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(No. 1308.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

LIFE OF A TRAITOR.

(*From the* »*Archivo Americano*.»)

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART SECOND.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

General Rosas, with his lofty penetration, comprehended at the first glance the motives and the object of these treaties, and informed of the assurances which Urquiza gave of their prompt ratification, he ordered him to manifest to the Government of Corrientes, the impossibility of admitting them.

The correspondence of Urquiza in carrying into effect these orders is very curious. "For that Government to refuse the admission of the 3d and 4th articles [he wrote to the ex-Governor of Corrientes, on transmitting to him the amended draft] would truly be an *exigence*, but an unjust and unjustifiable exigence against the well-founded and evident right which the Argentine Confederation has, and on its behalf the representative of its General Affairs, to demand them from the justice and good faith of the Province of Corrientes and its Government. *This is tantamount*, and pay strict attention to it, to *an act of rigorous justice on the part of that Government*. And how is it, my friend, that you wish to decline complying with it, without an evident stigma to your honour, compromising at the same time the good faith by which you have given to understand your re-incorporation to the Argentine Republic?» And afterwards, "I refrain from calling your attention to the very just and well-founded observations which General Rosas makes to us upon this affair. *Is it not certain, my friend, that said compact was wholly incompatible with our mutual dignity and interests?* [65] But neither these exhortations, nor the reasons upon which General Rosas founded the modifications of the treaty, were able to overcome the resistance of Madariaga, who preferred the hazards of a new rupture, to a frank and sincere reconciliation. Nor did it suffice for him what Urquiza ordered to be said to him by his commissioner Major Don Alejandro Azula: "that he should at once sign the convention proposed by General Rosas; *but to sharpen his knife well, to make him feel the effects of the alliance of the two provinces*." [66] Because such was the confidence which he had inspired in that Government, that he had induced it prematurely to announce to the Representatives of the province, that the treaties would be ratified without the least alteration.

General Rosas, at that time occupied in maintaining the principle of the inviolability of our interior rivers, against the pretensions of the new Plenipotentiaries, Lord Howden and Count Walewsky, by a profound trait of his genius, undid this flagrant conspiracy against the integrity of the Republic, by two provinces that from their position might have encouraged the views of its external enemies. He gave an order, and a peremptory order, to Urquiza to signify to Madariaga the firm and irrevocable determination of the General Government of the Confederation, to make use of force, should he persist in not accepting the just and necessary modifications made on the treaties of Alcaraz. And Urquiza, the author and accomplice of the opposition of that Government, had to communicate to it the *ultimatum*, and to prepare himself to render effective this threat. He therefore invaded for a second time the Province of Corrientes, in virtue of the reiterated and very peremptory orders of General Rosas, who assured him that the presence of the Army of Operations of the vanguard, in the territory of Corrientes, would be sufficient to see that of the ruthless Unitarians disperse of its own accord. And it so turned out. From the time the federal army under the command of Urquiza began to tread the Correntino territory, it found co-operation in certain Chiefs of that Province, distrust manifested itself in the ranks of the Madariagas, and the complete triumph, [67] so skilfully prepared by the labours and prudent combinations of General Rosas, naturally took place.

The fall of the Madariagas deprived Urquiza of his principal coadjutors in the conspiracies which he had concocted, and the impossibility of replacing them, made him suspend at that time their development. But he remained on the watch, awaiting the opportunity of satisfying his ambition and his revenge.

What may have been his intrigues after the battle of Vences, what his views, his hopes, and his resources, is what we propose to examine in our next number.

[65] Letter of Urquiza to Madariaga, of the 3rd February 1847, among the justificative documents of the Manifest of the Government of Corrientes, upon the negotiation of Alcaraz, page 67.
[66] Page 58th of the Manifest.
[67] Battle of Vences; 27th November 1847.

PART III.

