. Alicona, Klein	Zimmermann & Co.		Antwerp
Mar. 4	Bg. Thetis, Meppelder	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.

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