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AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1442.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

(Established in 1826.)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

MESSAGE OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER TO THE GENERAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF BUENOS AYRES, 1854.

Buenos Ayres May 20 th. 1854. Honourable General Legislative Assembly.—

The Government of Buenos Ayres has the high honor of presenting itself before your Honourable Corporation, in fulfillment of the 93 article of the Constitution of the State, to give you an account of the present political and Administrative State of the country.

The solemn inauguration of the first Constitutional Legislative period, is effected under the most welcome auspices; and the Government has the satisfaction of informing you, that in the new Constitutional career, peace is the starting point, the powerful element destined to give life and efficacy to the progress and stability of our institutions, and shall be the unalterable basis of the policy of the Government.

To this sacred object its efforts have been directed. The vital necessity of this lessing is felt in every heart.

For this reason evil passions have been unable to alter it; and for this reason the Government, confiding in the patriotism of the Citizens, and the sacred bulwark of the constitutive law which has just been promulgated, presents itself before you, contemplating the numberless blessings which the country expects from your labours, amidst the tranquillity wherewith Providence favours us.

The Government preserves peace with the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation; and though the force of circumstances and the fatality of a situation which Buenos Ayres alone cannot alter, have not afforded it the opportunity of drawing closer the ties of friendship by political relations, the Government has not ceased to entertain noble and loyal sentiments in favor of those who formerly united with Buenos Ayres, in forming a great and powerful Nation.

But the Government likewise sees that a policy, misled by passions fatal to the interests of what was hitherto called the Argentine Republic, postpones the happy era of a fraternal reconciliation.

Foreign Nations continue maintaining relations of friendship and commerce with the State; and the Government endeavours to preserve unscathed our foreign relations.

It regrets, nevertheless to acquaint you, that in the correspondence initiated with the Governments of England, France and the United States, respecting the celebration of the treaties of the 10th July 1853, it is still far from having obtained a solution which is to be hoped for, from the justice that characterises the motives wherewith the Government has protested against the usurpation of the rights of Buenos Ayres.

That of Great Britain, waiving the object that should have been kept in view, in treating of the note that accompanies said protest addressed to it, comes to itself manifesting, that it was resolved to recommend to Her Majesty the Queen the ratification of said treaties.

The Government is not officially aware of any determination of the Governments of France and the United States, respecting these matters.

The Plenipotentiary of France in Buenos Ayres, reclaimed before the Government, against the tenor of the 6th article of the draft of Constitution, which was subsequently elevated to the category of the Constitutive law of the State, pretending that the children who might be born in this territory, of French parents, should likewise be considered citizens of said Nation.

The public has been made aware through the press, of what the Government had the honor of submitting to the consideration of the Constituent Chamber on that occasion.

The French Plenipotentiary has referred the point to the decision of his Sovereign. The Government confidently expects that the Empire will respect the sanction established by said law.

In consequence of the criminal devices put in practice by certain secret organs of the enemies of order, and of the present position of this Country; and in virtue of the special authorization conferred on the Government by the Honourable Legislature, on the 3d. of April last, to restrain the first steps of these few anarchists, it banished a French citizen implicated in said devices, and who moreover was a permanent element of discord between the native and foreign population; which he fanned with studied insinuation and sinister designs.

The French Plenipotentiary reclaimed against the perfect right wherewith the Government in its defence of the interests that are confided to it, proceeded on that emergency; and moreover protested against the losses and damages that, according to him, might accrue to the exile from said measure.

Abounding in the friendly considerations, which the Government has the satisfaction of dispensing to the Representative of France, it proceeded to demonstrate the justice of its measure, and the causes that compelled its adoption, even defending it in a becoming manner.

Such is the State in which this matter remains, from which there never should have been any complication, in view of the exceptional circumstances in which it took place, and the ample and friendly protection which the Government, with the greatest pleasure, dispenses to foreigners in general.

The Government likewise had an official correspondence with the aforesaid Representative of France, respecting the interpretation which should be given to the Convention of the 29th October 1840, celebrated between the old Argentine Confederation and France, from which he pretends that the clauses of the stipulations of the Treaty, concluded on the 2d Feb. 1825, with Great Britain, are obligatory on Buenos Ayres in her relations with France.

The Government resists the forced interpretation wished to be extorted from said Convention. It will opportunely maintain its rights in the prosecution of a discussion which has not yet ended.

The Government of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, by means of his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Don Rodrigo de Souza da Silva Pontes, communicated to the Government of Buenos Ayres the motives why a military force of the Empire, consisting of 4,000 men, were to enter the territory of the Oriental Republic; giving at the same time the assurance, that said force would evacuate it, as soon as the President of said Republic declared that its presence was unnecessary.

The Government accepted said declaration and estimable assurance, so conformable with the loyal antecedents and friendly policy of that of the Empire, and manifested to it the conviction it entertained that the aforesaid solemn declaration will be scrupulously fulfilled.

The said Representative had previously communicated confidentially to the Government, the Circular which that of Brazil addressed on the 19th of January, to the Diplomatic Corps in the City of Rio Janeiro, explaining the policy of H. M. with respect to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay; as regarded the events that were taking place therein.

The Consul of Spain in Buenos Ayres, in the name of the Government of H. C. M., has manifested its friendly disposition, in ordering that by its Consuls, in those countries where Buenos Ayres has none, should protect the merchant vessels of the State, whenever solicited by them so to do.

On accepting this relevant proof of the friendly sentiments of the Spanish Government, that of Buenos Ayres expressed its lively gratitude.

The Government has special pleasure in stopping to acquaint you, that the Administration and People of Paraguay daily draw closer their relations with Buenos Ayres.

The Government of that Republic, which uniformly accredits its good will to the resident Consular Agent of this State, has besides proposed to him the establishment of new postal arrangements between the two countries, that might facilitate mercantile transactions, and consolidate more and more the natural bonds that unite the two communities; Paraguay defraying the means of transport within its territory.

But you must be well aware, Gentlemen, that the sincere desire of Buenos Ayres to correspond to that friendly proposal, would be thwarted by the unfriendly policy of the Government of the Confederate Provinces, of which the Authorities at the Rosario have just given us an unexpected sample.

The Government therefore replied to its Consular Agent in this sense, that the Government of Paraguay might be made aware whence the obstacle to the realization of this design would originate.

So much in regard to the Foreign Relations of the State.

As respects the internal administrative system of the country, the entire policy of the Government is preferentially conditioned to those vital objects.—To redress the evils which a fratricidal war had produced in the bosom of our unfortunate country; to calm the passions; to amalgamate all inter-

ests; to re-establish the empire of law and justice; to eradicate evil habits; permanently to consolidate peace; and upon this basis to give protection to all the legitimate interests of the inhabitants of the State; to protect commerce; to foment industry; and in a word to leave nothing undone that may tend to elevate Buenos Ayres to the sphere of splendour and greatness, to which she is called by her advantageous geographical position, her population, and her wealth.

The Government cannot omit imploring you, as early as possible, to give the State a municipal law, that may put fully in motion the great resources of the recently promulgated Constitution; sealing definitively the preliminary efforts of the Executive Authority.

Nevertheless, anxious to form the education of the people, so to speak, for this kind of institutions, it has given the necessary instructions to the Justices of Peace of the country districts, to name Commissions, composed of natives and foreign residents, to attend, with the intervention of the Justices of Peace, to the improvement and advancement of their respective districts, proposing to the Government every kind of useful measure, within the sphere of their attributes.