It would have been easy for us to darken thé picture we have sketched of the life of the insane ruthless unitarian Urquiza, were not the preference of accuracy to exaggeration, so firmly rooted in our habits; and we can boast, without the fear of contradiction, that we have never followed thé bad example of our maligners: so profound is our conviction, that this homage to truth is the best guarantee of what is said, and what gives credit and importance to the opinions that are divulged: and we will not deviate from this rule, however violent may be the impressions excited in us by the acts we relate. Let us then resume the thread of our history.

A short time before commencing the negotiations of Alcaraz, of which we treated in our former article, Urquiza wrote a confidential letter to General Rosas telling him, as if incidentally, "of some perverse acts which the intervening Ministers and their coadjutors had put in practice, without regarding either the laws "of civilized nations, or the treaties existing with these countries: in a word, without regarding anything.» [1] But without stating what *these perverse acts* were, and leaving to the charge of one D. Toribio Moron, the simple bearer of this letter, and who came to Buenos Ayres upon his own private business, to say *something* with regard to it. This *something* was nothing less than the revelation of the offers made to him by Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, to persuade him to make common cause with them. General Rosas had to repress his indignation, and order him to manifest officially and with all its details, this iniquitous plan of flagrant conspiracy against the Republic, to cause that traitor to cast off the veil with which he endeavoured to conceal it. And behold here what he discovered.

[1] Letter of Urquiza, of the 2d April 1846.

That same Benito Chain, whom we have already made known to our readers, was in Montevideo; and from what the Secretary of Deffaudis published in Paris, it is presumed that he had been sent to do what he did with Rivera: to serve as an organ and emissary of Urquiza near the intervening Ministers. [2] And he accomplished it, having been called, and commissioned by Mr. Ouseley, to make known to his master, that »the Ministers of England and of France had formed a worthy and exalted idea of his distinguished merits, » as a Magistrate and a General, and that they considered the Province of Entre-Rios, owing to its advantageous position, its resources and the heroic valour of its inhabitants, very worthy of being exalted to the rank of an Independent nation. And that if H. E. [Urquiza] resolved, availing himself of the opportunity which the actual circumstances presented to him, to separate himself from the rest of the Provinces of the Confederation, that upheld the political principles of the Government of Buenos Ayres, they offered him, in the name of their Governments, and with all the power of the two great nations they represented, their support and efficacious co-operation. That as soon as H. E. adopted said resolution, he might dispose of two hundred thousand hard dollars, which they engaged to cause to be delivered to H. E, to clothe and pay his troops: also assuring him that they would immediately acknowledge and sustain the independence of Entre Rios.» [3] And in the same terms did the Consul of France Devoize express himself to another individual who was about to return to Entre-Rios, [4] urging him to make known to Urquiza, "that the Ministers of "France and England in the River Plate, were "disposed to acknowledge and sustain the Govern-"ment of Entre-Rios, if it declared itself independent "of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and united itself "to that of Corrientes; or at least, if it declared itself "neutral in the question discussed by the Government "Encharged with the Foreign Relations of the Ar-"gentine Confederation and the Ministers of England " and France in the River Plate. That in either of "the two cases H. E. [Urquiza] might rely upon the "support of said Ministers, and upon the sum of two "hundred thousand hard dollars, which they promised "him." [5] And, lastly, Mr. Ouseley caused another Entre-Riano to be brought to his presence, [6] and recommended him "to manifest to that Government, the great desires which the Ministers of England and France in the River Plate had to enter upon relations of amity with it, and that if it consented to open the ports of Entre-Rios to the commerce of foreign nations, it might reckon on the support of the two nations they represented. That with this understanding they were disposed to furnish it with all the assistance and resources it might need." (7)

[2] »Whilst the squadron ascended the Paraná, a man came to Montevideo, *sent by a most important Argentine Chief*, to request the Plenipotentiaries would be pleased to answer this simple question—Are England and France resolved to go to extremes, and can they be relied upon?» Messrs. CHEVALIER DE SAINT ROBERT. *General Rosas and the Plate question.* PARIS 1848, page 74.
[3] Statement taken by Colonel Galan, Chief of the *Etat Major* of the Army of Entre-Rios, and communicated in his despatch of the 12th April 1846.
[4] The resident Don Jacinto Martinez.
[5] In the same despatch of Colonel Galan.
[6] The resident Don Francisco Legeran.
[7[In said despatch.

