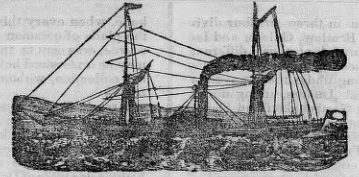


British Packet



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AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1440.)

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

(Established in 1826.)

Foreign Intelligence.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.—The proceedings of the 27th. March in the British Parliament, possess an unusual interest, from the presentation of Her Majesty's Message, announcing that the negotiations with the Czar had proved unsuccessful; and that no other alternative remained but an appeal to arms. The following account is from the "London Times," of the 28th. March.

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The earl of **ABERDEEN** (whose rising was followed by a loud cry of "Order, order?") advanced to the table and said,—A Message from the Queen, my lords.

The noble **EARL** having handed Her Majesty's Message to the clerk-assistant, Mr. **Lefevre**, it was by him taken to the Lord Chancellor.

The **LORD CHANCELLOR** rising, read the Message, amid the breathless silence of the House, as follows:

VICTORIA REGINA.

"Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Lords that the negotiations in which Her Majesty, in concert with her allies, has for some time past been engaged with His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias have terminated, and that Her Majesty feels bound to afford active assistance to her ally the Sultan against unprovoked aggression.

Her Majesty has given directions for laying before the House of Lords copies of such papers, in addition to those already communicated to Parliament, as will afford the fullest information with regard to the subject of these negotiations. It is a consolation to Her Majesty to reflect that no endeavours have been wanting on her part to preserve to her subjects the blessings of peace.

Her Majesty's just expectations have been disappointed, and Her Majesty relies with confidence on the zeal and devotion of the House of Lords, and on the exertions of her brave and loyal subjects to support her in her determination to employ the power and resources of the nation for protecting the dominions of the Sultan against the encroachments of Russia."

The **LORD CHANCELLOR**, having read Her Majesty's Message, handed it to the reading clerk, Mr. **L. Edmonds**, who taking it to the table, again read the Royal Message, in such a tone as to be entirely unintelligible, even to those who had just heard it audibly read by the Lord Chancellor.

The **EARL OF CLARENDON**, then rising,—My lords, on Friday next I shall move that Her Majesty's most gracious Message be taken into consideration.

The **EARL OF DREY**.—My lords, I only rise for the purpose of saying that, as the noble earl has given notice of his intention to move that Her Majesty's Message be taken into consideration on Friday next, I am quite sure your lordships will be unanimously of opinion that this is not the time to say a single word on the great and important subject to which it relates. On Friday I presume that the noble earl or the noble earl at the head of the Government, will take the opportunity of stating fully not only the causes which have led to this unfortunate rupture of our amicable relations with Russia—for with those we are partially acquainted—but that he will also state the precise objects that we have in view in entering upon this war, the objects that we seek to obtain by it, and whether there are any conventions or any other engagements into which we have entered with France or the Porte binding us to any specific object. If there are any such I have no doubt they will be found among the papers which Her Majesty holds out the expectation of laying before the House, and I will only express my earnest anxiety that under these considerations the Government will state whether or not there is any truth

in the report that has been circulated during the last few days that in this convention there are articles between us, France, and Turkey which will be of a nature to establish a protectorate on our part as objectionable at least as that which on the part of Russia, we have protested against. I will not say a single word more, as on Friday, of course, the noble earl will be prepared with such a statement as will induce us to concur in the address in answer to the gracious Message of Her Majesty, and with regard to which it is not necessary for me to say that which it is to be our duty to do in the support of all classes and denominations of her subjects for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of this country in a just, necessary and honourable war, and in taking such vigorous measures as may be necessary to bring that war to a speedy and honourable termination. (Cheers.)

EARL GREY.—I will only add that I trust that in the address in answer to Her Majesty's Message the Government will take care so to draw that address that there will be no difficulty in its being unanimously adopted by your lordships. (Cheers.) Because whatever our opinions may be as to the past, we must all concur in the desire that this address shall be unanimously adopted (hear, hear), and I hope that it will be so framed as not to express any opinion that any noble lord may find a difficulty in concurring in, either on the grounds that the war might have been avoided by abstaining from all interference, or by more vigorous steps having been taken at an earlier period. I hope that no difficulty will be interposed in the way of those who are not altogether satisfied with the course which has been pursued upon either of those grounds so as to prevent them from concurring in the address on Friday (Hear, hear).

RUSSIAN PRETENSIONS UNMASKED.

We alluded in a previous number to the publication of a series of semi-confidential correspondence, between the Czar and the British Ambassador. We cannot afford to give the documents at length, but the following comment by the "Times," will enable our readers to form a general opinion of their character and tendency.

"We have already examined at some length the secret and confidential correspondence between Russia and Great Britain, which appeared yesterday in our columns, but, although the first considerations suggested by these extraordinary disclosures affect the relations of the two Governments with each other and with Turkey, the publication of these documents will not fail to produce an equally powerful effect on the relations of Russia and England with the other Powers of Europe. Although this correspondence was of a most confidential nature, and was destined in all human probability to be concealed from the knowledge of mankind till long after all the persons engaged in it had disappeared from the scene of life, we may be permitted to remark with pride and satisfaction, that not one word occurred in the part of the British Government or of the British Envoy at St. Petersburg which this country has any reason to regret or disavow. The language used by England in speaking of all the other Powers of Europe is precisely the same behind their backs as it would be before their faces; and in the secret declarations of the British agents no foreign Power can discover anything at variance with the principles we have always publicly expressed. The offer of a territorial concession was not for a moment entertained, and, although England was ready enough to combine with Russia for the purpose of preserving the existing state of the East, it wholly declined to take part in the work of destruction which Russia contemplated. The course of these confidential communications with the Emperor of Russia did not therefore induce England to deviate a hair's breadth from her friendly understanding with other Powers, or from her fidelity to the general interests of Europe.