These have been installed in nearly all the rural districts; and the country and the Government already begin to reap the rich fruits of so beneficent an institution.

The Government repeats that, in dictating these measures, it had no other object than to prepare the communities, by means of this small experiment, for receiving an institution, whose immense benefits they already begin to enjoy.

It is not the province of the Government to plant this institution. But it has deemed it expedient, in accordance with the general wish, to prepare the necessary elements that may greatly facilitate its execution, when you consider the time has arrived to undertake so important and urgent a matter.

It was natural, so as not to create an institution without a basis, and means of benefic and redressive action, to provide this kind of municipal organization, with some funds to meet the works of public utility in their respective districts. The Government has authorized them, with its own intervention, and the knowledge and approbation of the local authority, to impose a small charge on certain articles that are exported from the districts; but without compelling the contributors, as would be done in the case of a real fiscal impost. In due course these antecedents may be serviceable to you in regulating said imposts.

The Government trusts that your Honourable Corporation will not disapprove this measure, which though not included in the prerogatives of the Executive, was dictated without hesitation, not only from its small importance, but also from the consideration that the communities of the rural districts cheerfully undertook to support these charges, since they were to be applied for the benefit of the respective districts.

The Government has had special care in extending to the country districts a redressive hand, to the greatest extent it possibly could, after the neglected state to which it was condemned in other times.

It has supplied it with upright pastors, who discharge their ministry in a becoming manner; and has removed from their office a few unworthy of exercising the high functions confided to them by our religion.

For the due complement of these measures, it authorized several Justices of Peace to raise voluntary subscriptions, in order that Churches in the rural districts might be built or repaired; and it is consoling to be enabled to acquaint you, that its residents and Authorities appear zealous in the discharge of this sacred duty.

The Government has promised to add them in the deficit that may result, as far as the funds voted in the estimate, and the limited resources of the Exchequer will allow.

(To be continued.)

Buenos Ayres May 27th 1854. To the Executive Power of the State.

The undersigned has the honor of transcribing to Y. E. for its corresponding effects, the law sanctioned on this date by the General Assembly.

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives, met in General Assembly, have sanctioned with the validity and force of law the following—

Artículo 1st. Citizen Dr. Don Pastor Obligado is named Constitutional Governor of the State of Buenos Ayres.

Art. 2d. Let the corresponding Commission be extended in form, signed by the President of the General Assembly, countersigned by the Secretaries, and sealed with its Seal.

Art. 3d. Let it be communicated to the Executive Power, acquainting the Governor Elect, to present himself before the General Assembly on the 28th at 1 p. m., to take the prescribed Oath.

God preserve Y. E. many years. FELIPE LLAVALLAD, José A. Ocantos [Secretary], Adolfo Alaiña [Secretary].

Department of Government } Buenos Ayres May 28th 1854.

The Governor of the State, consulting the public interests and good administration, decrees—

Article 1st. Citizen Dr. Don Ironeo Portela is named Minister Secretary of State, in the Department of Government and Foreign Relations; Citizen Don Juan Bautista Peña, in that of Finance; and Citizen Colonel D. Manuel de Escalada, in that of War and Marine.

2d. Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published, and given to the Official Register.

OBLIGADO— José M. La Fuente, Minister Secretary.

BUENOS AYRES.

May is so essentially a civic or political month, that it is hardly fair to subject it to a common mercantile standard. In this instance fully a fourth of the available time has been engrossed by holidays, and the excitement and distraction consequent on them, may safely be estimated at a similar amount; leaving only one half, and perhaps scarcely that, for business and industry. In our altered circumstances, with a large population engaged in manual labour, and industrial pursuits, this prodigality of time is altogether indefensible, and must be guarded against for the future. The accumulative events of May must be concentrated into one focus, and their commemoration confined to the 25th; as the common trunk, to which the successive offshoots owe their being and allegiance.

In the merciful dispensation under which we live, six days have been allotted to labour and one for rest; and any material deviation from this proportion, will be found prejudicial in its tendency. It is seldom that man can impose on the ordinations of Divine Providence; and the presumption of such an attempt, will uniformly be found, sooner or later, to involve its own punishment.

In saying this, we by no means begrudge the holidays of May 1854. The events crowded into it are of the most auspicious character, and have cost many painful sorrows in their attainment, still they are only means to an end; and that end is continued peace, consolidated order, social harmony and progressive advancement; all of which presuppose systematic and uninterrupted industry.

Withal, the amount of wholesale business effected is more considerable than might have been expected, after the serious drawbacks and arrangements alluded to. The demand for the interior, in particular for Entre-Ríos, Córdoba, and Tucuman, continues steady and progressive; and would be still greater, but for the inadequate means of transport from the Rosario to the interior destinations. In this we have a palpable evidence, that commerce will find its natural level, despite the impediments interposed in its way, by the caprice or ambition of individuals. For a few months a forced preference was given to Montevideo; but considerations of a higher order have decided the case in our favor; and it will be strange if communities indiscriminately beguiled by commercial ties, in addition to so many others, are long destined to live in political disunion.

The unsettled State of our paper currency, and perhaps the vague apprehension of a crisis, from the warlike attitude of Europe, continue to affect the local demand. It is impossible, alike for importers and retailers, to

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

	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.	GERMANY HOLLAND BELGIUM	ITALY.	SPAIN.	HAVANA.	UNITED STATES.	BRAZIL.	PACIFIC.	TOTAL OF MAY.	TOTAL OF JANUARY TO APRIL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Number of vessels.....	12	5	3		1	4	3	2		30	134	164
Tonnage.....	2640	1066	697		216	373	973	252		6707	30853	37560
Beef, jerked, quintals.....						17538				23485	116882	140322
" preserved casks.....			822				20	6952		842	128	970
Bones.....	30900	58060								39752	145940	1856049
Bone ash, tons.....	1060									107	518	625
Feathers, bales.....		4					66			1060	19181	29781
Guano, tons.....							66			70	95	166
Hair, bales.....	58						71			3975	1522	1898
Do. serons and bags.....	58						120			166	1012	1178
Hide cuttings, bales.....		179				28	120			233	337	570
Hides, ox & cow, salted.....	2226	8149				26	84			239	755	974
Do. do. dry.....		5928	17557			9769	49	20143	166	53612	326927	380539
Do. horse do.....						1351	50	774		2175	6460	8635
Do. do. salted.....	5111	4511					1164			116770	571308	688078
Horns, ox and cow.....	32476	26836					7400			39	1381	1771
Hools, tons.....	10	29								12	13	25
Skins calf, bales.....		29								10	25	35
" do.....										19	16	35
Do. do. dozens.....		2								140	1186	1326
Do. sheep bales.....	12	128								3	94	97
Do. do. dozens.....		2								81	178	1861
Do. shunk calf, bales.....		2								40	423	870
Do. do. dozens.....		2								160	150	150
Mares Grease, pipes.....	40									12762	81782	94552
" boxes.....		62								236	4849	5085
Tallow, pipes.....		236								1351	9712	11103
Do. boxes.....		2								2	253	355
Tobacco, boxes and serons.....												
Wool, bales.....	21	353					718					
Do. serons and bags.....		2										

any what prices are or may be. In these circumstances most parties content themselves with providing for the immediate necessities of the day.

