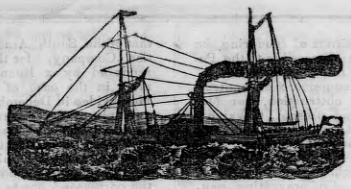
British  Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Not exceeding six lines, one insertion 3$; three insertions 5$; and ach subsequent insertion 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines, four rials per line for the 1st, and two for each subsequent insertion.

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

(No. 1444.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE, 17 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.

[Concluded from our last.]

The Government now proceeds to give you account of its labours in the Department of FINANCE.

To enable the Government to go on preparing a general arrangement in the Department of Finance, it has had to devote its attention and employ all its efforts in order to diminish the general expenses of the Administration to such a point that they might be covered by the established revenues of the Country. Fortunately its efforts have not been vain, nor its moral sacrifices fruitless, as is shown by the results.

Since the 12th of October last year, when the Government Proprietary was installed, not only all the expenses of the State have been paid with becoming punctuality, from the proceeds of its rents, but various credits arising from arrears due, including 2,273,-352 $ 2 rls. corresponding to the Caja de Depositos, have been chancelled; and the total amount of arrears that have been paid off up to the date, amounts to 8,649,341 $ ½ rl.

The Government has the satisfaction of being able to announce to you, that all the expenses and materials expended in the service, comprehending the equipment and armament of our land and naval force, provisions &other indispensable necessaries, are scrupulously paid up to the present day, and can assure you, that there does not exist in the Department of Finance, a single document soliciting payment of any kind.

The Government takes special care that the expenses of the State be regulated in conformity with the Estimate, sanctioned by the Honourable Chamber.

Property is respected. There are no military exactions in the City or in the Country, either for provisions or for personal services. Whatever is taken or used is paid to its owner, without further delay, than the short and indispensable formalities of the public offices, simplified to such a degree that many documents of claims against the State, are discharged on the very day of their presentation.

Notwithstanding this scrupulosity, of which the Government has the satisfaction of acquainting Your Honourable Corporation, there exist in the Treasury, to meet the different demands of the public service, and the payment of preferent debts, the sum of 12,619, 696 $ 1rl. The Government purposes shortly to request authorization from the Assembly to discharge them, from their being, in its opinion, of a strictly privileged character; such as those arising from the Savings Bank, liquidated salaries and pensions in arrear, which ought in justice to be paid with punctuality.

Amidst the overwhelming duties by which it is harassed, as a natural consequence of the general derangement of the Country; arising from the disastrous eras that have preceded us, it has not forgotten to descend to the consideration of many administrative details, that embrassed the general conveniences of Commerce, and the various difficulties arising from the execution of the present Custom-house Law. To promote the former and obviate the latter, it has dictated all the measures upon both that it deemed useful, with a view to diminish the embarrassements of Commerce, in the dispatch of vessels, merchandise, and other operations of loading, unloading and transhipment, that were formerly very complicate, and have now been simplified in the manner that appeared most advantageous to the interests of Commerce, and without prejudice to the interests that correspond to the Exchequer.

The Government has the satisfaction of announcing to you, that the collection of the public rents is effected with purity and regularity. The Employes in the service discharge their duty with the scrupulousity and assuidity which it demands; the citizens also meriting a special mention, who have discharged and do at present discharge the duty of assistant Appraisiers to the Inspectors, for the important commission of valuing merchandise.

The Commissioners appointed to ascertain the exact amount of the sums that had entered into the Caja de Depositos, in consequence of the embargoes executed by the orders of Rosas, and which the Government ordered to be restored, merit a very special and honourable mention. They have devoted themselves to this troublesome and laborious task with commendable intelligence, assiduity ond scrupulosity.

The Commission appointed to prepose the means of carrying into effect the law creating the Caja de Depositos, and to submit for the consideration of the Government a draft of the reforms that, in their opinion, would be applicable to the Mint, have acquitted themselves with the tact that was to be expected from the patriotism aud inteligence of the individuals who compose it, and the Government has the satisfaction of presenting them its cordials thanks.

Contraband appears somewhat diminished, doubtless in consequence of the prudent severity, wherewith the Government has punished its authors, in the interests that have proved compromised in this immoral traffic.

The Government declares to you, not merely that it intends, but that it is actually engaged in arranging the liquidation of all the internal debts, recognised and duly attested, comprehended within the period elapsed from the 1st January 1840 to the 3d. of February 1852.

The amount of these claims having been ascertained, the Government will submit to your Soveriegn consideration, the draft of the measures requisite to their complete solution, in an edequate form, that may conciliate the public interests with the convenience of individuals.

When this important measure has been effected, the Government will direct its attention to the claims which, without being recognised, may deserve to be taken into consideration, in virtue of the proofs that may be brought forward, and the justice upon which the reclamations are founded. Finally, the arraugement of the public lands being the matter of gravest importance in the country, both from the complications and difficulties it presents, and from the immense amount it may produce, the Government has named aspecial Commission, consisting of five individuals, to propose to it the measures which in their opinion ought to be adopted, both with respect to the fue duty, and as to the sale of State lands, comprehending the cattle breeding districts, the building sites, and the allotments of Villas and farms, in the neighbourhood of this City and the other towns of the State. The Government trusts that this Commission will realize its expectations, and if so, their effects and future consequences will be of incalculable benefit and utility to the general interests of the State.

The Government has now the honor of presenting to the Honourable Legislature, the report of its labours in the Department of WAR AND MARINE.

The Government has the satisfa ction of informing you, that nothing of a warlike character disturbs the welfare and tranquility of the State.

Providence, that watches over the destinies of our land, has deigned to make a parenthesis in our misfortunes, placing the olive of peace in the muskets of the defenders of the law, since the disappearance of the elements that combated us, on the 13th. July 1853.

To the era of tumult and disorder that we leave behind, has succeeded one of redress and tranquillity, which the Government endeavours to prolong.

The veteran army of the State, and the valorous National Guard, to whose united efforts and powerful arm, Buenos Ayres owes the precious treasure of her institutions, have continued rendering themselves worthy of the sacred cause for which they contended, and of the consideration and esteem of the Government. The first being augmented by a regiment of cavalry, seven additional squadrons, and two companies of infantry, destined to relieve the veteran soldiers that for twenty years have garrisoned Bahia Blanca and Patagones, and the second being regulated after the first breathing time that succeeded the dissolution of the rebels, render important services to the State, guaranteing order and securing permanently the Empire of the law.