Not such, however, was the policy of Russia; for every part of these communications, and, indeed, the very nature and spirit of them, prove that she was prepared to take very high an account of the interest and claims of other Powers, provided she could succeed in detaching England from them, and in uniting her to the schemes of the Emperor **NICHOLAS**. From his first conversation with **SIR HAMILTON SEYMOUR** the Ex-

PEROR declared, "When we—England and Russia—are agreed, I am quite without anxiety as to the West of Europe; it is immaterial what the others may think or do. In the next occasion this expression was repeated, and the Emperor added, that if a French expedition were sent to the **SCRATAN**'s dominions, that step would bring affairs to an immediate crisis, and would compel him to send his forces into Turkey without delay or hesitation. On the 21st of February the EMPEROR said "he cared very little" what line the French might take on East-tern affairs, but that their conduct was "suspicious, and looked as if they were endeavouring to enmesh us all in the East," the better to arrive at their own objects, "one of which, no doubt was the possession of Tunis." Throughout these conversations France is spoken of by the EMPEROR as a Power which he scarcely thinks it worth while to conciliate, and it is evident that the exclusion of her influence in the East formed an essential part of his plan.

The German Powers are treated even more contemptuously. It is difficult to foresee what part the King of Prussia expects to play in the important events which seem to be impending over Europe; but it does not appear that his Imperial brother-in-law attached sufficient importance to the resolutions of the Court of Berlin to throw away a moment's consideration upon it. Throughout these conversations, which embrace not only the condition of the East but the relations of the European Powers, Prussia is not even distantly alluded to; and there could not be a stronger proof of the subordinate position to which the Sovereign of that country has descended, than the fact that his interest or objections are not more considered by the Emperor of Russia than those of **WURTEMBERG** or **BAVARIA**. With Austria the case is different. It is evident that the Emperor thought he had already provided against any possibility of resistance in that quarter. Upon **SIR HAMILTON SEYMOUR**'s saying—"Your Majesty has forgotten England. All these States, of course, would expect to be consulted;" he replied, "Oh! you must understand that, when I speak of Russia, I speak of Austria as well; what suits the one suits the other. Our interests as regards Turkey are perfectly identical." From these expressions, and other parts of these transactions, the British Minister drew the inference that some distinct understanding must exist between the two Imperial Courts on the subject of Turkey; and this he assumes to be "a certain and now acknowledged fact," supposing that its basis was laid at some of the meetings between the Sovereigns which took place in the previous autumn, and that the scheme had since been worked out by **BARON MEYENDORFF**, the Russian Envoy at Vienna.

We have no further evidence in support of this statement, but it is certain that, if such an agreement did or does exist between the Imperial Courts, it must have been imposed on the Emperor **FRANZ JOSEPH** by his formidable neighbour and ally; for it is essentially untrue that the interests of Austria are or ever were identical with those of Russia on the Turkish question. They are, on the contrary, diametrically opposite. Austria requires the free navigation of the Danube. It would be an absolute surrender of her traditional policy and her nearest interest if she had been weak and base enough to submit to a Russian protectorate of the provinces on both sides of the river, the temporary occupation of Constantinople itself, and a partition of Turkey, the immediate effect of which would have been to expose her own dominions to the vengeance of France. We are rather inclined to believe that the Czar meant that Austria was not in a condition to resist his will, for we know of nothing in her subsequent conduct which can justify the belief that she had already abdicated her liberty of action, or that any such engagements have been hinted at are really in existence. This country, however, is entitled to contrast the conduct and policy of our Ministers towards Austria with that of Russia, which claimed to be her nearest ally. England at once observed that the interests of Austria must in any case be consulted; and, although our relations with that Power were far from cordial at the time, we never for a moment consented to act against her or without her knowledge. The Emperor of Russia, on the contrary, spoke as if the interests and almost the existence of Austria were in his grasp, and identified with his own territorial rights. It will be seen, and we hope acknowledged, by all Europe, that the firm resistance of England to these proposals gave the first check to the projected aggression,

and that she repudiated all participation in measures of which Turkey would not have been the only victim. Her answer was that she could be no party to any understanding that was to be kept secret from other Powers; and that, her main object being the preservation of peace, she desired to uphold the Turkish empire as much for the sake of the West as of the East, since every great question in the West will assume a revolutionary character, for which the Continental Governments are ill prepared. On which side then in these communications between England and Russia, do we find a steady adherence to the great principles of legality and order? On which side do we detect the existence of schemes calculated to undermine the political system of Europe? The answer to these questions may be safely left to the public opinion of all civilized nations, and to the deliberate judgment of the Governments of the world. The disclosures of these papers, taken in conjunction with the muster of the Russian armies and the mission of **Prince Menshikoff**, prove that the Emperor of Russia had formed a plan by which he hoped to subjugate or "protect" Turkey, to defy France, to reduce Austria to a vassal and Prussia to a cipher, provided only he could obtain the tacit or express assent of this country to his designs. We have now strong evidence that he was reluctant to quarrel with England, and therefore it was not unreasonable to suppose that the temperate opposition of England might lead him to forego these calamitous schemes. Being foiled here, we have some reason to believe that he addressed his overtures to France, with a similar object, though with the same result. But, at any rate, the prudent and determined attitude of this country has been the main cause which has defeated his intentions, and the perusal of these documents will satisfy the world that England has not been faithless or in indifferent to the cause of national independence and the public peace."