The old complaint, of a rather heavy and indifferently assorted stock, must still be repeated; but if our later friends continue their favours, of which there is little reason to doubt, the absolute amount in hand may prove less formidable than was expected a few months ago. With the low rate of goods, at the present sterling value of specie, and the high prices realized for their export produce, their investments cannot fail to be advantageous. In this respect they have a decided advantage over the local dealer, who has to contend with the uncertainty of a fluctuating medium.

In articles of daily consumption, there has been a fair proportion of arrivals, and the general market must be regularly supplied; still prices, wholesale and retail, refuse to decline to the old peace standard. With the exception of flour, for which there is an extra demand in Europe, it is difficult to account for this notable and sustained alteration. Allowing 5, or 10 per cent, on the score of high freights, there is still a wide margin in favor of the importer; so that it must either have been a very good business formerly, or must be a very profitable one now. Coals, lumber, iron, flagstones, salt, and building materials generally, command fabulous prices; and are in brisk demand, notwithstanding the advanced period of the season.

EXPORT PRODUCE.—In this department our market continues in the same anomalous state. If any thing the tendency of prices is still upward, with the exception of salted horse hides, which have declined a shade. On the other hand tallow has advanced, say from 24 to 26rs., and in the early part of the month rather heavy transactions were effected at these rates. The modified terms of the declaration of war by the allied Governments, as favouring neutral commerce, may have prevented it from rising still higher. At the present rates it is probable that little will be done before the receipt of definite news and instructions by the ensuing steamer. As regards wool, little mention is made of it, though a considerable proportion of last year's clip must still be in the hands of growers or speculators.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECT.—As regards our Foreign and Inter-Provincial relations, we refer to the Message of the Government, to the General Legislative Assembly; that section of which will be found at length in our first page. In the Foreign Relations properly so called, there is nothing that can remotely affect general commerce. It is not the interest of Buenos Ayres to provoke a collision, and as a nation there is the prospect of a sufficient vent elsewhere, for the pugnacious tendency of the age.

In our Inter-Provincial relations, there is unfortunately an admitted want of cordiality; but on both sides there are also strong motives for forbearance and peace. War is at a heavy discount with the mass of the population; and any statesman insisting on the renewal of hostilities, or suspected of leaning in that direction, would speedily find himself in an unmistakable minority. At the same time, therefore, that we cannot see any proximate or plausible solution for the existing difficulties, we confidently dismiss all apprehension of actual war. Perhaps commerce and intercourse, with the soothing influence of time, may accomplish the desired reconciliation, in a more stable and permanent form, than any direct diplomatic discussions, however sincere and disinterested.

Turning from these to the cordiality and harmony of our internal or social state, we find many and powerful motives to hope and confidence. Buenos Ayres occupies a new and commanding position. She has accepted with enthusiasm the Charter of her Rights; she has delegated her sovereignty in the hands of worthy and patriotic citizens; and has the satisfaction of seeing placed at the head of the Administration the man of her choice, from whom she has nothing to fear, and every thing to hope. It is now we may expect a mild and paternal Government; and a ready and cheerful obedience. Confidence and enterprise, with a progressive extension of commercial relations, are the fruits we are fairly entitled to expect from the era of order and peace, on which we have made so auspicious an entry.

INSTALLATION OF THE GOVERNOR.—This august ceremonial took place on the 28th. Being the first installation, under the Constitution, it attracted an immense concourse of spectators. The Hall of Sessions was a bummer; and he that could obtain standing room, with a peep into the interior, had reason to consider himself fortunate. That we are, or have been, in a state of transition, may be inferred from the fact, that this is the third installation of the same individual, in considerably less than a twelvemonth; first, as Provisional Governor shortly after the raising of the Siege; secondly, as Governor Proprietary; and now as Constitutional Governor. Hence also we may infer the well grounded popularity of His Excellency, enhanced by the all but unanimous veneration that has placed him at the head of the Administration. As remarked elsewhere, the State has every thing to hope, and nothing to fear from the frank and loyal citizen, who conquered his position at the head of the National Guards, in the gloomiest days of its history; and has shown himself adequate to the exigencies of the most complicated and arduous circumstances. Greater difficulties than those already surmounted, can hardly be expected or imagined; at all events, Dr. Obligado may

safely reckon on the good wishes and active cooperation of all good men, natives and foreigners alike. In these circumstances it only remains for us to tender our respectful congratulations; satisfied that they are a faithful expression of the universal sentiment, of that section of the Foreign Community, which honours us with their patronage, and to whose interests the columns of our Journal are preferably devoted.

MINISTERIAL ORGANIZATION.—By a Decree of the 25th the late Ministry is reappointed; each in his respective Department; and, though their Official acceptance has not been announced, it is generally understood that there will be no difficulty on this delicate and essential point. Every thing therefore promises a united and an efficient Administration; an important guarantee, in the wide field of reform and enterprise that opens to our view.

GENERAL AMNESTY.—The bill of Senator Anchorena, it appears, has been rejected in the Senate; on the ground that a similar measure would be introduced in the Chamber of Representatives; to which in this instance, it was deemed proper to cede the initiative. Our sympathies are altogether in favor of the amnesty. Buenos Ayres has been saturated with blood; and it sooner a deep and durable well is thrown over the past; the better. No such opportunity, as the inauguration of the Constitution, can be expected to occur, for this noble act of clemency and sound policy. Half a dozen malcontents can never endanger the present order of things. After the triumphs that have been achieved, political prosecutions can appear in no other light than that of an ignoble vengeance; exasperating and perpetuating the evils that have left such deep and indelible traces in the community. From her new and proudest ground, Buenos Ayres, regenerated and constituted, cannot stoop to such an indignity. She holds out the olivebranch to all, and invites all to enter the precincts of her Constitution; a Constitution that provides for the exemplary punishment of those who forget their duty and allegiance.

PACIFIC INDICATIONS.—A Decree of yesterday's date, leaves the Chiefs and Officers of the "Plana Mayor Inactiva," at full liberty to engage in any industrial pursuits, to eke out their scanty and inadequate pay; till such time as the Government may deem fit to call them to active service.—Another of the same date, suspends the bi-monthly exercises of the National Guard, till further notice.

WHOLESALE HOSPITALITY.—In the prospect of a visit to his family and friends in England, the President of the Foreign Community, Wilfrid Latham Esqr., has been enacting "the good old country Gentleman," on a grand scale; as may be seen by the report politely furnished to us. During his residence amongst us, Mr. Latham has always acted a conspicuous part; and during the late rebellion in particular, as President of the Foreign Community, he fairly earned the proud distinction of a "public benefactor." His services have been duly appreciated; and in now retiring, we trust but for a time, he bears with him the warmest sympathies and best wishes of a grateful community; in which we, in our Editorial capacity, have good reason to join, having experienced many instances of his attention and courtesy.

[COMMUNICATED.]

(FAREWELL.)

On the 28th inst. the numerous friends of Wilfrid Latham Esqr. assembled at his Chamber to bid him adieu, he being about to leave for England. Two to three hundred gentlemen, comprising influential natives and resident foreigners of all nations, attended to testify their friendship and esteem. The morning was passed in the sports and exercises of the country, which were engaged in with much spirit, being attended by a large concourse of the neighbouring peasantry; tilting at the ring, races on horseback, and on foot, jumping, &c, were the order of the day.