To elevate our forces to the state to which they have attained, the Goverament has put in action all its means. It has preserved and placed at the head of the corps, Chiefs of approved valour and irreproachable conduct. It has provided for their equipment, and increased their number, without having recourse to violent measures. It has regulated the service, and distributed to all points of the frontier the number of troops that were disposable, which continue to be gradually increased, for the purpose of placing our rural property in safety from the depredations of the Indians.

The National Guard of Infantry has also been organized in the country towns. In the other districts they have not been carolled, both because the Government desires that the inhabitants of the rural districts should apply themselves to their labours without any impediment whatever, acquiring a liking for home and industrial pursuits, and because the pacific state in which we are plaeed rendered it unnecessary.

Some pickets of cavalry have been called to reciniforce the garrison of certain forts; who have cheerfully lent themselves for this service.

The term of service of certain individuals enlisted having expired, they have been discharged gradually. The meritorious soldiers abont to return from Patagones will also be discharged and incorporated in the corps of Invalids.

In conformity with the principles of economy that form the programme of the Administration, the Government has carried into effect certain partial reforms; by which some savings to the Treasury have been effected, without affecting in the least the regular march of the service.

The "Comandancia General de Marina" has been incorporated in the Ministry of that Deparment.

The Steamer "Constitucion" has been contracted to private individuals, to be occupied in commercial pursuits; the Government reserving the right of demanding her the day she may be required. Some other vessels of little importance have been sold, because in bad condition, and not required for the service.

The pay of the navy has been reduced to the rate established by the Tariff, before the increase accorded in consequence of the of siege.

The commisariats of War and Marine have been concentrated in one, consulting the better service.

A commission consisting of Naval Chiefs, have carefully surveyed the port of Ensenada, and publicity has abready been given to its labours. Their result has been to make known with precision the advantages and disadvantages of that bay, which at no distant day will be seen crowded with sea-going Vessels; that will come to its waters to collect the rich products of our Southern districts, and repair their damages in the arsenals that will there be formed.

Since the 1st. of April, the Ministry of War and Marine has been served by Chiefs and Officers of the General Staff, who, despite their limited experience, acquit themselves creditably and to the satisfaction of the Government.

A few individuals have been excluded from the corps of invalids, after the competent survey of a Medical Commission, as being unduly placed in it, without prejudice to the reconsideration of this mensure by the Government, should it prove the any of those comprehended in it have been separated unjustly or by mistake.

Notwithstanding the want of a specific law, the Government, from a principle of justice, has accorded the incorporation with the Invalids, of the valiant National Guards, who were disabled in the defence of our institutions during the late rebellion, declaring them entitled to the benefits of the Military Regulation of 1801, till your Honourable corporation sanction a measure.

Their widows, to whom the law does not accord a pension, have been assisted as far as the limited resources of the Treasury would permit.

Many other widows of the meritorious soldiers of the independence, some of whom have died in exile, others fighting against Rosas, and not a few under the dagger of the "Mashorca," have presented reclamations, soliciting the pension that in justice and equity belongs to them. The Government, prevented by the law from disposing of these reclamations, and also limited to the resources accorded by the Estimate of expediture, has abready submitted these reclamations to the preceding Legislature, earnestly requesting the dictation of a measure that may embrace all the aforementioned cases.

The Government also awaits a resolution, that may enable it to take into consideration the reclamations of certain Chiefs and Officers who having returned to the Country, after a long and painful emigration, and after having combated gallantly for the liberty of the Country, solicit their incorporation into the army.

The Government, anxious to adopt a course different from that of their predecessors, with regard to the Savage Indians, has employed every means to introduce the light of civilization among the tribes that inhabit the desert.

The celebrated Calcufura, one of the most important Caciques of the Pampas, both from the considerable number of Indians that are subject to his orders, and from his intelligence and discretion, has sent one of his Sons to the Government, that he may be educated in our Colleges, serving at the same time as the guarantee of a permanent peace on his part. Cacique Ancalao has done the same, and the Ministry of War has already received notice that other Caciques of importance are preparing to send theirs.

The Government has in view opportunely to despatch a religious mission for the friendly tribes, to illuminate the heart of the infidels with the light of Christianity, converting these unfortunate beings to the worship of the true God.

Nevertheless, with circumspect precaution, the Government has placed our frontier on a respectable footing of defence, confiding its direction to able and experienced Chiefs.

On this account, the Government cannot omit specially recommending the Chiefs and Officers of the Frontier, of the different Departments. The zeal, intelligence, and assiduity wherewith these Chiefs labour in the organization of their respective Departments merit the consideration of Your Honorable Corporation. The Government on its part, congratulates itself on their election, and at the same time hopes by their aid to attain the complete organization of the rural districts.

In concluding this compendious sketch of its labours in the Deparment of War, which the Government has the honor of submitting to the consideration of your Honourable Assembly, it only remains for it to say, that the Land and Naval Forces are completely equipped; cur Park and public stores abundantly supplied; and a hundred pieces of artillery, with their corresponding dotation, ready for action, should it be necessary.

But the Government cannot conclude without manifesting to you, that the actual Inspector of Arms has efficaciously contributed to many of the labours in this Department, submitted to your Honorable Corporation; and without recommending the assiduity of the actual Commandant of the Park, to whom is due the merit of the brilliant situation of that establishment.

It only remains for the Government to salute you in the name of the Army, on commencing your legislative labours. It promises through its organ, respect to the Law, and subordination to the Constituted Authorities.

After the gratifying report submitted to you, it is not an exaggerated arrogance, to say, that the State of Buenos-Ayres does not fear war, should she be provoked to it, though she auxiously desires peace with all the world.

She confides in her Army, in her Navy, in her park, all placed on a respectable footing; and above all in the patriotism and decision of the citizens, which is the powerful column on which really Republican Governments repose.

Such, Honourable Legislators, is a faithful picture of the situation of the State, sketched in outline, but on an accurate basis of truth and sincerity. The Constitution is now sworn. Honor and glory to that Chamber of Representatives, that in two notable periods of its existence, was the insuperable barrier on which the most daring projects of ambition and chieftainship foundered. It knew worthily to fulfil its mission amid conflicts, and despite innumerable obstacles. It heroically defended its political exestence and sovereignity, by defending the existence and sovereign ty of the People whom it represented, proving that all its ambition consisted in ceasing to exist, after having signed with imperturbable serenity the fundamental law of the State. This sacred deposit is confided to your hands. It is your duty, and will be your glory to root it in our hearts and habits, elevating Buenos Ayres to the highest pitch of prosperity and greatness, upon the pedestal of that peace which the Country and the Government strive to fortify and consolidate, in every possible manner.