The publication of the correspondence referred to, although somewhat questionable, tried by the standard of private morality, produced a profound sensation, and must open the eyes of the great German Powers, as to the real place assigned them in the policy of the Autocrat, and can hardly fail to decide their wavering or temporizing combinations.

The subsequent propositions made to the Government of France, place the crooked diplomacy of the Czar in a still more transparent light. With the standard of secrecy and private confidence, England in her turn is set to one side, and free scope given to what are assumed to be the aggressive and go-ahead tendency of the young Emperor. Of course the occupation of Algiers is recognised, and no difficulty would be opposed to the annexation of Tunis, or something amounting to a carte blanche, as regards the African coast of the Mediterranean. The better to gild the pill, specific allusion is made to Belgium and Holland, as part payment of the solicited alliance. After these overwhelming disclosures, few will be found to confide in the good faith or honest dealing of the Autocrat, and a defensive alliance for common safety, is the natural and inevitable result; and accordingly England, France and Turkey have taken the initiative, as will be seen in the important document which we transcribe from the "Times" of the 10th April:

"The following is the text of the convention concluded between England, France, and the Porte, signed March 29th.—
"As Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, have been requested by His Highness the Sultan to assist him in repelling the attack which has been made by His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias on the territory of the Sublime Porte—an attack by which the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the independence of the Sultan's throne are endangered—and as their Majesties are perfectly convinced that the existence of the Ottoman empire in its present extent is of essential importance to the balance of power among the States of Europe, and as they have in consequence agreed to afford His Highness the Sultan the assistance which he has requested to this end,—their aforesaid Majesties and His Highness the Sultan have deemed it proper to conclude a treaty so as to attest their intentions in conformity with the above, and to settle the manner in which their aforesaid Majesties shall lend their assistance to His Highness. "To this end their aforesaid Majesties and His Highness the Sultan have nominated as their Plenipotentiaries [there follow the

names of the English and French Ambassadors, and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, [who, after duly exhibiting their powers and authorities, which were found in due form, have agreed to the following articles:—]

"Article 1.—Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, after having, at the request of His Highness the Sultan, ordered strong detachments of their naval forces to repair to Constantinople to afford to the territory and the flag of the Sublime Ottoman Porte such protection as the circumstances should admit of, undertake, in the present treaty, to co-operate to a still greater extent with His Highness the Sultan for the protection of the Ottoman Empire in Europe and Asia against the attack of Russia, by the employment of such an amount of their land troops as shall appear necessary to the attainment of their end. Their aforesaid Majesties will, at an early date, send these land troops to any such point or points of the Ottoman territory as shall appear suitable, and His Highness the Sultan understands that the British and French land troops that may thus be sent for the protection of the Ottoman territory shall meet with the same friendly reception and be treated with the same consideration as the British and French naval forces which for some time past have been employed in the Turkish waters.

"Article 2.—The high contracting parties bind themselves each and every to communicate to each other, without loss of time every and any proposition which either of them may receive, directly or indirectly, from the Emperor of Russia with reference to a cessation of hostilities, a truce, or a peace, and His Highness the Sultan binds himself further to conclude no truce and to enter on no negotiations for peace (a *ventarmer aucune negotiation pour la paix*), nor to enter any preliminary or final peace with the Emperor of Russia, without the knowledge and consent of the other high contracting parties.

"Article 3.—As soon as the object of the present treaty shall have been attained by the conclusion of a treaty of peace, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall immediately take measures to withdraw their military and naval forces which shall have been employed for the purpose of attaining the object of the present treaty, and all the fortresses or positions on Ottoman territory which shall have been temporarily occupied by the forces of England and France shall be delivered back to the authorities of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in the space of — days, dating from the exchange of the ratification of the treaty by which the present war shall have been ended.

"Article 4.—The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible within a period of — weeks, counted from the date of signature...."

The treaty is so drawn up and concluded that the accession of other Powers that may also take part in the regulated co-operation can easily be effected. The reforms to be introduced into the internal administration of Turkey are not mentioned in the treaty, but form the subject of a separate protocol...."

Carrying out his crafty policy, and for the evident purpose of gaining time, the Czar makes this Treaty the plausible pretext for new propositions; that are said to have been decidedly and definitively rejected by the allied Governments. The following extract shows the bearing of this measure.

"The *New Prussian Gazette* announces that Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who arrived here a few days since from St. Petersburg on an extraordinary mission, is the bearer of the extra of the Emperor of Russia to the autograph letter of the King of Prussia.

"In this reply, the Czar [says the *New Prussian Gazette*] offers to conclude peace, and to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, if the rights which the Christian subjects of the Porte have recently obtained through the intervention of France and England are guaranteed by treaties; and if, in addition, the fleets of the Western powers abandon the Black Sea and the Bosphorus.

"If this nature of the offer is accepted by the Western powers and by the Porte, the Emperor of Russia declares himself ready to allow the rest to be settled by the means of negotiation in a congress, which might, for instance, be held at Berlin."