[*To be continued*]

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

The month of October has long enjoyed a pre-eminence in the Argentine Calender; and the festive celebrations of the present year have assumed a character of unprecedented gayety and enthusiasm. Besides those we have already reported in the Capital, several of the suburban towns have attested their satisfaction at the appointment of the Supreme Chief of the Republic, by local demonstrations, that merit a more detailed record than we are enabled to give.

San Fernando, San Isidro, y San José de Flores have shown at once their taste and their patriotism; and the following address delivered at the last mentioned, by Dr. Baldomero Garcia, cannot fail to be read with interest.

»Compatriots,

Urged at this moment by the Justice of Peace to address the assembly, I must say that there is nothing more just than the enthusiasm wherewith the residents of San José de Flores, celebrate the acclamation of the Supreme Chief of the Argentine Confederation, in the person of the renowned Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. There is nothing more ennobling than those manifestations in honor of that hero, who beholding unmoved the chariot of revolution, that rushed upon him to overthrow him, the same as all his predecessors, restrained it with a powerful arm; who trampling under his feet crime armed with poignards and incendiary torches, saved the Country from the sanguinary outrages of anarchy; who has afterwards, fronting the powerful of the world, when they attempted to invade the sacred immunities of the Country, told them *hitherto shall ye come and no further*, tracing a line with his sword, and with his sword defended the National independence.

General Rosas has employed twenty years in these glorious labours; twenty years of sleepless nights, of days without repose; twenty years, during which we have only suffered him to escape from his Despatch, to go to tell the Indians, as he victoriously told them, that they might be our friends, but not the enemies and scourges of our country districts. Twenty years has been passed, in enabling his country to enjoy the fruits of so many fatigues, in making it relish the new life he had so studiously created for it. Overjoyed we saw flourishing the fruits of peace, intellectual, social and material progress, improvements of every discription, advancement in every quarter. But lo! the tempest roars anew, and the bolt of a new war peals around.

It is not a new war, Gentlemen, it is the same one of the intervention that comes down upon us. You are aware that it is the Government of Brazil that incited it, preferring to remain out of the combat, to watch the issue, and then to wage upon us a treacherous war, under the mask of friendship. But observe that Great Britain celebrates a peace with us, and the Government of Brazil then begins to remove the mask; then observe that France is about to celebrate a treaty with us, and the perfidous and dastardly Government of Brazil anxiously searches for, and finds among ourselves a man whom it buys, that may serve as its vanguard and counterscarp, to hostilise us.

This is the insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Urquiza; there is not sufficient indignation in the soul, there is not sufficient hatred in the heart, there are not sufficient curses in our language, sufficient anathemas cannot come to our lips, to heap on this miscreant, who comes to wound us in our dearest hopes of peace and progress.

I have said that this is nothing more than a continuation of the war of intervention; it would be difficult for me here and at this moment clearly to establish this truth, but take note that now as then, it is the nonarchical principle that makes war against the democratical, that is to say, Compatriots, the war that Kings wage against communities, and the Kings make war upon us because we, a pure democracy with General Rosas at our head, have had the presumption, as they term it, firmly to maintain our rights before their Majesties. The Argentine Confederation, during the Government of General Rosas, is the Republic that has most distinguished itself, in that noble haughtiness of justly pretending to treat on a footing of equality with Kingdoms and Empires; therefore you will observe compatriots, that we are never the objects of their sympathies and predilections. The monarchical principle is always endeavouring to depress us: the object of the present war, the same as that of the intervention, is to curtail our dimensions, Gentlemen: is to punish the noble integrity wherewith we republicans, we who only form a small Republic, dare firmly to maintain our Sovereign rights. Yes, Countrymen, it is meant to depress us, and I repeat the phrase, because it expresses well my idea and the truth: it is attempted to humble us, to depress us, to affront us.