PASTOR OBLIGADO.
IRENEO PORTELA,
JUAN BAUTISTA PEÑA.
MANUEL DE ESCALADA.

[COPY].

His Excellency
Dr. D. Ireneo Portela.

Buenos Ayres May 20th 1854.

The undersigned, H. B. M's V. Consul, feels much pleasure in complying with instructions he has received to convey to the Government of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as well as from the South American Steam Navigation Company, their grateful acknowledgements for the important ser-

vices rendered by a Buenos Ayrean vessel of War, on the occasion on the "Argentina" running on some rocks outside the harbour of Montevideo in December last.

The news of the valuable and desinterested assistance rendered to an English Company, by the Officers of the Buenos Ayrean Navy, has been received with feelings of approbation and gratitude by Her Majesty's Government, and by the Directors of the South American Steam Navigation Company; aud the undersigned in fulfilling his duty is pleased to be able to record this acknowledgement of the friendly services of the Buenos Ayrean Government.

FRANK PARISH-

Ministry of Government }
And Foreign Relations. }

Buenos Ayres June 8th, 1954.

To the Vice-Consul of H. B. M.
Frank Parish Esqr.

I have had the satisfaction of receiving and submitting to the knowledge of my Government, Yours Honour's note of date the 29th May last, in which, by instructions of Her Majesty's Government, and on behalf of the South American Steam Navigation Company, you are pleased to manifest their most sincere and expressive thanks, for the services that were rendered by a vessel of War of the State of Buenos Ayres, in giving assistance in December last to the Steamer "Argentina," that was stranded on the rocks of the Cerro at Montevideo.

The Government, acquainted of the estimable terms in which Your Honour communicates the flattering manner in which the news of these services was received, orders me to reply to Your Honour, that both it, and all its authorities, will be ready to accredit to that of Her Majesty and their subjects, the friendly dispositions by which they are animated in their favor; assuring Your Honour at the same time that Lieutenant Colonel Don José Muratori, Commander of the Steamer of War of the State "General Pinto," who was the person who assisted the "Argentina," acted from the impulse of that spirit of friendship, which, as a Chief in the service of the Government of Buenos Ayres, he wishes to accredit before Her Majesty's Government; besides the philanthropic sentiments that characterize him. And as the honourable terms in which the acknoledgements of Your Honour are couched, apply to the aforesaid Commandant, the Government has on this date ordered these communications to be passed to the Ministry of War and Marine, that through its meduim they may be transmitted to his knowledge.

On this account, I have the satisfaction of presenting to Your Honour the protestations of my esteem aud consideration.

IRENEO PORTELA.

His Excellency }
Dr. Don Ireneo Potela. }

Buenos Ayres May 27th 1854.

The undersigned Vice Consul of Britannick Majesty and charged with the Consul late General in this City, has received orders from his Government to make to his Excellency the Buenos Ayrean Minister for Foreign Affairs, the following communication.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being compelled to take up arms, for the purpose of repelling the aggression of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia upon the Ottoman Empire; and being desirous to lessen as much as possible the disastrons consequences to commerce resulting from a state of warfare; their Majesties have resolved, for the present, not to authorize the issue of Letters of Marque.

In making this resolution known, they think it right to announoe at the same time the principles upon which they will be guided, during the course of this war, with regard to the navigation and commerce of Neutrals.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has accordingly published the accompanying Declaration, which is identical with that published by His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

In thus restricting within the narrowest limits the exercise of their rights as belligerents, the Allied Governments confidently trust that the Governments of countries which may remain neutral during this war, will sincerely exert every effort to enforce upon their citizens the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government entertains the confident hope that the Buenos Ayrean Government will receive with satisfaction the announcement of the resolutions thus taken in common by the two Allied Governments, and that it will, in the spirit of just reciprocity, give orders that no Privateer under Russian colours shall be equipped or victualled, or admitted with its prizes, in the ports of Buenos Ayres; and also that the citizens of the Republic of Buenos Ayres shall rigorously abstain from taking part in armaments of this nature, or in any other measure opposed to the duties of a strict neutrality.

The undersigned takes the liberty of presenting to H. E., the Minister of Foreign Relations, the assurances of his highest respect and esteem.

FRANK PARISH.

DECLARATION.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having been compelled to take up arms in support of an Ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, Her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to Her by the law of nations.

It is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches: and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's ports, harbours, or coasts.

But Her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

It is not Her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board enemy's ships, and Her Majesty further declares, that being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regulary organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

Ministry of Government |
And Foreign Relations. |

Buenos Ayres June 6th 1854.

To Her Britannick Majesty's Vice Consul Frank Parish Esqr.

The Government of Buenos Ayres has been informed of Your Honour's note, of date the 20th May last, in which you communicate, by orders of that of H. M. the Queen of England, that said August Sovereign and H. M. the Emperor of the French, having been compelled to take up arms to repel the aggressions of H.M. the Emperor of Russia, have resolved not to authorize the issue of Letters of Marque; and accompany the declaration issued in conformity with, and of the identical tenor as that issued by H. M. the Emperor of the French, which determines the principles that are to direct the march of the Allied Powers in this contest.

Your Honour moreover expresses the hope of the Government of H. M., that that of Buenos Ayres will give the necessary orders, in conformity with the obligations of a strict neutrality, on its own part and that of the citizens of the State.

In view of this communication, the Government has charged me to reply to Your Honour, in order that you may transmit it to the knowledge of the Government of H, M. the Queen, that whilst it deplores the necessity that places the two Nations in the conflict of having recourse to arms, to terminate the differences that have arisen with the Russian Empire, it cannot help applauding the liberal principles that are to guide the enlightened Governments of England and France in an armed contest that must affect more or less the interests of the whole world.

The Government of the State, which will observe in this struggle the neutrality that becomes it, and that has given the necessary orders to all parties whom it may concern, to render effective this resolution of the Government, orders the publication of the present correspondence, that it may be obligatory on all the inhabitants of the Country.

Having fulfilled the orders of my Government, I have the satisfaction of reiterating to Your Honour the assurances of my esteem and consideration.

IRENEO PORTELA.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

TO FACILITATE REFERENCE WE AFFIX THE DATE OF PUBLICAPION IN THE TRIBUNA.

June 7th.—Note of the Military Commandant of Martin Garcia, reporting the number of craft that had passed the Island in the month of May; total descending 166, ascending 178 :— to which is appended a census of the present population of said Island.

June 8th.—Report of the Commission for regulating the amount of property-tax in the Parish of Socorro ; ceding their commission in favor of the Exchequer.—Reply thanking said Commission for their patriotic donation.