In the afternoon a refreshment was provided after the manner of the country, consisting of meat roasted in the hide, lamb and poultry, assisted by a good supply of champagne and claret.

Daniel Gowland Esq., one of the oldest foreign residents, proposed the health happiness and prosperity of Mr. Latham and family, expressed the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow countrymen and for eigners generally, and the sincere regret felt by them at parting with him. Immediately after Mr. Gowland's concluding, Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres, late minister of Government of Buenos Ayres, rose, and begged to say a few words, in addition. He expressed the high esteem and respect in which Mr. Latham was held by the Buenos Ayreans, and the debt of gratitude which they owed to him, for the very important services which he had rendered to the Country in its state of greatest need, and declared that he would always be remembered with the warmest affection by the sons of the soil.

Mr. Latham in returning thanks said, that he left the country, he trusted, but for a time, and he did so with feelings of unqualified regret. That he felt sensible in the highest degree to the kind feelings universally entertained towards him; and that if he had been of any service to the people of Buenos Ayres, it would always be his pride and consolation when absent from them. What he had done was only his duty; that he was called upon by the foreign population, without respect to nationality, to put himself at their head, and to labour for the protection of their interests; and fortunately these interests were identical with those of the country. That as President of the Foreign Community, powerfully aided by the most influential foreign residents, he had merely sought the general good; and that whenever opportunity offered, he would always be foremost to lend his efforts in such a cause. In conclusion he recommended them to cooperate constantly for the union and order; and abjured those of the country, never to forget that foreigners had come forward in that cause, and that in that union and order alone, were to be found the strength and prosperity of the Country. This address was received with immense cheering.

After that had subsided, he begged leave to propose a health, that of his esteemed friend Dr. Torres, who at the time of peril to the country, and to the interests of foreigners, was a main instrument in the hands of Providence, in enabling the people of Buenos Ayres to pass that hour of danger;—a friend to the order and prosperity of his country, and a friend to the foreigner, whose value to the country he justly appreciates. Dr. Torres health was drunk with the warmest enthusiasm.

In returning thanks he said, that his efforts would have been fruitless, had it not been for the support and assistance he received on all hands, and that amongst the most important, he ranked the moral weight thrown into the scale of order, by the Foreign Community, and their President, his friend Mr. Latham.

Mr. Gowland, on proposing the health of His Excellency, Dr. Pastor Obligado, said that his election ought to be a source of gra-

tification, to himself and to the people, who Representatives had of their own free will three times chosen him for that important post.

The toast was received with three times the cheer.

Dr. Torres then addressed the large party that was regaling in the open air, and after expatiating upon the great advantage which the country must derive from the combined action and influence of natives and foreigners, proposed the health of the First Constitutional Governor to the State of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Pastor Obligado, and of the Ladies of Buenos Ayres, as true and courageous as the women of Sparta, and to whom the late triumph was in a great measure to be attributed.—At this announcement the whole concourse rent the air with their acclamations, and the well-appointed escort of the Justice of Peace of Quilmes fired a salute.

The party returned to town highly gratified with the day's sport, and Mr. Latham must also have been gratified, by the warm feelings manifested towards him. **UNDESIRABLE MOVEMENTS.**—One of the first measures to be brought under the notice of the Legislature, is a motion for the abolition of the vexatious and detested passport. We may safely predict that its days are numbered. It cannot coexist with steam and rail roads, and the locomotive appliances of the age. When a round voyage to Montevideo, for example, can be accomplished in 24 hours, it is absurd and intolerable that 4 or 5 days must be spent in preparation for such an excursion; not to mention the outlay. With greatly increased, and daily increasing intercourse, the tortuous system of passports has become obsolete; and fortunately the catch-penny pretext of revenue, is no longer tenable. Experience has shown that its benefits are imaginary or illusory, whilst its inconveniences, in impeding intercourse and generating bile, are palpable and notorious. As Englishmen and French traders, we feel especially bound to join in the hue and cry down with the passport!

PUBLIC REGISTER.—The appointment of a Special Commission, to report on the means of deciding "which are Public Lands, and which not" suggests the obvious and urgent necessity of a radical reform in our system of Registration; both as regards the acquisition and transfer of immovable property, and the every day occurrence of those of Potosi, Mariposa and death. Supposing the most conscientious accuracy in our Escribanias or Public Offices, and in the parochial Records of the respective Parishes, the very number tends to complicate and defect the object of their institution. It is too bad in any case of doubt or emergency to have to wade through eight or ten heterogeneous Offices, before stumbling on the one where the transaction in question may be obtained, with half the ingenuity expended by Messrs Pelligrini and Perez-Mendoza on the cattle marks of the State.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.—Marble at Patagones in the State of Buenos Ayres.—The specimens remitted to the Capital are pronounced of superior quality.—Gold mines in the Province of Tucuman, that exceed in abundance and quality those of Potosi in Fiamantina. And though last not least, iron ore in the Republic of Paraguay; part of which has been impiously converted into cannon balls, instead of rails and steamboats for the Bermejo and Pilcomayo.

Might not other discoveries result, were diligent search made? We venture to predict plenty of coals in the Sierras of Tandil, that could be delivered in Buenos Ayres and else where, at less than 450 \$ the ton; and that what could be grown on the banks of the Rio Negro, to supply the scarcity felt at present in Europe.

MINISTERIAL ACCEPTANCES.—No Official announcement has appeared on this point; but we presume the machine is in motion, as we have seen at least the signature of the Minister of War, to documents of date posterior to the appointment.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

May 20th.

"Camilla," British mail steamer, Captain Warner, from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 18th inst. with the mail conveyed to Rio per Great Western from Southampton 10 April Passengers 30.

"General Pinto," National war steamer from San Nicolas.

"Mansel," Spanish brig, 155 tons. P. Garcia, from Montevideo 18 inst. to Zuma, ran & Co. with 120 quarters casks sweet-wine, 108 barrels and 41 boxes dry dot 41 boxes salts.

"Cato," Hanoverian brigantine, 120 tons. J. H. Nibbe, from Hamburg 15th March, to Hartenfels & Sons, with 8 boxes cigars, 12 bundles mahogany, 132 boxes furniture, 4 piano fortes, 1 barrel flour, 310 empty demi jons, 147 do. barley, 61 bundles osiers, 800 bords, 104 plankt, & 7 rafter pine, 9 lasts coal, 900 tils, 18 packages.

"Giuseppe," Sardinian brig, 216 tons. M. Viapallo, from Genoa 24th Feb., Taragona 13th March to F. Pietranea, with 15,000 tils, 186 pipes & 40 half do wine, 75 barrels oil, 32 half pipes do. 199 boxes & 70 jars do. 1400 reams brown wrapping paper, 800 boxes vermicioli, 11 bundles stock fish, 9 cheeses, 44 quintals agurro, 1 box medicines, 1 do. hats, 1 do. merchandise, 4 do. cigars, 2 do. & 3 packages mushrooms.