Do you wish to know the manner in which it is attempted to punish us? By fractionising the Republic; by separating Entre-Rios, Corrientes and Paraguay from the number of the Argentine Provinces; in order that they may form a petty separate Republic. And behold in this another proof that the present war is only a continuation of the war of intervention. Bear in mind that from the beginning of the intervention, the Ministers Ouseley and Deffaudis suggested the idea to Urquiza, of forming and presiding a petty Republic, composed of the aforesaid three Provinces, as the documents of that epoch bear witness. From that time the foreigners were well aware of the treacherous tendencies of this miscreant, and if he did not then lend himself to this project, it was because General Rosas was able timously to prevent it. Observe that he now proposes to realize it without any disguise; observe that he solemnly declares that he is about to open relations with Foreign Powers; observe that he hoists a flag which is not the Argentine one, and which he calls that of the State of Entre-Rios; observe that he accredits Diplomatic Agents near the traitor Government of Montevideo, and that he will continue accrediting them near other Governments; because, Gentlemen, this attempt at fractionising, reducing, lessening, if I may be allowed the use of the expession, of dividing each of the South-American Republics into small pieces, is not new.

In fact, since in consequence of the emancipation of Spanish America, this imposing zone of Republics, that extends from the one temperate zone to the other; since this glorious event announced that a great mountain of Republics would in time be raised, that would cast a shade upon thrones, the monarchical principle at once became alarmed, and put in practice in these countries the detestable principle of *dividing to conquer*. Since then the agents of the monarchical principle have been seen fanning discord in these Republics, and afterwards interfering to put an end to the internal wars by a dismemberment. *In this way the great Republic of Colombia was subdivided; in this way* the Republic of Central America has been subdivided; which has given origin to different small States, as Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Guatemala, Costa-Rica, and who knows how many independent Republics, some of which do not possess even twenty thousand inhabitants; in this way anarchy was fomented in the Oriental State of the Uruguay, till it was erected into an independent State, and in this way it is meant again to subdivide the Argentine Confederation, depriving it of its Provinces of Entre-Rios, Corrientes and Paraguay.

Yes, Compatriots, this is the system which the monarchical system has constantly followed in South America, to divide to command, to go on fractionising the Republics in such a way, that each may be reduced to a small State, that a foreign corvette of war, may be more powerful than a Republic, and dictate the law to it, that the Ministers, the Admirals, the functionaries in short of the powerful monarchies, may come to these countries as Viceroys, whose countenances we must observe, to know if they are good or bad, if we must fear from them new caprices, new reclamations, new outrages. It has not been so in the Argentine Confe*deration during the administration of* General Rosas, but on that very account it is attempted to lower his tone, to humble her and divide her. I do not yield, my contrymen, to exaggerations or illusions: you already see the insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Urquiza display a new flag, which he calls that of the Entre-Riano State.

But even more, Gentlemen, and I here again request that you will observe the accuracy with which I have said, that the present war is nothing more than a continuation of that of the intervention. Its principal object was to deprive us of the exclusive navigation of our rivers; the result of one of the the negotiations that took place during it, rendered it evident. Well then, the same is the point at issue now: to deprive us of the exclusive navigation of the Paraná, this is the object. *The Parana which* is a great Argentine property, of inestimable value, the Paraná, whose exclusive navigation belongs to us, and which we make to serve as a vigilant guard for our Custom-House revenues, as an incorruptible sentry for our territorial security; the Paraná which, by means of its affluents, the Pilcomayo and the Bermejo, in a longer or shorter period of peace, would put us in easy contact with our brethren of the Interior, in an easy exchange of products, of ideas, and of affections; our beloved waters that lave and fertilize the very heart of the Republic, and which, receiving the distination which nature intended for them, will make a terrestrial paradise of our country; our waters which are one of the richest gifts that God has conferred on the Argentine Confederation, would be converted into the most fatal present, should its navigation cease to be Argentine. Should the foreigner now succeed in penetrating by the Paraná, and subsequently by its tributaries, adieu to the security of our rents, adieu to the security of the Republic. If at present on any frivolous pretext, the foreigner seizes our small vessels of war, our Island of Martin Garcia, and of all they find within their reach, they would then every moment stir up difficulties, in order to seize in the quality of guarantee, upon any community, upon any point of the coast, upon the best situated they might find.