ACTUAL HOSTILITIES.—It is needless for us to attempt tracing the warlike preparations in France and England, and the bustle of transporting forces to the distant scenes of contest. We might fill entire numbers, with

"Military movements," and leave our readers with only a very imperfect view of the world wide stir. On the Danube, it appears that the Russians have made a commencement; a condensed account of which is contained in the following extract:

It is now beyond all doubt that the mouths of that great European river are completely held by the Russians; the St. George's mouth has been rendered impassable; the Sulina mouth is barricaded by a chain, in addition to the bar of military men, which the Russians have allowed to accumulate; and the occupation of the forts on the right bank is evidently intended to secure to Russia an absolute command of the river. The angle delta of the Danube from Czernawoda to the sea, was defended on the river side by the forts of Hirsova, Matschin, Isakotcha, and Tultschak; and additional garrisons have been taken or invested by the Russians between the 23d and the 28th of March. They

crossed the Danube in three or four divisions at or opposite Brailow, Galatz, and Ismail, on bridges formed at these different points upon rafts moored in the stream, the whole operation being under the immediate command of General Luders, acting under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff. At Galatz, at Matschin, the Russians suffered some loss by the fire from the Turkish batteries; but the Turks are stated to have evacuated their intrenchments in the ensuing night. At Galatz, General Luders crossed in person without opposition, at the head of thirteen battalions. General Ouschakoff encountered a more vigorous resistance in his passage from Ismail to Tultschak, where the troops had to land under fire, and the Turkish intrenchments on the right bank were taken by assault, with considerable loss. Tultschak is not in a condition to offer a long resistance, for the fort which existed there till 1829 was destroyed by the Russians at the close of the last war, and the works which have been reconstructed are located favourably. Matschin and Isakotcha might have required more regular operations, but they, too, seem to have fallen, and they were too small and unimportant to offer any serious obstacle to the advance of a large army. The loss of Hirsova has yet to be explained; but it seems clear that the whole of the Dobruddschak, including the post of Baba-Dagh, is in possession of the Russians, who have presently before this assailed the Dyke of Wall of Trajan, and may proceed, if successful there, to lay siege to Silistria itself. The distance from the passage of the Danube to Karasu, at the centre of Trajan's lines, is only 72 miles, and from Karasu to Silistria about 50 more. If the left wing of the Russian army succeeds in turning Silistria they will materially facilitate the crossing of the river by the centre of the army at Burgutak, because the Turkish position may be assailed from two sides at once. For several reasons, however, the occupation of this district is of doubtful advantage. It is intersected by pools and morasses, and its few wretched tracks are rendered impassable at this season by the thaw. To retain 50,000 men in such a country is impossible, for they are hemmed in by the sea on one side, the Danube on the other, and the enemy in front. Any serious check to the Russian army in such a position might have incalculable consequences, yet we cannot concur in the opinion that the Russian commanders have caused this important operation to be made only for the purpose of advancing their front and maintaining a defensive attitude; and, at any rate, it is highly important to resist their progress. The intrenchment known by the name of the *Valium Trajanum* is said to form a strong line of defence, and it is precisely the sort of position which the Turks are wont to hold against an enemy with great energy and success. We hope that the forces on the right wing of Omar Pasha's army are equal to the duty now required of them, and the presence of the allied fleets at Constanza and Varna must materially assist in the defence of those places and of the coast.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editor of the "Nacional,"
Montevideo 21st May 1854.

Of a judicious article which you published in your number of the 15th instant, one who writes in the "Tribuna" has made me the object of a scurrilous attack. You counselled the Government to acquire the library of the late Dr. Seguro, earnestly commending his zeal "in saving from neglect or destruction the precious and unknown documents of our early history, which have found an asylum in his library, from the indifference of contemporaries, or the barbarous tendencies of modern Omares, who did not distinguish the papers that are sacred for something else than light cigars?" And I, who also have had the same perseverance, and have spent large sums, and employed all my time and all my efforts, in preserving them from destruction and oblivion, am presented to the public in the most odious light!

My library was not a thing unknown, as the Editor of the "Tribuna" affirms, but was exposed to the view of natives and foreigners, who had access to it when necessary; nor was I so little known in Buenos Ayres, that no body had heard speak of me as the owner of an extensive library. During the many years I resided in Buenos Ayres, I was the first to present myself at the public sale of books, and the largest purchaser. I am he who has presented most books to the Public Library. I appeared to Dean Felipe Palacios, as competent witness. Who purchased the library of the late D. Pedro Cavedola? I did; and paid the amount to General Don Manuel Guillermo Pinto, one of the most recent Governors of Buenos Ayres.—Who purchased a large proportion of the library of Dean Funes? I did.—Who purchased all the manuscripts of D. Pedro Antonio Cervino, of Colonel Don José María Cabrer, of Don Manuel de Don José Joaquín Araújo, and of many others whom it would be tedious to enumerate?—I, and I alone; because nobody spent money in the purchase of old papers.—Add to this; I set all the manuscripts which I caused to be splendidly copied, as Colonel D. Juan José Martínez Fontes can testify, who was employed by me in this task; which expense I might have saved, had it been my practice to retain with the originals.—The papers that were presented to me by my friends—3d. Those I purchased in detail, and even collected in the retail stores, especially during the blockade,

when, every thing that could supply the place of common paper, that was very scarce, was sent to the small shops—and it may be understood how I was enabled to form my collection, without the necessity of stealing.