"Sappho," British schooner, 137 tons. J. How, from Liverpool 23rd March, to S. Hesse & Co. with 1 clock, 271 bundles iron 24 casks spades, 71 kegs shot, 11 boxes merchandise, 17 do. tea, 4 casks glass ware, 10 do. soda, 13 boxes silk handkerchiefs, 1 do. silk gloves, 14 bundles spades, 249 stoves, 4 casks and 9 boxes thread, 15 tons coal, 12 boxes lines & cottons, 70 casks & 40 boxes merchandise, 237 boxes & 174 bales woollens & cottons, 1 package samples

"Romano," with 37 bundles boards, 50 boxes shot, 2879 kegs powder, 1500 boxes gin, 87 do. wine, 70 balest wine, 6 casks chalk, 11 do. 13 boxes & 2 packages merchandise, 1 do. samples.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 22nd inst. Passengers 50.

"Bolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo & Colonia.

"Romano," Oriental brigantine 126 tons. D. Maccio, from Montevideo 22nd inst. to E. D. Rizzo.

"Progreso," Oriental steamer, Pedraja, from Rosario & San Nicolas. Passengers 49.

"Alivina," Hamburg brig, 209 tons. N. Ingwersen, from Hamburg 7th March, to Trevisan & Co. with 3 piano fortes, 250 boxes candles, 3 do. leeches, 14 lasts coal, 78 barrels & 26 half do tar, 8 barrels & 8 half do. pitch, 1350 boxes 500 crates & 1300 demijohns gin 300 do. oil, 80 bundles boards 1000 boxes cheese, 100 empty demijohns 945 planks & boards.

"Aria," French barque, 260 tons. Got from Cadiz 10 March Taragona 21st to Talsen Vallat, with 232 pipes & 120 half do wine, 200000 kilogrammes salt, 2 boxes wax matches.

"Abeona," British brig, 186 tons, G. Shield from Cadiz 28th March, to A. Van Praet, with 120 lasts salt, 21 pipes & 3 half do red wine, 1 quarter casks sherry wine.

"Constitution," National steamer, Fidanza from Montevideo 23rd inst. Passengers 32.

"Santa Clara," National war schooner from Patagonia.

"Robert Finnie," British barque 265 tons David Gorrie, from Liverpool 21st March, from Certe 10 march Taragona, 21st to Teisserent vallat, with 237 pipes & 120 half do. wine, 200,000 kilogrammes salt, 2 boxes ivax matches.

"Rata," Norwegian brig, 209 tons. P. Michelsen, from Glasgow, 13 Feb. to Bunge Bornefeld & Co. with 200 bricks 898 bars & 250 bundles iron, 90 tons coal, 91 barrels hams, 2 boxes port wine, 2 do. sherry do. 1 do. champagne, 200 iron pots, 200 boxes wine 1 carriage 40 kegs & 25 half do butter, 474 barrels beer, 6 boxes medicines, 2 pipes aguariente, 10 quarters casks brandy, 3 casks soda ash, 1 copying machine, 10 bales cottons, 4 do. carpeting.

"Beda & Emma," Danish brig, 150 tons. E. Beck from Cadiz 19th March, to Freyer Brothers, with 74 lasts salt, 2 barrels olives, 500 jars aguariente, 1500 do. oil.

"Merchant," British brig, 255 tons. J. Luke from Cadiz 20th March to E. Lumb & Co. with 188 lasts salt, 55 barrels oil, 23 boxes playing cards, 7 do. paper.

"Zerline," Hamburg brig, 206 tons. R. F. L. Loucke from Hamburg 18th March, Montevideo 24th inst. to Conch Levy & Co. with 2 sacks, 1 barrel weights for do. with 18 boxes furniture, 1 do. salt, 1 do as gars 1 barrel do. 11 boxes wax candlesticks, 3 piano fortes, 1 parcel, bokac 191 boxes & bales merchandise, 11 p0, 4 gex samples.

"Ninfa," National schooner, 122 tons. J. Barbora, from Montevideo 26th inst. to M. Occampo, with 139 barrels corn meal, 5 boxes merchandise.

"Gustave," French barque 265 tons. Cels

from Havre 12th. March Montevideo 25 inst. to E. Ochoa & Co. with 2 carriages, 20 baskets ale, 1 cauldron, 2 piano fortes, 6 boxes cheese, 5 packages iron bedsteads, 3 do. clocks and pictures, 70,800 tiles, 120 boards, 16 boxes glass, 29 do. perfumery, 19 do. furniture, 2 do. hardware, 1 do. confectionary, 3 do. wearing apparel, 2 boxes silk 2 packages leather, 1 case cloth, 7 packages sewing thread, 11 boxes hanging paper, 9 do. & 13 packages hats, 50 boxes 50 packages & 2 bales merchandise.

"Robert Timio," British Barque 265 tons D. Gorrie from Liverpool 21 March to Drabble Brothers, with 2 bales flannel, 100 boxes tin, 3 boxes carpeting, 130 crates earthenware, 4 cask do, 51 tons, coal, 100 kegs steel, 15 boxes axes, 14 quarter casks sherry wine, 2 boxes lamps, 46 do. drugs, 41 do. furniture, 500 stoves 45 tons, flag stoves, 17 1/2 tons iron, 5 bundles rakes, 50 do. spades, 127 boxes & 220 bales cottons, 4 bales woollens, 49 bales and 62 boxes woollens and cottons, 12 boxes thread, 1 box cottons & silks, 78 casks & 25 hardware, 4 casks & and 9 boxes merchandise.

"Perle," French barque, 273 tons. E. Seffronade, from Bayonne 25th march, Montevideo 25th inst. to Zumaran & Co. with 2 boxes hats, 1 do. matches, 14 boxes & 22 packages shoes, 48 boxes axes, 6 do, sardines, 145 barrels cement, 12 boxes fruits, 22 do. liquers, 25 do. brandy, 4 barrels do. 92 barrels, 5 half, pipes and 24 boxes wine, 4 do. honey, 2 do. prunes, 1 do. figs, 2 do. pipes, 1 do. mill, 1 bale cork stoppers, 1 do. copper pans, 2000 tiles, 1 barrel oil, 2 boxes mushrooms, 2 do. glassware, 13 bundles brooms, 4600 bricks, 2 trunks wearing apparel, 2 boxes preserved meat, 22 boxes & 30 packages merchandise, 1 box & 1 casks agricultural instruments, Passengers 150.

May 30.

"Maypé," National brigantine of war from Patagonia.

"Move," Hamburg brig, 180 tons. C. H. Braun from Hamburg 16th March, Montevideo 25th inst. to J. N. Bieber and Co. with 12 pipes & 5 quarter casks aguariente, 13 packages samples, 5 lasts coal, 60 boards 450 boxes, 100 biscuits & 795 demijohns gin, 504 boxes paint, 22 bags herrings, 9 boxes drugs, 1 do. cigars, 142 do. matches & paint, 1 do. leathers, 21 do. cards, 1 do. glass ware, 11 barrels & 40 half do tar, 900 tiles, 300 boxes wine 1 do. leeches, 294 boxes & 33 packages merchandise, 6 boxes furniture, 1 box plants.

May 31st.

"Lizia," Brazilian brig, 170 tons. B. G. Amaro, from Rio Janeiro 7th Montevideo 30th inst to Eneas & Co. with 69 boxes sweet meats, 400 rolls tobacco, 32 quarter casks vinegar, 2240 bags farina, 52 do. coffee, 83 boxes cider, 10 do. merchandise, 10 do wine, 1 do. samples.

June 1st.

"Thetis," Brazilian war steamer from Montevideo.