Note from the Minister of War and Marine to Captain Don José Vialardi, announcing the dissolution and discharge of the Company and Band of Marine, and that he and the other Officers are incorporated in the General Staff of the Army.

June 9th.—Note from the President of the Chamber of Representatives, announcing the approbation of the election D. Luis Dorrego for Patagones, and Don José Maria Peña for Bahia Blanca.

Note from the President of the Senate, announcing the approbation of the election of Dr. Alejos Villegas, as Senator for the 12th 13th and 14th Sections, and of Don Manuel Ocampo for the 13th and 14th Sections.

Note from the Captain of the Port, to the Minister of War and Marine, reporting that all the merchant vessels in the port had been searched with the view of discovering Antonino Reyes, but that no trace of him had been found.

Note from the Adjutant of the Boca, to the same effect.

Note from the Military Commandant of Martin Garcia, acknouledgeing the receipt of a Lantern for the Island, as a guide to the vessels in passing the Island.

List of the articles supplied for the expedition to the Chubut.

June 10th.—Note from the Vice-Consul of Her Britannic Majesty thanking the Government in the name of his Government, and that of the South American Steam Navigation Company, for the important services rendered by a Buenos Ayrean War Steamer, in the case of the "Argentina", at Montevideo in December last.

Reply of the Government stating its satisfaction at having been able to render the services in question, and that the authorities dependant upon it will always be ready to render such services; and directing a copy of the correspondence to be forwarded to Lieutenant Colonel Don José Muratori, as the Commander of the "General Pinto," the vessels that rendered the services on that occasion-

Notice from the Ministry of War and Marine, that the "Rio Bamba," and "Maypú," were about to proceed to Patagones and Bahia Blanca, and that parties wishing to repair thither can be accommodated with a free passage.

June 11th.—Note from the President of the Chamber of Representatives to the Executive, reporting the resignation of General José Maria Flores, and Don Felix Pico, as Representatives for the 5th and 8th Sections of the Country.

Decree appointing the 18th Instant for the election of Representatives in said Sections.

Note from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France, communicating the Declaration of War by the French and British Governments against the Emperor of Russia, and requesting a strict neutrality during the contest; and in particular that no privateers should be fitted out, or received in the ports of the State, nor any thing permitted at variance with the obligations of a strict neutrality.

Reply deploring the necessity that compelled the allied Governments to have recourse to arms, and intimating that orders would be given to observe a strict neutrality, and applauding the liberal principles adopted as regards general commerce.

Note to the same effect by the Vice-Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, to which a similar answer was returned. See Official Documents.

June 13th.—Note from the President of the Senate announcing the resignation of Dr. Juan Andres Ferrera.

Decree appointing the 18th Inst. for the election of a Senator to fill up the vacancy.

Note from the President of the Chamber of Representatives, reporting the resignation of Don Mariano Billinghurst.-Decree fixing the 18th for the election of a Deputy to fill up the vacancy.

Decree reoognising General Don Cesar Diaz as Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General of the Oriental Republic.

Report of the Commission of the Men's Hospital for the month of May.

Notice from the Ministry of Government, of the appointment of Don Enrique Lezica as a Lincensed Ship Broker.

Notice from the same to all reclaimants for losses and damages during the late siege and rebellion, to present their documents & vouchers to the General Accomptanst Office where receipts will be given for the same.

June 15th.—Note from the Minister of War to the Inspector General, circumscribing the assignations of the Military Bands

Note from the Presidentess of the Beneficent Society reporting the appointment of Doña Antonina Maza de Alzina, and Doña Carmen Zelaya, as members of said Commission.

Note from the Justice of Peace of San-Isidro, reporting the election of Dr. Albarellos as Representative of said Section.

BUENOS AYRES.

Having reproduced the Message, we may safely leave it to tell its own tale. It has stood the ordeal of an unsparing criticism, at the hand of some of our contemporaries; and effectually silenced the charges of neglect and somnolency thoughtlessly levelled at the Administration, at a time when the unintiated could neither appreciate the difficulties with which the Ministers had to contend in their respective departments, nor estimate the real progress made in the confection and correlation of measures, that extend beyond the present hour, and require time, with the due quota of faith and perseverance, to mature and reap the fruits they are destined to yield. The mass of measures recorded are nearly all of this incipient and elementary character; rich in promise for the future, though faint and indistinct for the panoramic exhibition, such documents are generally intented, and often studiously calculated tosubserve. A Government more ambitious of fame, and less patriotic in its aspirations, would never have wasted its time and energies on such commonplace enterprises. It would have sought its objects by a shorter and easier path ; and might have attained a momentary popularity, by the erection of a grand theatre, or the delineation of a public promenade. In such a case, the time spent in visiting remote localities, and propitiating the confidence of our simpled-minded peasantry, who have been made alternately the tools of a crafty ambition, and the victims of a heartless despotism, would have been devoted to the agglomeration of grandiloquent paragraphs, and the polish of rounded sentences; to fascinate the public eye, and disarm the hypercritical fastidiousness of those who forget, that truth, like loveliness,—

" Needs not the foreign aid of ornament ;
" But is when unadorned, adorned the
" most."

In the department of Finance, the fruits of system, economy, good faith and integrity, are cheeringly apparent; and when the public lands have been put fairly in requisition, it will be seen for the first time, what are the resources of the State of Buenos Ayres, and what the part she is entitled and called upon to play, in the community of nations ; now that an irresponsible tyranny has for ever disappeared, and a rational liberty, with the guarantee of popular institutions, taken its place.

We find no terms in which to express our thanks and congratulations, to those who have effected so important a change, and opened up a new era of hope, consolation and redress; destined to inmortalise their names with a grateful posterity.

ELECTORAL APATHY.—The elections of the 4th Instant present a striking contrast with those of the 30th. April; barely one fourth of the electors having recorded their votes. This effect implies a cause, that ought to be investigated and removed; and the remedy, we think, would be that formerly suggested, the formation of Parochial Lists of Voters, and an absolute prohibition of any interference by parties not resident in the respective Parishes. This we would recommend on its own merits; irrespective of the danger implied in the adage—that "when men cease " to speak, the begin to conspire."

The successful candidates were :—Senators Dr Eusebio Agüero and General Espinosa,—Representatives,—Colonel Tejerina Don Emilio Castro, Don Nicolas Calvo, D. Palemon Huergo, and Dr. Basilio Salas.

DIRLOMATIC RELATIONS,—We feel much complacency in directing attention to the friendly and courteous notes recorded in another column.