I retain in my possession catalogues of what I purchased, and a note of the sums expended. I have also kept a record in which is entered the sources whence I derived all my papers. Those on the demarcation of boundaries were of Don Feliz Azara, who had left them to his companion Cervino. Those upon the Chaco were in the possession of the daughter of Don Antonio de Olaso, of the Patagonian Coast and the Falkland Islands belonged to Brigadier Don Custodio Sa de Paria and to Colonel Mosquera, whose heir and executor was Colonel Cabrer.—Of these I availed myself in maintaining the rights of the Argentine Republic to the Straits of Magellan, without then imagining that this service would be rewarded by proscription and insult.

I am also indebted to the generosity of the late Don Francisco Antonio Belauzeque for the documents upon the Misiones de Chiquitos, of which his father-in-law, Don Melchor Rodriguez was Governor; for those upon the Misiones of Paraguay, to Don Manuel Nuñez, whose grandfather, Señor Lescano, was Administrator General of said settlements; those upon the two English invasions belonged to Señor Uelso, who was Secretary of the Marquis de Sábremonte, and of General Liniers; and these I completed by those I found among the papers of Señor Cabrer, who on these occasions held the office of Chief of the Garrison. I must not omit mentioning that amongst those who condescended to increase my collections, was a Son of Don Manuel Obispo; perhaps the present Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, who made me a present of the papers that were left in the possession of his father by Mr Sourryer y Souillac.

Those who rob, conceal; so the contrary I showed my acquisitions to all, according as I made them, and have communicated them to the public, causing to be printed the catalogue of my books and papers. If there be one who might fancy himself secure from alimony, it was I, who omitted no means to avoid it. Any one better acquainted with what has been written and published in Buenos Ayres, would have spared me the repugnance of repeating what I replied to these identical imputations, in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 19th July 1843, and in the *Archievo* of the 30 September of the same year; and if I have decided to do so, it is because the writer of the article in the *Tribuna*, professes the principle established by a Spanish proverb, "that silence implies an admission of the charges alleged."

Meanwhile, if on the one hand I have had the satisfaction of having repelled these charges, I have had the pain on the other of seeing myself insulted and traduced, in a country where I have spent my time, my money, and my life, in illustrating its history and arranging its laws.

PEDRO DE ANGELIS.

BUENOS AYRES.

In May 1853, the customary celebration of our great anniversary was performed under favor of an accorded truce! The glorious and memorable 25th of May, when the rusty shackles of an obscure colonial dependence were shaken off, and the rights of Independence and Liberty, of Fraternity and Equality, nobly asserted and proclaimed, was a mere parenthesis in the suicidal havoc. With the sabre of an intrusive and irresponsible military chief suspended over our heads, the patriotic congratulations of the season faltered on the tongue, and a dense veil of gloom and uncertainty beclouded all our prospects.

In the merciful dealings of a bountiful Providence, these intervening clouds have been dispelled, and the benignant Sun of 1854, smiles complacently on a united, harmonious and constituted State!—What a change, what contrast in the short space of ten calendar months! Under the guidance of an enlightened and a patriotic Administration, seconded by the zeal of a laborious and devoted Representation, sustained and animated in its turn, by the decision and enthusiasm of a grateful and confiding community, Buenos Ayres has retrieved a full century of lost time; and, "like a giant refreshed," starts anew on her onward career of progress and aggrandisement.

On the 23d. the Constitution of the State was sworn, with a pomp and solemnity, a radiant satisfaction and prompt alacrity, that we willingly accept as the pledge and guarantee of Liberty, of Fraternity and Equality, protected struggle of 40 years, marked with signal triumphs and reverses, Buenos Ayres has at last obtained the Grand Charter of her individual Rights, the Palladium of her Public Liberty. Law and Equity are enumerated; Despotism and Tyranny are numbered "with things that were"; the more cordially to be hated, and the more carefully guarded against, in that the full force of their brightening influence has been seen and felt. The man is unborn, who might persuade or induce the present generation, to countenance or abet the lawless scenes of riot and anarchy, that issued in, as they would certainly again lead to, the mournful scenes of suffering and humiliation from which we have happily escaped. With the Constitution in his hand, and the oath of the 23d May 1854, engraved on his memory, and enshrined in his heart, the meaneast mortal, who feels his social dignity, and aspires to the nobler destinies or humanity.

Our description of the ceremony must necessarily be meagre. Shortly before noon the Government, accompanied by a numerous cortege of Civil and Military Employes, repaired to the Plaza Victoria, and took the stand on a large elevated platform, erected in front of the Police Office. The square was lined with Cavalry, with numerous corps of Infantry and National Guards formed within; every chink and crevice crowded with a large and attentive populace. The balconies and roofs in front, and in general all round the square, were thronged "with lively forms, in holiday attire."

As the clock struck 12, His Excellency the Governor advanced to a second elevation on the centre of the platform, and holding a copy of the Constitution in his hand, addressed a few emphatic sentences to the assembled multitude. He then pronounced aloud the prescribed form of Oath; to which there was a subdued, but grave and solemn response.—*Si Juro, (yes, I swear)* that thrilled on every nerve. During the recitation of the Oath, the flag held by the Minister of War, was lowered, and the troops presented arms, the immense multitude, with an instinctive feeling of good breeding and propriety, remained uncovered, and maintained the most profound silence. At this particular stage, there was a slight commotion by the massive in the solemnity of the scene. The vow of mutual fidelity was pledged, and recorded in Heaven's chancery; "the act attested by the God of Truth and Justice. The longed for moment had at last arrived, and the State of Buenos Ayres was irrevocably constituted. Treason henceforth must carry along with it the historic aggravation of perjury."