And the present war threatens us with this immense evil. What would the traitor Urquiza do, Gentlemen, should he, by fractionising the Republic, succeed in acquiring any right over the Paraná? He would sell it to the foreigner, as he has sold to him his soul. Brazil is the most interested in depriving us of the exclusive navigation of the Paraná, inasmuch as it bathes a great part of her coasts, and we, being owners of its mouth, deprive her from reaching them by water.

For the Paraná, Compatriots, for some other interest as serious as it, the cowardly

Cabinet of Brazil wages war upon us, and not merely to assist Urquiza in his rebellion, on account of his good qualities. In this matter-of-fact age, wars are not made merely for the sake of making them, or to maintain some theological dogma, or philosophical thesis; in this age wars are not undertaken for trifles, but from having in view some certain and very positive advantages. And when the Monarch of Brazil makes war upon us, it is because he wishes to deprive us of some real and very positive one. He has declared to the British Minister in Rio Janeiro, that he has no reason for making war upon the Argentine Confederation: why then has he commenced it, invading the Paraná as you have seen? It is because he wishes to create motives of war, to profit thereby.

Nor let it be imagined that the monarchs makes war upon us merely to upset General Rosas; they would be much pleased with this, because he is an indomitable defender of the Communities. But were General Rosas capable of humiliation and complacency, in favour of the foreigner, and to the disparagement of his own country; or should he condescend to request foreign regiments and divisions to uphold him in the Government, he might find thousands of dollars and soldiers to assist him. But the patriotic General Rosas would rather perish than commit so degrading an infamy. General Rosas is well aware that when the foreigner is brought to assist, the foreigner is he who takes the lead, arrives the first, seats himself and commands.

The question is not merely as to the person of General Rosas: this would now be a great question for us; but this is not the point under consideration, but the permanent interests of the country. The object proposed is to diminish our Argentine territory, depriving us of a great part of the littoral Provinces, and depriving us also of the exclusive enjoyment of our waters. Nothing less than this is intended in the present war: be well assured of it, compatriots.

Should the Government of Brazil and Urquiza triumph in this war, should the littoral Provinces and the rivers be taken from the Argentine Confederation, our beloved Country would appear before the world with her countenance marred, and her arms cut off, covered with grief and opprobrium, rendered the laughing-stock of her enemies, and the contempt of foreigners....Oh! I cannot bear the idea; we have still in Argentine veins blood enough to shed before we reach so great a misfortune. And who could reduce us to such a state? the soldiers that the Government of Brazil has sent to recruit in Europe, to wage war upon us? Heaven grant it may enter their minds to tread our shores. Our superb soldiers of the chiripá [kilt] and red shirt, our gallant and accomplished Gauchos [peasants], who see the sword *brandished in their face* with a sort of smile, and who when the bullet whistles, advance under the smoke, concealing their heads behind the necks of their chargers, would drive them into the depths of these so greatly coveted waters.

As to the insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Urquiza, he shall not repeat his fandango, he shall not repeat his triumphal promenade, scattering ounces of gold and patacones as he passes. It is not with Brazilian gold and silver that he must make the war upon us, but with lead and steel; and with lead and steel the Federals will hurl him to the ground. We have now the Great Rosas firm at our head: he will be the General, we shall all be his soldiers, as the Honourable Chamber of Representatives has said: he will be the soldier, we shall all be his sword;—and Long live the Argentine Confederation! Long live General Rosas! Death to the insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Urquiza! Death to the perfidious Cabinet of Brazil!"

COMMUNICATED.

To the Legion "Lancers of Death."