"Constitution," National steamer, Fidanza from Montevideo 31st inst. to F. Bernal Passengers.

"Adolph," Hamburg brig, 188 tons. J. M. Lassen from Hamburg 3rd May, Montevideo 30 ult. to Bunge Bornefeld & Co. with 93 boxes blue, 72 do. matches, 5 do. cigars 11 do. & 11 kegs heads drugs, 19 do. glass ware, 23 lasts coal, 100 planks, 1000 ties, 24 sacks, 225 weights for do. 60 boxes candles, 1 do. porcelain, 100 baskets, 12 boxes hardware, 3 do. preserves, 72 do. spirits, 3 piano fortes, 18 rolls corlage, 50 barrels beer, 149 boxes, 4 bales, 2 hogsheds & 67 packages merchandise.

SAILINGS.

May 20th.

"O. J. Hayes," American barque, for New-York, dispatched by J. Eastman & Co. with 774 dry horse hides, 4663 salted ox & cow do., 4528 dry do. do., 20 barrels salt beef 2 do. flour, 3 do. magnesia, 6 boxes merchandise, 62 bales & 6 half do. hair, 10 bales nutria skins, 10 do. deer skins, 198 do wool, 33 do. ostrich feathers 29 do. goat skins, 2 do. grass, 4 boxes books, 4 do. snuff, 30 packages ostrich leathers, 2 tiger skins 8 hams.

"Delawarian," American barque, for Rio Janeiro dispatched by D. Gowland & Co.

May 21st.

"Elbe," Hamburg brig, for Brazil in ballast dispatched by J. N. Bieber & Co.

"Belizario," Spanish brig, for Salt Island, in ballast, dispatched by Zumaran & Co.

May 22nd

"Pedro II" Brazilian brig, for Parnagua in ballast, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles.

May 23rd

"Margaretha," with 4598 salted ox & cow hides, 2013 dry do. do. 180 bales wool, "William," with 3505 salted horse hides, 100 stunk calf skins, 2550 salted ox & cow hides, 24075 horns, 94 boxes merchandise, 42 bales hair, 372 1/2 pipes tallow, 31 bales wool, 5 do. sheep skins, 55 seroons hair, 68000 bones.

"Caroline," with 132 tons. ashes, 15 do. bones.

May 24th

"Rita," with 88 bales wool, 5 seroons, hair, 4227 salted ox & cow hides, 59 barrels tallow, 152 pipes tallow, 6 half do. do 8400 horns, 20,000 bones.

"Duque da Terceira," Brazilian brig for Brazil, dispatched by F. Bernal, with 2916 quintals jerked beef, 80 dry ox & cow hides

May 27th
"Wessacumcon," American barque, for New-York, dispatched by Samuel B. Hale & Co. with 10,595 dry ox cow hides, 7463 salted horse do. 6 bales and 120 seroons hair 224 bales wool, 34 do. hide cuttings 3 bundles ostrich feathers; from Montevideo, 72 bales and 69 bags wool, 275 dry ox and cow hides.
"Constitution," National steamer, for Montevideo.

May 31st.
"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

"Rosa y Carmen," Spanish barque, for Cape Verde, in ballast dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co.

"Continente," Brazilian brig, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast.

"Moliere," French barque, for Havre, dispatched by Liavallol & Sons, with 6485 salted ox & cow hides, 2720 dry do. do., 1500 salted horse do., 59 bales sheep skins, 243 do. wool, 12 do. goat skins, 25 do & 28 seroons hair, 1 box ostrich feathers, 20 barrels salt beef 20,000 hides.

"San Miguel," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co. with, 4,600 quintal jerked beef, 49 dry ox & cow hides June 1st.

"Mereditas," Spanish barque, for Havana, dispatched by Liavallol and Sons, with 4486 quintals jerked beef.

VESSELS SAILED FOR BUENOS AYRES.
From Cadiz, March 20, "Fortuna," from Liverpool, March 20, William Barber, April 2, "Centurion," from Antwerp, march 25, "Catherine Dackwitz," from Deal, march 26, "Celeritas," from Hartlepool, march 29, "Thor," from Marseilles, April 1, "Ocean," from Hamburg, March 29, "Ora," March 30th, "Magdalena," both for Montevideo & Buenos-Ayres.

VESSELS LOADING FOR BUENOS AYRES.
At Liverpool—"Perris," "Risario," "EJ, ward," "Herbert," "Albion," "Eliza," "John Hillman," for Montevideo & Buenos Ayres. "Maine Law," for Lisbon, Montevideo B. A., "Tigre" at London, "H. Charlotte," Britania; for Montevideo & B. A., "Segunda Dolores," Arab. In the Clyde, "Lisi," at Havre, "Gil Blas," for Montevideo & B. A., "Palmer," At Bordeaux, "Elie" for Montevideo & B. A., "Lima," "Melanie," "Coriolan," "Pallas," at Marseilles, Entilla.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.
Arrived at Antwerp, March 23, Adelaide hence 6th Jan. 29th, Adlor hence 15 Jan. at Liverpool, March 24, [wood 1st from Queenstown] Star, hence 6th Jan. at Gravesend, April 2, Blanche, hence 21st Jan. off Falmouth, March 31, [and sailed for Bremen] Plata, hence 18th Jan., at Marseilles March 26, Chasseur, hence 20th Dec, 27 Henry & Luise, hence 20th Dec; 30th Michel, Angelo, hence 3rd Jan. at Genoa, March 31, Graziosa hence 15th Dec; at Southampton, April 2, Rufina hence 10th Jan.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
ENGLISH CHURCH.

The Trustees of the English Church beg leave to lay before the subscribers copy of the following despatch which they have had the honor to receive from Frank Parish Esq. H. B. M.'s Vice Consul in this City. Buenos Ayres June 3rd 1854.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. April 29th 1854.

GENTLEMEN,
With reference to your letter of November last recommending on the part of the Congregation of the British Episcopal Church that in consequence of the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Faulkner the Reverend I. C. Ford might be appointed British Chaplain at this Port, I feel much pleasure in acquainting you that I have received in reply a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State conveying the appointment of that Gentleman in the room of Mr. Faulkner.—I have to request you will be pleased to communicate this to the subscribers and congregation of the Church.

I have the honor &c.
SIGNED
FRANK PARISH.
H. B. M.'s Vice Consul—

ENGLISH CHURCH SCHOOL.
The Committee beg to give notice that the above School was re-opened on the 1st inst. Buenos Ayres June 3rd 1854

By order of the Committee.
GEORGE MACKERN (SECRETARY.)

TO LET.—A commodious parlour unfinished in a respectable house suitable for one or two gentlemen, the floor is boarded, wall papered, and the room in every respect perfectly dry & desirable.
Apply Calle Mayo, opposit No. 181.

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

A CARD.
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 Barstels Jardt & Co.,
ms-3c Calle Belgrano, No. 54.

A Judge persisted in swearing a chemist into the jury, who vehemently begged to be excused, but finally resigned himself to his fate, and looking upwards, said, "what a melancholy vocation!" "Very well," said the honor; "there will be no trial before his trial-hour; it's all sworn me if you please. I merely wanted to observe that I've left nobody but an errand-boy in my store. He is a very nice boy, but he is not acquainted with drugs; and I know the prevailing impression on his mind is, that Epsom salts means oxalic acid, and syrup of senna laudanum. That's all, your honour." The libigubrious expression of the chemist's face proved too much for the gravity of the court. He was excused amid laughter from all sides—his face brightening up tremendously as he left the court-room.