To announce the consummation of the act, the loud-toned cannon now rent the ambient air, accompanied by discharges of rockets, and a succession of air balloons, with the other appliances resorted to on such occasions. To give animation to the scene, the Chief of Police showered an abundant supply of silver medals among the crowd, that produced an eager scramble, and the imminent danger of glossy heavers and empty purses. Fortunately no serious accident occurred, so far as we have heard; which is more than could have been expected, in so dense a mass, under the operation of such powerful incentives.

The Government and cortege next repaired to the Cathedral, where arrangements had been made for the performance of a *Te Deum*, in acknowledgment of the eminent object of the signal favor vouchsafed to the State.

On returning to the Square, no perceptible diminution had taken place in the assembled multitude. The weather being mild and propitious, all parties seemed prepared to enjoy a promenade, and the Chief of Police had taken care to make ample provision for the entertainment of juveniles and sight-seers. The large platform, occupied by the Government and cortege, was now in possession of an interesting group of youngsters, atired in Indian costume, who "tripped it on the light fantastic toe" to the delight of their juveniles compeers, and the gratification of some partial parents and relatives; who found a magnetic attraction in the mimic performances of the platform.

A more noisy, and less sentimental assemblage, was convened round the provisional Circus, where some clever feats of equitation and gymnastics received the merited meed of praise, with a sympathetic appreciation of the broad grimace, the ready jests and well timed jibes of the important personage, Mr. Meryman. So far as we recollect, this is an entirely new feature of the programme, and came off with sufficient effect.

Add to these the favourite national sport of the "Sortija," which attracted its circle of devotees and admirers to the Paseo Julio; with selections of music at stated intervals, from our really efficient bands, and it will be seen that there was no lack of choice and variety in the daylight entertainments.

In the evening the Plaza was lighted up in a very tasteful manner, the central pyramid with gas, and an electric burner on a roof about the centre of the Recoleta Nueva, which had a super effect, and as a novelty in our good City, attracted a large share of attention. As a specimen trial we consider it completely successful, and have no doubt it is destined to supersede the use of gas, for the ordinary purposes of night illumination. The attendance during the evening was quite as large as during the day; whilst the order and decorum observed throughout, exceed all praise. The radiant smile of satisfaction that beamed on every countenance, and the mellowed tone in which mutual congratulations were exchanged, proclaimed more forcibly than any words could have done, the unanimity and cordiality that prevailed on the momentous and auspicious occasion; and these were the attributes of the Administration and the Public Authorities, as the most expressive and proudest ovation that a Community can offer.

May 24th.—The solemn inauguration of the First Constitutional Legislature, was the prominent act of this day. Shortly after midday the Members of the Senate, presided by Don Felipe Lavallol, occupied the Hall of Sessions; and after a few unimportant preliminaries, the Representatives were requested to attend, converting the meeting into one of the General Legislative Assembly. The meeting being constituted, a note was read from the Executive, placing a Guard of Honour at the disposal of the Assembly. The Government then presented itself; the Governor taking his seat on the right of the President, and the Ministers on the benches in front of the Hall of the Assembly. His Excellency presented a Message to the President, which was read by one of the Secretaries.

The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the commercial community that from this date Mr. G. W. Kohlmeier 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.

The Following on sale at, núm: 20 calle San Martin:

De la Rue & Co. Playing Cards. Gold and Silver Pen cases. Wedgewoods Manifold Writers. Memorandum and Pocket Books. Printed Bill Books. Elastic Bands all sizes. Arnolds Marking Writing and Copying Ink. Perry and Gillots Steel Pens. Hair, Tooth, Clothes and Nail Brushes. Toothbrush and Buffalo Combs. Drawing Papers and Pencils. Needles, Sharps, Betweens Darning, Mar-ness and Packing.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep. It is also found an excellent remedy to destroy maggots and forms an excellent dressing for ulcerated wounds occasioned by the fly prepared and sold by Daniel C. Kelly, (Apothecary and chemist). Lobos also sold by Mr. John White Estancia de la Victoria.

Wanted. A woman cook, who can produce good recommendation. Apply at Horn's quinta. May 13 c.o.

A young man lately arrived from England is desirous of engaging in an English Commercial house either as a Book Keeper, or Clerk; he has a perfect knowledge of the dry good business. Apply by note to A. Z. at the office of this paper.

Wishes for an employment in an English house a young man who can make himself generally useful. By note U. Z. apply at the office of this paper.

The undersigned beg to give notice, that Mr. Henry Crawford, has become a partner of their firm both here and in Montevideo and that from this date forwards the business will be continued under the name of Hughes, Stock, and Co.

Buenos Ayres, 10th May 1854.
Hughes, Stock & Co.