ANTICIPATION OF THE MAILS—By a French Steamer of War, that touched at Rio Janeiro, dates have been received from London to the 24th April. Nothing of importance had occurred as to the progress of hostilities. France proposes raising her contingent to 250,000, and the zeal of the French volunteers was irrespressible. It was supposed that all large Steamers would be taken up by the British Government, for the transport of troops; which may perhaps account for the non-appearance of the Liverpool line. A variety of reports circulated on Change appear destitute of foundation, and we must bridle our impatience till the arrival of the "Camilla."

AERIAL INTERCOURSE.—A balloon thrown up in the Plaza de la Victoria, on the 23d. May, in celebration of the swearing of our Constitution, appears, to have reached Montevideo, a distance of 40 leagues, on the on the following day; as if to announce to the Orientals, that their Elder Sister had at last entered on the enjoyment of her inheritance.

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

Since the formal installation of the Imperial Intervention, we have purposely abstained from a minute notice or criticism of passings events in the neighbouring State; in the hope that, once fairly organized, it might prove a temporary blessing to the Orientals, without danger or incovenience to any one. Some internal measures, of a dubious character and tendency, such as gagging the public press, &c. we were even inclined to palliate, on the score of expediency; but the odious pretension mooted to the Island of Martin Garcia, in which the Oriental Government must be regarded at the cats-paw of the Imperial Envoy, clearly reveals a tendency that must be resisted in its orgin, and gives an ominous significance to other incidents, that deserve to be carefully studied and watched in this Republic, and known elsewhere. In compliance, therefore, with the exigences of our mission, we hold the mirrer up to nature, " and chronicle certain facts that we fear must be taken as" "the shadwo of coming events"—In the front of these stands the

NOVEL PRETENSION—The Island of Martin Garcia has been, and promises to be, an apple of discord in the waters of the Plate. The anomalous Treaties of the 10th July 1853, in which General Urquiza ceded its virtual sovereignity, in part payment of his passage from Palermo to the Paraná, are hardly yet dry, when a new pretension is put forth, on behalf on the Oriental Government. According to Don Patricio Vasquez-author of the motion submitted to the Chamber of Representatives—Nature placed that Island contiguous to the Oriental coast, and within sight of the same, as unquestionable indications of its nationality; and to clench the argument, the Orientals had a temporary occupation during a few months, in conjuction with their French Allies, during one of the late blockades of the Ports of the Argentine Republic. On these fundations of adamant, and despite the Treaties of the 10th July, the Oriental Chargé d'Affaires near the Government of Buenos Ayres, is to be instructed, in terms of the motion referred to, to reclaim the possession of said Island ! !

Bearing in mind the recent creation of the Oriental State; the parent trunk from which it was severed; the blood and treasure that conquered its independence; and the rather equivocal position it has latterly assumed in the category of Nations,—there is something truly grotesque and incongruous in the motion of Deputy Vasquez; so much so, that we are disposed to regard it as a personal crotchet, without participation or solidarity of the Oriental Authorities: and in this view defer all comment and discussion.

STRINGENT MEASURE.—A decree of the Oriental Government orders all Officers, residing in the Argentine territory, to present themselves within the term of 40 days, under the penalty of being erased from the [illegible]

Augmented Subsidy.—By a new convention, entered into with the Imperial Envoy, and which has been submitted to the Legislative Assembly for its sanction and approbation, the monthly subsidy, from and after the first July next, is to be 60,000 $.

Merit Rewarded.—As an acknowledgement of the public services of Colonel Flores, President of the Republic, a motion is pending for promoting him to the rank of Brigadier General.

Extreme Susceptibility.—By an article of the new law of the press, at present under discussion, "no foreigner is to be allowed to treat of political questions"—A monument to Dr. Varela, or a vote of thanks to Dr. Alsina, would have sounded more euphoniously in the records of the Legislative Assembly of Montevideo.

THE

DECLARATION OF WAR.

(From the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, March 28).

It is with deep regret that Her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavours to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences, that after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as Her Majesty, considered just and equitable, Her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the honour of her Crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which Her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which His Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighbourhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done, and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government.

But, while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of Her Mayesty that the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Hsly Places at Jerusalem, Prince Menschikoff himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he in the first instance endeavoured, as far as possible, to conceal from Her Majesty's Ambasador. Ann these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected, not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their Sovereign the Sultan.

These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte.

Two assurances had been given to Her Majesty — one, that the mission of Prince Menschikoff only regarded the Holy Places; the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects Her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own over a large portion of his subjects, and those demands were enforced by a threat; and when Her Majesty learnt that, on announcing the termiuation of his mission, Prince Menschikoff declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial Government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, Her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should leave Malta, and, in co-operation with that of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiatipn bore an amicable character Her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the assemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Ambassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, Her majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to ocoupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count Nesselrode's Note to Redschid Pasha of the 19th (31st) of May, and re-stated in his despatch to Baron Brunow of the 20th of May [Ist of June], which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities, if the Porte did not within a week omply with the demands of Russia.

The despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, autorizing him in certain specified contingencies to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st of May, and the order sent direct from England to Her Majesty's Admiral to proceed to the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles was dated the 2d of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was therefore taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadrons were given.

The Sultan's Minister was informed that unless he signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the Note proposed to the Porte by Prince Menschikoff on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but, when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undpubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the Sovereigns of Austria, France, and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and, had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But, as that security was not offered in the shape of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the Four Powers, once by a Note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte, once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upod at Constantinople on the 31st of December, and approved at Vienna on the 13th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becomingand honourable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their Sovereign, and not the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian Government; to such a demand the Sultan would not submit, and His Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia, but Her Majesty, nevertheless, in conjunction with her allies, has not ceased her endeavours to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has, however, now arrived when, the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman empire.

In this conjuncture Her Majesty feels called upon, by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire have been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, and to save Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the faith of treaties, and defies the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the Sultan.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts, and of its pure and beneficent spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be re-established on safe and solid foundations.

Westminster, March 28, 1854.

Miscellaneous.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH'S ALMANACK.

Turkey's Real Danger.—Christmas time.

Proper Dignity.—Stand no sauce from any servant but your cook.

" Don't touch me, or I'll scream ! " as the enginewhistle said to the stoker.

How to Hoax Punch. — Pay threepence a week, and you may take *Punch*.

Advice to Farmers. — Feed your poultry well, and you will ensure full crops.

When is the soup likely to run out of the saucepan ? When there's a leak in it.

Babes of the Wood. — Children whose maintenance is provided for by a Board.