"Vat you call dem things vit long bills zat fly and make a noise, b-z-z-z-z," said a Frenchman to the other day. "Woodcock," we replied. "Eh bien! I kill it viz morning before mine breakfast twenty-five woodcock." "The douce you did! Where did you find them?" "In mine chambre-a-couché." "Twenty-five woodcocks in your bed chamber! You must mean mosquitoes?" "Eh bien, zen, I kill-it alon twenty-five moschotos."

My poor husband used to tell a story of a woman in some part of the world, where he stopped one night, who had nineteen children in five years, or five children in nineteen years, I don't recollect which, but I remember it was one of 'em.

A man, not a thousand miles from Lowell, once asked another who he liked the best to hear preach? "Why," said he, "like to hear Mr.— preach best, because I don't like any preaching, and his comes nearest to nothing of any that I ever heard."

A man frequently admits that he was in the wrong, but a woman never—she was "polly mistaken."

The *Silfield Times* states that Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, is now the property of three speculative Californian gentlemen, to whom he is under an engagement to perform for 800 nights which will run over a term of four years, and for which, exclusive of travelling and other expenses, he receives £16,000. During this engagement he visits London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Dublin, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Havana, San Francisco, Sacramento, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, and Melbourne.

To be free-minded and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, and sleep and exercise, is one of the precepts for long life.

EXCHANGE—3rd. June.

Table with exchange rates for Spanish Dollars and Patagones, French and English bank notes, and various currencies like the Mexican dollar and the Indian rupee.

EXPORTS—3rd. June.

Table listing export goods such as Bull, ox & cow hides, Dry Madder, Spanish silk, Hides from Spain, American, etc., with their respective values and quantities.

DAVIS'S CELEBRATED PAIN KILLER.

To be sold at calle Maipú N. 76. This celebrated medicine is most efficacious for the following.

Bowel Complaint and Dysentery, Painters' Colic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Weak and General Debility, For Sudden Colds, Coughs, Liver Complaint, Piles, Severe Burns, Bites and Ringworms, Broken Breasts, &c. Asthma and Phthisis, Kidney Complaints, Canker, Bruises, Sores, &c. Rheumatic Complaints.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
 (From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 31, 1849.)
 We take pleasure in referring the reader to the testimonials of our prominent druggists and well-known citizens to the virtues of Davis's Pain Killer. We have used this article, and it is so valuable that the sale of this article in the United States is beyond all precedent, as the books of the office will show.

(From the Cincinnati Dispatch, Oct. 31.)
 DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.—Whatever may be the prejudices entertained against a great many patent medicines, we can ourselves bear witness to the efficacy of this article. We have seen its magical effects in soothing the severest pain, in a great many cases, and know it to be a good article for the uses and purposes to which it is devoted, and even in cases where it may not prove infallible, it possesses the rare virtue of doing no injury.

PERRY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above-named medicine. We speak from our observation and experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhoea, and removing the precursive symptoms of cholera. It is applied both internally and externally, with the best effects, and none who have once used the Pain Killer would willingly be without it constantly in their houses. —Cincinnati Nonpareil, July 15.

INTERESTING NOTICE.
 Those suffering from piles, whether of recent or long standing, and even if complicated with venereal ulcers, or aggravated by costiveness, may obtain a complete and radical cure, by applying to the undersigned, at No. 76 Calle Maypú.

REMOVAL.
 Blackway MacCall & Co. have removed their house of business from 75 calle Piedra to No. 90 Calle San Martin.

NOTICE.
 W. A. Powell begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that having a few leisure hours he is desirous of devoting them to private tuition. —Apply at the library of Messrs. G. H. Mackern No. 20 calle San Martin.

WANTED at Mr. Thwaites estancia, a Housemaid or a man & his wife free of imbricature. The man-to work in the Garden and make himself otherwise useful—the woman as Housemaid—apply at the Corralon No. 111 Calle Mejico between 10 & 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A woman Cook, apply at No. 49 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco church.

WANTED a servant to act as House main & attend to a child of two years old; a person up in years would be preferred, apply to Mr. Merry at 142 Calle Piedra.

A CARD.
 L. Sagory begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that from the 5th instant he has opened his ship Brokers office at 41 Calle Reconquista, in partnership with Mr. Henry Lezica.

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.
 A gentleman, well qualified, offers to teach a beautiful handwriting in a few lessons; for terms apply at G. H. Mackerns library No. 20 calle San Martin.

FOR ANTWERP.
 The well known A. I. Hamburg Brig "Ernestina," Captain J. D. Moller is loading for the above destination; can still take some cargo on freight She can also accommodate a few passengers comfortably.

For terms please apply to William Orr and Co. Calle Santa Rosa No. 7.

CONSINUATION OF BUENOS AYRES.
 An English version, in a pamphlet form, to which is appended the British Treaty of 1825, for sale at the "British Packet," Office, No. 20 Calle San Martin.— Price 58 each.

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 Penic 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.
 Tortoiseshell and Buffalo Combs.
 Drawing Papers and Pencils.
 Needles, Sharps, Between Darning, Harness and Packing.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c.
 Superior Oil and Water Tanks for Sale, enquire of John Marshall, Atalaya, (Bar, racas). m.6-c.

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

FOR ANTWERP.
 Bremen barque "LESSING," at 356 tons, H. Friedrichs, Master, A. I. at Lloyds, 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 Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

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

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
 A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 19th, 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 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 tried your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved of little service, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swell or heat, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the suffering 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 Grosvenor Road, Rotherhithe, 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 and 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. Englund, 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 Breast for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendances, but all to no purpose. Having before her a painful 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, in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other treatments 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
 Bad Breasts
 Burns
 Gout
 Glandular Swellings
 Lumbago
 Piles
 Rheumatism
 Sand Flies
 Scalds
 Scrofula
 Sore Nipples
 Sore Throats
 Skin-diseases
 Chapped hands
 Claws (Soft)
 Cancers
 Tumors
 Contracted & Stiff Joints
 Ulcers
 Eruptions
 Wounds
 Yaws

Sole at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 24, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire; also wholesale and retail at Messrs. 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
FELIX BERNAL & Co.,
 Licensed Ship Brokers.
For Liverpool.
 The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened 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. 411.
 Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co. For Montevideo.
 The Argentine Steam Packet "Constitution," Captain Rianza, 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 Marselles.
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. Manilla & 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. 31-c.

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

Shipping List
H. LEZICA AND SAGORY.
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.
 Consignees Mr. J. Llavallol and Sons.
FOR HAVRE.

To follow the Moliere.
 The splendid ship "St. Francois," Tremond Master,—has all her heavy goods engaged and embarking—will be ready for sea on 10th of June.—Has superior accommodations for passengers.
 Consignees Messrs. Binaud Lafoureaud.

FOR CETTE.
 The fine A-I French Brig, "Vladimir," Mercier master will be dispatched on 5th of June.
 Consignees Messrs. Lopez and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
 The fast sailing Sardinian Packet "Sofia," Egido having two thirds of her cargo on board will meet with a very quick despatch.
 Consignees Messrs. Viale Hermanos.
 For terms of freight and passages please apply to H. Lezica and Sagory, 41 Calle Reconquista
 Ship Brokers.