English General Furniture Warehouse, 1304 Calle de la Victoria. Brass and Iron Bedsteads in every variety. Children's Cribs and Sewing Cots, in do. Iron Sofas—Small Sofas—a large assortment of Fenders and Fire-irons in polished steel, gilt and brass—sets of Trays in great variety—also in Paper Mache—Broad Baskets, &c.—Dining Tables, small mahogany of various sizes from 20 covers downwards fitted with cylindrical seats—Chairs in mahogany, walnut and rosewood; do. with marble tops—Card Tables in mahogany, rosewood and walnut lined with cloth or Morocco leather—Pen-tables and other Tables in different styles—Chairs of all classes—Drawers—Side Boards—Toilet Tables fitted with Looking Glass—Chiffoniers, Ladies' Work Tables with fittings—Washing Writing Desks—Balders' Mahogany Trays and Stands—Washing Stands marble tops—Mahogany Supper Trays—Lounge Chairs in great variety, in damask, Morocco leather, &c.—a large number of Chairs of all classes—Drawing Room suits complete—Sofas in leather and hair cloth—Towel Horses—Beds—Pot Stoves, &c.—Carpeting, Druggal, Oil-cloth, Rugs—Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Brown Blankets, very superior Calico, Table Linen of all descriptions, Counterpanes, Damask and Fancy Table Covers in great variety. These are imported purposely 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, Envelop 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 bark "Junonia," of 355 tons register, Captain B. F. Thimney, will be laid on, for said port, so soon as she shall have finished her discharge, and admits of freight.

For Boston. The well known American bark "Veybosset," 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 324 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.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c. Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Sale—enquire of John Marshall, Atalaya, (Bar, Caracas.) m6—co.

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

An Apprentice wanted for the Plumbing Trade. Apply at No. 97 Calle San Francisco. m6—3p.

FOR ANTWERP. Bremen bark "LESSING," of 355 tons, H. Friedrichs, Master, A. I. 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 mtg. Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

RODGER'S CUTLERY. G. & H. Macken have on sale at 20 Calle San Martin, a supply of the above consisting of Penknives, Razors, Razors-traps, Scissors, Carving Knives and Forks, &c., &c., &c.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY FOR THE LOST 43 YEARS OF YOUR LIFE.

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) and myself were 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 Advertisement, 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 with six pills, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without any 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 as Gas Works accompanied by scrotoic 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 Ointment has effected a complete cure in so short a time. That few who had not [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 Feaversh, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway. Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from 'Bad Breast' for more than six months, and during the whole period had the most violent discharges, but all to no purpose. Having before untried a ointment in my own leg by your healed medicine, I determined to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them to her in her usual quantities. It was I do 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
- Glandular Swellings
- Borns
- Lumbago
- Rheumatism
- Sores
- Sciatica
- Sore Nipples
- Sore-throats
- Skin Diseases
- Senury
- Sore-heads
- Cancers
- Ulcers
- Contracted & Stiff Joints
- E. phantiasis
- Wounds
- Fistulas
- Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 51, Temple Bar, (London, Eng.) by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail, in paper boxes at the Drug Store of J. EASTMAN & Co., No. 7, Calle Belgrano.

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. Chadcock, is now discharging and will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

Has a good portion of her cargo engaged, and will engage the rest in pipes of tallow and salted hides. At 11. Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Montevideo. The Argentine Steam Packet, "Constitution," Simon Estuanga, 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 Bark "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. 28.

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, 43 L-eo

For Sale. Nautical Almanacks for 1854 and 1855,

at the Store of Brasch, Prange & Hall, No 41, Calle Julio.

Shipping List of H. LEZICA AND SAGROY.

FOR HAVRE. The well known French ship "Moliere," Lubis Master belonging to the line of packets of Havre will be ready to sail on, or before the 25 the instant. Has splendid accommodation for passengers.

Consignes Mr. J. Llavall and Sons. FOR HAVRE. To follow the Moliere.

The splendid ship "St. Francois," Tremont Master, has all her heavy goods engaged and embarking—will be ready for sea on 10th of June—Has superior accommodations for passengers.

Consignes Messrs. Binard Lafourcade. FOR CETTE. The fine A. I. French Brig, "Vladimir," Mercier master will be dispatched on 5th of June.

Consignes Mess. Lopez and Co. FOR MARSEILLES. The fast sailing Sardinian Polacre "Sofia," Egilfin having two thirds of her cargo on board will meet with a very quick despatch.

Consignes Messrs. Viale Hermautos. For terms of Freight and passages apply to H. Lezica and Sagroy, 41 Calle Reconquista Ship Brokers.

Notice. Persons having claims to certain property, money, gold, &c., pirated out of the British brig "REINDEER," and recovered subsequently from the prisoners apprehended at the Esenada 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. £ 25—c.o.

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, Calle Peru, No. 20.

The COURT ALBUM, (Heath's book of beauty) for 1854.

The KEPSAKE, 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 POC-KET MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

LETTS 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, PENCILPOCKETS, &c.

GILLOT'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 TESTAMENTS.

ENGLISH PSALM AND HYMN TUNE BOOKS.