Note by a Policeman. — A Quaker is seldom taken into custody, and never collared.

Things in Season in January. — Cold chops, flounders (in slippery weather) and (cork) soles.

Allowance to Witnesses. — For a nervous wttness no allowance is made by a bullying counsel.

What's in a Name ? — More than some people think. Don't open a sausage-shop in Cateaton-street,

Eccentric Spirits. — It is odd that visitors from the other world should rap at tables instead of doors.

Why is there more Catholicism than Protestantism in Ireland ? — Because the former is the religion of the Mass.

Proverb. (*for a Temperance Medal*). — You may take a Teetotaler to the Pump, but you cannot make him drink.

The Eye of the Law. — This eye, we are told, is getting so dreadfully weak, that is about to advertise for an articled pupil.

A Delicate Female — A good cook deserves this appellation. She is always doing nice things, and is accustomed to mince matters.

Tobacco and Total Abstinence. — A female lecturer (of the curtain class) says that she has no objection to the pipe without the bowl.

Expensive Pleasure.—Whatever amount of « cooing » there may be in our honeymoon, we may be tretpy sure of having a fearful amount of « bill-ing. »

A Puzzle for Staunton. — A (aged 6) and B (aged 9) are playing at Chess. A snatches all the men off the board, when B making a sudden move upsets the table. Who wins the game ?

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

June 10th.

"Britannia," British brigantine, 161 tons. F. Williams, from London, J4th April, to A. J. Rivolta.

"Miguel," Spanish brig, for Cape Verds, dispatchee by J. C. Meyrelles in ballast.

"Commodore," British barque, 258 tons. F. Asplit, from Cadiz, 19th April to E, Lumb & Co. with 160 lasts salt.

June 11th

"Colonia," Oriental barque, 201 tons- M. N. Barbosa from Pernambuco 1st. May, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 1035 barrels and 130 half do. sugar 200 pipes, 2 half do. and 25 barrels caña.

June 12th.

"Argentina," Danish brigantine, 121 tons P. Stheps, from Altona, 7th March, Montevideo 11th inst. to Rosenthal Gayen & Co. with 7 boxes blacking, 15 do. candles, 2 do sperm, 405 do. indigo, 6 do. hats, 3303 pieces lumber, 44 packages hardware, 32 barrels nails, 3 bales tea, 82 mahogany planks, 208 do. & pine boards, 10 lasts coal, 1825 broom handles, 18 bales & 8 boxes merchandise, 50 do. brandy. 22 boxes furnitures.

"William Barber," British brig. 284 tons. W. O. Smeller, from Liverpool 31st March, to Bates Stokes & Co.

June 13th.

"Menai," British steamer, of Blow, from Montevideo 12th inst Passengers 20.

June 9th.

"Eliza," British brig, 263 tons. G. Riddoch, from London 23rd March, to J. Stward & Co. with 770 bars. 165 bundles & 150 plates iron, 99 bundles wire, 675 iron pots, 23 bales cottons, 50 barrels rorman cement, 15 boxes thread. 100 tons. coal, 9 boxes furniture 58 casks ink, 1 box calicoes, 15 do. silks, 17 carboys acid, 22 boxes and 2 casks drugs, 8 do. oil, 10 do. and 150 barrels beer 150 crates eartheware, 3 boxes piano fortes, 6 casks and 285 kegs paint, 13 boxes wine, 2 do. paper, 4 do. 40 casks and 16 packages merchandise.

"Alardus," Hamburg barque, 450 tons. F. H. Sijersted, from Cadiz 29th April, Montevideo 12th inst. to Treiussen and Co. with 263 lasts salt.

Jnne 15th

"Progreso," Oriental steamer, Pedraja from Rosario and San Nicolas with 10 Passengers.

"Constitucion," national steamer Fidanza, from Montevideo 14th inst. with 52 Passengers to F. Bernal.

SAILINGS.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

June 10th.

"Restaurador," Spanish brig, for Cape-Verds, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles in ballast.

"Cefiro," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 2350 quintals jerked beef.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for he ports of the Uruguay.

June 13th.

"Pezinca," Spanish polacre, for Havana, dispatched by Martinez & Sons, with 3920 quintals jerked beef.

June 14th.

"Ninfa," national schooner, for Montevideo.

"Menai," British steamer, for Montevideo.

"Chanticleer," American barque, for New York, dispatched by Zimmermann and Co.

June 15th.

"Weybosset," American barque, for Boston, dispatched by Zimmermann and Co. with 10390 dry ox cow hides, 1697 salted do. do., 990 horns, 207 bales wool.

"Alma," Lubeck barque, for England, dispatched by M. Lopez.

"Neptune," British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by S. Hesse and Co.

"Constitution," national steamer, for Montevideo.

June 11th.

"Frederich Eugenie," French brig, for Cette, dispatched by Teisserent Vallat, with 1402 salted ox and cow hides, 70 dry do. do, 56 bales wool, 278 do. sheep skins, 11 do. cuttings.

"Vladimir," French brig, for Cette, dispatched by E. Lezica, with 1314 salted ox and cow hides, 120 do. horse do. 8 bales slunk calf skins, 6 do. sheep skins, 1. do do, and wool, 2 do. hide cuttings, 155 do. wool, 6000 horns, 59 barrels salt beef.

"Santa Clara," national schooner of war, for Martin Garcia.

June 16th.

"Lizia," Brazilian brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by M. J. Eneas, with 1800 half bags and 400 quarter do. fariña.

TO LET.—A sala and Bedroom at No. 25 Calle Tucuman with or without attendance. J. 17 c. o.

DIED.

At his farm, in the Districts of San Vicente, on the 12th Inst, John Nelson Miller, aged 24 years. Apparently in perfect health, he dropped down dead from his chair, when sented at the table in midst of his family; so true is it, "that in the midst of life we are in death."

Died suddenly at the Country residence of D. Adolfo Agoto M. William Murphy, native of Bath, England, in the 50th year of his age, his amiable manners and kindness of heart will ever be remembered by the circle of friends he has left in this Country.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

The General meeting of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held at the School room adjoining the English Church on Thursday evening the 22nd inst. at 1|2 past 6 o'clock.

By the order of the Committee.

Notice.

Mr. Alfred Geo. Stockdale has ceased being a partner in the firm of Stockdale Carroll and Co. & all debts will be received and paid by the said firm.

June 13th 1854.

TO LET.—Two or three comfortable fron rooms furnished or unfurnished, at Calle Corrientes No. 19.

June 17 3. .

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 bussiness will be continued under the name of Hughes, Stock, and Co.