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 PARIS.
 V. Consul in charge.
 British Consulate General,
 Buenos Ayres, 24th Feb, 1854. } f.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 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

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.
LETT'S DIARY, for 1854, assorted sizes.
ARROW'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.
GILLOT'S genuine No.1 STEEL PENS.
SALTER'S Patent Spring LETTER BA-

DE LA RUE'S Fancy and Mourning PAPETERIES.
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND SPANISH BIBLES AND TESTMENTS.
ENGLISH PSALM AND HYMN TUNE BOOKS.
McHenry and Urculla's English and Spanish GRAMMARS & EXERCISES.
 And the following **ALMANACKS** also for this year—
Detrichsen and Hanay's—Lancashire-Punch's—The Albert, &c. &c. &c.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Bargas*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 500, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 80; 15, 110; 16, 150; 17, 180; 18, 210; 19, 240, and 2 feet 200 Spanish Dollars, N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 112 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish, Swedish measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equals to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.
 All vessels, excepting packets, requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 1008

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

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.
BRITISH		
92	Bk. Baronet, Wyle	J. Bell & Co. 210 Liverpool.
Mar. 1	Sch. Nisid, Vigurs	Wedekind, Lind & Co. 202 Liverpool.
Apr. 18	Bg. Venita Martin	Best Brothers, 203
May 1	Bg. Elena, Peters	Burgos, Green & Co. 231
13	Bg. Gauntlet Bell	Rennie Kwidie and Co.
14	Blin. Ipswich, Golly	Duguid Barton and Co. 235
16	Bg. Queen, 244	Belton, Gordon & Co. 194
24	Christian, Arnall, Brokenshire	Blakeway, McColl & Co. 115
25	Bk. Neptune, Lehnre	S. Hease & Co. 187
27	Bk. Cleator, Gort	Belton, Gordon & Co. 194
15	Bgn. Perseverance Amy	J. Leung 194
16	Herauld, Kitchin	A. Black & Co. 192
19	Bg. Remark, Mackell	Belton, Gordon & Co. 194
20	Bg. Catherine, Hor	E. Lamb & Co. 192
21	Sch. Sappho, How	S. R. & Co. 137
24	Bk. Aboua, Shield	A. Van Fran 137
26	Bk. Merchant Lutue	E. Lamb & Co. 192
29	Bk. Robert Finnie, Gorrle	Drabble Bros. 255

AMERICAN.		
May. 12	Bg. Manto Stiman	Zimmerman and Co. 281 N. York.
14	Bk. Russell Hughes	H. J. Ropes 182 Boston.
27	Bk. Lion, Mellick	H. H. & Co. 178 N. York.
31	Bg. Palmato Lewis	S. B. Hale & Co. 334
21	Bk. Glanville, Pierce	Zimmerman & Co. 334
22	Bk. Gustave Phinny	Zimmerman & Co. 334
27	Bk. Weybaset, Carter	Zimmerman & Co. 331 Boston.
May 4	Bk. Margaret Eliza, Adams	Zimmerman & Co. N. York.

FRANCIS.		
Feb. 6	Bk. Tige, Reindring	Llavallol & Sons 212 Havre.
Apr. 9	Bk. St. Francois, Tremond	Lafoureaud & Co. 364
Frederick Eugene, Treuvin	Vallan and Co. 167	
May 18	Bg. Gustave, Larcho	Belton, Gordon & Co. 239
21	Bk. Soli, Towser	Teissiere Vallat 238
22	Bk. Maria, Gort	Teissiere Vallat 238
29	Bg. Gustave, Larcho	Oulton & Co. 150
29	Bk. Perle, Lafoureaud	Zumarán & Co. 273

SPANISH		
Jan. 17	Bg. Otonara, Cervantes	P. Buxaró & Co. 245 Tobacco.
Apr. 1	Pol. Madrid, Alisa	Zumarán & Co. 138
May 7	Bk. Miguel, Silvia	J. C. Meyrolles 269
12	Bk. Eugenia, Canabro	Hayley Brothers 143
14	Bk. Julio, Font	P. Buxaró 269
18	Bk. Lola Urbio	Tonkinson and Co. 253
19	Pol. Rosita, Girault	Oulton & Co. 150
20	Pol. Catalina, Maristany	Frey & Brothers 150
22	Bg. Elvira, Aldechevare	A. Rivolta 175
23	Bg. Urcula, Perez	S. R. & Co. 137
23	Bg. Cefero, Paig y Mor	Llavallol & Sons 154
23	Bg. Restuard, F. Fantani	J. C. Meyrolles 269
23	Bg. Paqueta, T. Torras	Guardiola Zumarán & Co. 254
24	Bg. Amador, Ma istany	Llavallol & Sons 154
29	Pol. Leonila, Domenech	Murinez & Sars 162
29	Bg. Manuel, Garcia	Zumarán & Co. 153

SARDINIAN.		
1	Pol. Sofia Egilda	B. Viale & Co. 124
Mar. 7	Pol. Alfonso 15	Bottero, Jose Agostino 177
Apr. 21	Bg. Plat, Ferraro	B. Baffino 250
May. 20	Bg. Giuseppe, Viapollino	Petracchini 216

DANISH.		
Apr. 23	Bg. Ella, Holsten	Hayley Brothers 165 Altona.
23	Bg. Maria, Hansen	J. V. Bader & Co. 285
May. 26	Bg. Ida and Emma Beck	Freyer Bros. 150

GERMAN.		
Mar. 18	Bg. Guldberg, Brause	Recher, Preuss & Co. 59
Apr. 14	Bk. Lesing, Friedrichs	Casars & Sons 355

HAMBURG.		
Mar. 27	Bg. Marie Emalie, Lewens	Otto, Rosenthal & Co. 170
Apr. 9	Bk. Eric, sive, Moller	W. Orr & Co. 138
May. 23	Bg. Alwina, Inversen	Trensen & Co. 20
26	Bg. Zerline Kuecke Boneh	Levy & Co. 206

BRAZILIAN.		
Jan. 18	Bg. Mentor, Cruz	N. Martinez & Sons 183
Mar. 18	Bg. Prince Americano, Pineda	J. Pinoteus 372
18	Bk. Atala, Vincenti	Betravelli 182
20	Bk. Triunfo da Uniao, Junier	J. C. Meyrolles 269

PORTUGUESE.		
14	Bk. Amazonas Almeida, J. C.	Meyrolles 203

NEAPOLITAN.		
Feb. 5	Bg. Carlota, Lagam	Santamarina, Lambi & Co. 223

LUBECK.		
April 11	Bk. Alma, Brauste	M. Lopez & Co. 265

DUTCH.		
Mar. 4	Bg. Thetia, Mepelde	Bunge, Hornfeld & Co. 190
Nov. 3	Bg. Alieoua, Kiehl	Zimmerman & Co.

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

HANOVERIAN.		
May. 20	Bg. Cato, Nibbe	Hartenfels & Sons 120

NORWEGIAN.
 May. 26 Bg. Rata, Michelsen—Bunge Borsfeldt & Co. 200

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 necessities, (including provisions) from the Ship Chandler Store adjoining, &c. &c.
 Breakfasts from half-past 9 to half-past 10.
 Luncheons—Diners 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.