McHenry's and Ureull'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.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, Burgo, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 \$30, 12, 60—1370; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 200 Spanish dollars, N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 100 Burgo; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgo; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgo; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgo measurement. Unpalmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish fathoms. Alvoesse, excepting packets, it is not to enter the inner roads pay 2000 dms. currency. When leaving, whether a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dms. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to remove or to change anchor, must pay 100

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

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees	Tons	Particulars
BRITISH				
Mar. 2	Bk. Baront, Wyle	J. Bell & Co.	210	London
Apr. 1	Sch. Nantux, Wylie	Wedgehill, Lind & Co.	1202	Lpool.
May 18	Bg. Venilia Martin	Best Brothers	4003	
May 11	Bg. Elena, Penco	Nicholson Green & Co.	6031	
"	12 Bg. Gauntlett Bell	Benioe Rowdie and Co.		
"	14 Bn. Baywick, Gally	Duguid Barton and Co.	235	
"	4 Bg. Queen, East	Isaac, Barton & Co.	124	
"	24 Bg. Christiana, Corry	Broskaway & Co.	1015	
"	15 Bg. Neptune, Leitch	Hess & Co.	231	
"	7 Bk. Ch. d'Artois, Frome	Hughes Brothers	475	
"	15 Bg. Perseverance, Amy	J. Lang	194	
"	18 Bg. Heron, Ritchie	W. H. & Co.	231	
"	19 Bg. Remark, Mackinnell	Bates, Stokes & Co.	231	
"	15 Bg. Catherine, Howland	E. Lamb & Co.	232	
"	18 Bg. Weymouth, Carter	H. H. & Co.	137	
"	21 Bg. Abouza, Shield	A. Van Praet	186	

Date	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees	Tons	Particulars
AMERICAN.				
April 13	Bk. Wesnesmscon, March	S. R. Hole	200	N. York.
May 13	Bg. Manto, Siman	Zimmerman and Co.	281	
"	14 Bg. Russell, Huges	H. J. Kops	188	Boston.
"	27 Bk. Leon, Mulliken	S. B. Hale & Co.	234	N. York.
"	21 Bg. Pimento, Lewis	S. B. Hale & Co.	341	
"	21 Bg. Charlotte, Pierce	Zimmerman & Co.	232	
"	23 Bk. Panama, Phinny	Zimmerman & Co.	283	
"	21 Bk. Davidson, Williams	D. Goswald & Co.	228	Boston.
"	27 Bk. Weymouth, Carter	Zimmerman & Co.	137	
May 4	Bk. Margaret Edza, Adams	Zimmerman & Co.	N. York	

Date	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees	Tons	Particulars
FRENCH.				
Feb. 6	Bk. Tigre, Beindigues	Llavall & Sons	210	Havre.
Apr. 3	Bk. St. Francois, Trémo	Lafourcade and Co.	261	Havre.
May 3	Bg. Frederich Eugenio, Trémo	Vallée and Co.	167	
May 18	Bg. Guano, Larrieu	Zimmerman & Co.	232	
"	22 Bk. Monte, Lohs	W. H. & Co.	239	
"	23 Bk. St. Louis, Louvier	Tessier, Vallée & Co.	239	
"	23 Bk. Maria, Col	Tessier & Vallée	250	

Date	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees	Tons	Particulars
SPANISH				
Jan. 17	Bg. Canturo, Caracenas	F. Buxaco	245	Toledo
Apr. 1	Bg. Andorra, Alina	Zimara & Co.	150	Barros.
May 7	Bg. Miguel Silvia	J. C. Meyrelles	259	
"	14 Bg. Empress, Canales	Bayley Brothers	148	
"	14 Bg. Julio Font	F. Barcos	226	
"	18 Bg. Lola Uribe	Toukjian and Co.	253	
"	28 Bk. Rosita, Ochoa	F. Ochoa & Co.	130	
"	29 Bg. Mariana, Marstiny	Freij & Brothers	151	
"	12 Bg. Elvira, Aldecoa	A. Rosola	176	
"	7 Bg. San Miguel, Ochoa	Ochoa & Co.	204	
"	8 Bg. Urujo, Perez	S. Santomé	10	
"	19 Bg. Capote, Puga	Llavall & Sons	151	
"	Bg. Restuardo, F. Font	Llavall & Sons	209	
"	23 Bg. Alfredo, Tarraigo	Guardia Zamaran & Co.	251	
"	23 Bg. Antiguilla, Marstiny	Llavall & Sons	165	
"	25 Bk. Victoria, Gamen	H. H. & Co.	165	
"	29 Bg. Victoria, Boni	Martinez & Sons	162	
"	29 Bg. Maria L. Garcia	Zamaran & Co.	155	

SARDINIAN. Mar. 1. Pol. Sofia Egidio, R. Viale & Co. 151

DANISH. Apr. 23 Bg. Filia, Tiliessen, Bayley Brothers, 180 Altona.

BREMEN. Mar. 18 Bg. Gallard, Brane, Beeher, Bruns & Co. 220

HAMBURG. Mar. 27 Bg. Marie Emilie, Levens, Ott, Rosenthal & Co. 170

BRAZILIAN. Apr. 18 Bg. Estancia, Molino, W. Orr & Co. 128

PORTUGUESE. Mar. 23 Bg. Amazonas, Almeida, J. C. Meyrelles, 203

NEAPOLITAN. Feb. 5 Bg. Carlotto, Laguna, Santamaría, Llanibá & Co. 232

LUBECK. Apr. 11 Bk. Aina, Bramste, M. Lopez & Co. 205

DUTCH. Mar. 4 Bg. Thetis, Meppelaar, Burge, Bornfeld & Co. 190

BELGIAN. Nov. 17 Bg. Emma, Divort, Otte, Rosenthal & Co. 141

HANOVERIAN. May. 20 Bg. Hato, Nibbe, Hartenels & Sons, 130

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, 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 Chandlery 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 GREGGEGAN.