Buenos Ayres, 10th. May 1854.

Hughes & Stock.

C A R D.

Buenos Ayres June 7th. 1854.

The undersigned desire to give notice that they have have established themselves in the General and Commission business, at No. 110 Calle de Balcarce.

W A N T E D.

For the Falkland Islands, a person thoroughly competent for the situation of Book Keeper, and who can offer satisfactory testimonials of character: no objection to his being married.

Apply 34, Calle Federacion J. 17 4 p.

WANTED a servant to act as House maid & attend to a child of two years old; a person up in years would be prefered. apply to Mr. Merry at 142 Calle Piedad.

EXCHANGE—June 17.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones........................ 22 ½
Patriot Doubloons........................ 328
Spanish do .... á 330
Bills on England, per doubloon .... 65s á 65½
Currency............ per dol. 2 7-16 d.
Do. Montevideo........................ par.
France, per doubloon ....—81 81½ fs.
United States, do. .... 1½ ⅞ discs.
Rio Janeiro .... 1 p. ct. prem.
The highest price of Patriot doubloon. during the week 320
The lowest 322 ½
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 65s 6d. per oz. Lowest 65s. 6 d.

EXPORTS—3dr. June.

Bull, ox & cow hides, and calf skins, duty 2 dols each cy.
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs............ 52 á 52 ½ rls.sil
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.... do. 52 á 52 ½ "
Do. do. do. camp, 25 27 lbs........................ 110 á 116 curr.
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs........ "..scarce 51 á 52 "
Do. N. America, 21 ..." .... —á 50½ á 51 rls.sil
Do. of all stakes, from carts ....112 á 118 curry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs scarce 51 á 52
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs. ...do. .... — á 54
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs do. — á 40 á 41
Cow do. do. ....do. do. — á 41 á 41
Duty 1 dollar each.
Horse do. each dry, ... 16 á 17
Do. do, salted » of 32 á 35 lbs..rls. sil. 9 á 9½
Duty 4 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs. 105 á 110
Duty 3 dollars per doz.
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs 1.3 common 65 á 70
Duty 4 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Nutria, per lb........................silver 2 á 2½ rls.
Wool, duty 2$ per arroba.
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs........................ 22 á 24
Do. washed " .... 35 á 40
Meztizo, dirty, " .... 32 á 34
Do. washed " .... 55 á 69
Fine, dirty " .... 45 á 55
Do. washed " .... 75 á 95
Free.
Cordova, baled........................rials silver 30 á 31
Horse hair, duty 2dol. per arr
» Short, arroba .... scarce .... 74 á 76
» mixed » ...." ...... 80 á 90
» long » ....nominal.... 130 á 180
Cow hair, clean .... 75 á 80
Animal oil or tallow melted or raw 1 dol. 4rls. per arr.
Tallow, with grease, arroba (of 17$ per oz. 25 á 25½ in pipes
» pure » do..do.. 25½ á 26 rl.si in box.
Hide cuttings, garras, qql.; baled ...... 50 á 58
Horns, duty, 4 ⅞ Ox, mil.....prime......1100 á 1300
Inferior do........................ 600 á 700
Do. Cow........ » .... 250 á 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ⅞
Long black, lb loose........................ 5 á 5½
Do. white woven........................ 9 á 12
Do. white loose .... 8 á 9
Jerked beef, duty 3$ qql........................ 91½ á 93
Bones, shin & marrow 4 ⅞........................ 100 á 120
Mare's grease,........................rls. silver 11½ á 12
Duty free.
Goat skins, per dozen scarce........ 27 á 29 rls. sil.

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

All the above prices as silver are based on

DAVIS'S CELEBRATED PAIN KILLER.

Tu be sold at calle Maipú N. 76.

This celebrated medicine is most efficacions for the following.

Bowel Complaint and Dysentery, Painters' Colic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Weak Stomach and General Debility, For Sudden Colds, Coughs, Liver Complaint, Piles, Severe Burns, Biles and Ringworms, Broken Breasts, &c. Asthma and Phthisic, 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 the article, and found it valuable. The sale of this article in the Unitqd 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 willing testimony to the efficacy of this article.We have seen its magic 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 und 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 diarrhœa, and removing the premonitory 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."

For Boston.

The A. I. American bark "Manto," 281 tons. register, captair C. G. M. Stinson, having already one half of her cargo engaged, is an eligible opportunity for those wishing to ship for the aboveport.

Apply to Zimmerman Frazier & Co. Calle la Defensa, No. 69 10. 2, c.

REMOVAL.

Blakeway Mac-Coll & Co. have removed their house of business from 78 Calle Piedad to No. 90 Calle San Martin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All those suffering from rheumatic pains, complicated with other causes that aggravate their sufferings, may find a certain and easy cure, by means, of a decoction, which, taken three times per day, with the ordinary precautions, will effect its object in the course of a month, whatever may be their origin or complications.

Apply Calle Maypú No. 76.

A young English Lady wishes to engage herself as Monitress in a School or as Daily Governess in a private Family.

Address C. B. No. 20 Calle San Martin. J. 10 c. o.

An Englisg Lady residing in Calle 25 de Mayo in the two story house between and Tucuman has four rooms to let in the upper story two of which front the river application can be made at the above address at any hour of the day.

Doctor Donovan begs to offer his professional Services to his friends the public and maybe Consulted and daily at his residence Calle del Parque 52. from 7 to 9 in the fore-noon.

Buenos Ayres J. 9 1854 3. p.

W a n t e d,

A *Steward*, who can produce good recommendation. Apply at Horn's quinta. 10 c. o

CONSTITUTION OF BUENOS AYRES.

An English version, in a pamphet form, to which is appended the British Treaty of 1825, for sale at the "British Packet" Office, No. 20 Calle San Martin.— Price 5 $ 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 & Cos. Playing Cards.
Gold and Silver Pencil 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, Betweens Darning, Harness and Packing.

TO SALADERISTAS, &c.

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

JUST LANDED,

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

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. Bradish offers his services to those who wish to study this language, and hopes that the experience of 30 years in Spanish literature may give satisfaction to those who employ him: he is also translator of the Spanish, French, and English languages.

Apply at No. 90 Calle de Charcas in front of the Retiro. 10, 4, p.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.

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

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

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

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Liverpool.

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

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

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Montevideo.

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

For Marseilles.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

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

Consignees Messrs. Mancilla & Co. m. 23.

For further particulars apply to
FELIX BERNAL & Co.,
Licensed Ship Brokers,
Reconquista, 55.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.

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

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

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

Shipping List OF H. LEZICA AND SAGORY.

FOR HAVRE.

The well known Prench 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 accomodation for passengers.

Consignes 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 accomodations for passengers.

Consignes Merss. Binaud Lafourcade.

FOR CETTE.

The fine A- I. French Brig, "Vladimisir," Mercier master will be dispatched on 5th of June.

Consignes Mess. Lopez and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

The fast sailing Sardinian Polacre "Sofia" *Egildv* having two thirds of her cargoe on board will meet with a very quick dispatch.

Consignes Messrs. Viale Hermanos.

For terms of freight and passages please apply to H. Lezica and Sagory. 41 Calle Reconquista Ship Brockers.

Notice.

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

FRANK PARISH,
V. Consul in charge.

British Consulate General,
Buenos Ayres, 24th Feb., 1854. } f.25—c.o.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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

ABEL LEDOUX,
Callle Perú, No. 20.

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

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay 100$

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

Date of Arriaal.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons	Destinations
	BRITISH			L'pool.
				L'pool.
Mar. 2	Bk. Baronet, Wyle	J. Bell & Co	310	
" 15	Bgn Perseverance, Amy	J. Laing	194	
" 19	Bk. Hersilia, Ritchie	A. Blanck & Co	262	
" 19	Bgn Remark, Mackneill	Bates, Stokes & Co	231	
May, 11	Bk. Elena, Peace,	Nicholson Green and Co.	331	
" 12	Bg. Gauntlet Bell	Rennie Rwedie and Co.		
" 14	Bk Ipswich, Golty,	Duguid Barton and Co.	235	
" 18	Bg. Venilia Martin,	Best Brothers	203	
" 22	Sch. Sappho, How	S. Hess & Co.	137	
" 24	Bg, Abeona, Shield	A. Van Praet	186	
" 26	Bg. Merchant Lutne	E. Lumb & Co.	255	
" 29	Bk. Robert Finnie, Gorrie	Drabble Broks	265	
June 9	Bhn Angia Displer	H. A. Green	236	
June 10	Bgk. *Britannia* Williams	A. J. Rivolta	161	
" "	Bg. Commodore Asplit	E. Lumb & Co.	252	
" "	William *Barber* Smeller	*Bates* Stokes & Co.	284	
" 14	Bg. Eliza, Riddoch,	J. Steward Co.	253	
	AMERICAN.			
" 31	Bg. Palmetto, Lewis	S. B. Hale & Co	341	
" 23	Bk. Juniata, Phinny	Zimmermann & Co.	385	
" 28	Bk. Gleaner, Jeilerson	Zimmerman Frazier & Co.		
May 4	Bk. Margaret Eliza, Adams	Zimmmerman & Co.		
" 6	Bk. Manto Stiman,	Zimmerman and Co,	281	
" 14	Bg. Russell Hughes,	H. J. Ropes	182	
	FRENCH.			Havre.
" 9	" St. Francois, Tremont	Lafourcade & Co.	364	
May. 18	Bg. Guarani, Larché,	Ochoa and Co.	230	
" 23	Bk. Maria Got	Teisserec Vallant	260	
" 29	Bg. Gustave Cels	Ochoa & Co.	265	
" 29	Bh. Perle, Lefourcade	Zumaran & Co.	273	
June 6	Bhn Gil Blas,	Billard, Llavallol & Sons		
	SPANISH			Tohesola
Jan. 17	Bg. Centauro, Cervantes	F. Buxareo	245	Rouen.
" 12	Bg. Empresa, Cambas,	Bayley Brothers	148	
" 14	Bg. Julito Font,	F. Buxareo	236	
" 18	Bg. Lola Uribe,	Tonkinson and Co.	253	
" 19	Bg. Cefiro, Puig y Mor	Llavallol & Sons	154	
" 23	Bg. Manuel, Garcia	Zumarán & Co.	155	
June 5	Bgn Draka Austrich	Martinez and Sons	200	
" 9	Bgn Luis Cortuna	Bayley Brothers	137	
	SARDINIAN.			
" 1	Pol. Sofia Egilda	B. Vialo & Co	154	
Mar. 7	Pol. Alfonso 1 °, Dodero	Jose Aveguo	177	
April 21	Bg Plata, Ferraro	B. Delfino	260	
May. 20	Bg. Guiseppe, Viappillo	Pietranera	216	
June 5	Bg. Guiseppo	Raggio B. Viale and Co.	181	
	DANISH.			
April 23	Bg. Filla, Tobiasen	Bayley brothers	185	
" 23	Bg. Margarita, Holstein	J. N. Bieder & Co.	165	
May. 26	Bg. Ida and Emma Bock	Freyer Bros.	150	Altona.
" 12	Bgn. Argehtina Stehs	Rossenthal Gayen and Co.	121	
	BREMEN.			
April 14	Bk. Lessing, Fredericks	Casares & Sons	356	
	HAMBURG.			
Mar 27	Bg. Marie Emilie, Lewens	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	170	
April 26	Bgn. Ernestine, Moller	W. Orr & Co.	128	
May. 23	Bg. Alwina, Ingiversen	Treusein & Co.	290	
" 26	Bg. Zerline Koucke Boneh	Levy & Co.	206	
June 14	Bk. Alardus Sejersted	Treusein Co.	450	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Jan. 18	Bg. Mentor, Cruz	N. Martinez & Sons	188	
Mar. 18	Bg. Principe Americano, Pimenta	J. F. Pimenta	272	
" 20	Bk. Triunfo da Inveija, Junior	J. C. Meyrelles	198	
June	Bgn Apolo,	J. C. Meyrelles	115	
	PORTUGUESE.			
" 14	Bk. Amazonas Almeida,	J. C. Meyrelles	203	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Feb. 5	Bg. Carlota, Lagana	Santamaria, Llambi & Co	232	Marseil
	DUTCH.			
Nov 3	Bg. Alicona, Klein	Zimmermann & Co.		
	BELGIAN.			
Nov. 17	Bg. Emma, Divoort	Otte, Rosenthal & Co.	141	Antwerp
	HANOVERIAN.			
May. 20	Bg. Cato, Nibbe	Hartenfels & Sons	120	
				Hambur
	NORWEGIAN.			
May. 26	Bg. Rata, Michelsen	Bunge Borhefield & Co.	209	
	OTTOMAN.			
June 8	Bhn Marietta Capurro	C. Getting & Co.	190	
	ORIENTAL.			
" "	Bk. Colonia *Barbosa J.*	J. C. Meyrelles	210	

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN GEOGHEGAN.