Ye comrades of Death, together we ride
To the field of the battle of life;
And there we shall prove, when ranged side by side,
That we conquer or die in the strife;
For the Lancers of Death
Give up but with breath,
The cause which their Chief has embraced;
And the homes of their youth,
Of their valour and truth,
Shall ne'er by their lance be disgraced.

The shield of the strong around us is spread;
'Tis ROSAS our ranks has arrayed:—
Who speaks of dismay, of fear or of dread,
To men who by him are assayed?—
For the Lancers of Death,
Give up but with breath,
The cause which their Chief has embraced;
And the homes of their youth,
Of their valour and truth,
Shall ne'er by their lance be disgraced.

Ye homes of our fathers, forever be free!
May ye flourish forever in peace!
The sons of thy hearths, for thy dear liberty
Shall combat—till combat shall cease;
And the relics of strife,
Of death and of life,
Shall tell that the "Lancers of Death"
Were found on that field,
Where Urquiza did yield,
To their lances his criminal breath!—

"A Lancero de la Muerte."

November 5th 1851—

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

By Her Majesty's steam Frigate "Centaur," we have dates to the 13th September, that is four days later than by the last Mail Packet.

Two of the vessels sent to the Polar seas, in search of Sir John Franklin, had returned, without obtaining any clue as to the fate of the unfortunate expedition.

The "Centaur" has brought Rear Admiral Henderson, who succeeds Admiral Reynolds in the command of the South American station. The "Southampton" and "Tweed" both started for Rio Janeiro, very soon after the arrival of the "Centaur" at Montevideo.

Shortly after the arrival of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Balmoral, the melancholy intelligence was received of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand of Sax Coburg Gotha. The deceased was brother of the Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians, consequently Uncle to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and Father of the king Consort of Portugal.

Another Gold Region has been discovered in New South Wales, and has produced a tremendous excitement among the lieges. Of the existence of gold there seems to be no doubt; but whether it is to be a worthy rival of California remains to be seen.

Yacht Race—A grand match between the "Titania" and the "America" has been decided, and by long odds, in favor of the latter. A British huilder has given a new challenge, for a yacht to be built and ready for action in the short space of ten weeks. The owners of the "America," with characteristic prudence, have preferred a certain gain to a contingent glory, and disposed of the victorious craft, for the handsome sum of £7000.

A British vessel has been condemned in the United States, for a violation of the laws regulating passenger traffic.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

An important meeting of the Royal Commission, which was very fully attended, took place on the 19th August in the Crystal Palace, and was presided over by Prince Albert, who was naturally anxious to see certain questions satisfactorily solved which pressed for a decision before his departure to the Highlands. All matters that could stand over, such as the fate of the building, and the appropriation of the surplus funds, are still in reserve; but the following is a summary of the points finally settled:—

"The Royal Commissioners have fixed Saturday, the 11th of October, as the day for closing the Exhibition to the public. It is their intention to hold a meeting in the building on Wednesday, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock, to receive the reports of the several juries and to take leave of the foreign commissioners. On this occasion they intend to request the presence of the exhibitors, the jurors, the foreign and local commissioners, and the members of the local committees. Immediately after the close of their proceedings permission will be given to the exhibitors to remove their goods, subject to such regulations as may be made by the executive commitee. The reports of the juries and the names of the persons to whom prizes shall have been awarded will afterwards be published in the *London Gazette*. It is the desire of the Royal Cmmissioners not only to present medals to the individuals to whom the juries may have awarded them, but to mark their sense of the great exertions of all the exhibitors, and also of the jurors, the foreign and local commissioners, the chairmen, treasurers, and secretaries of local committees and other persons who have rendered services in promoting the Exhibition, and to present them with a permanent memorial of the undertaking by distributing medals to each, accompanied by a certificate and a copy of the reports of the juries.

"The three medals of which the designs were originally approved are intended to be applied as follows:-That by Mr. Leonard Wyon will be distributed to the prizemen selected by the juries, that by M. Bonnardel will be given in certain cases recommended by the Council of Chairmen, not as a mark of excellence in degree on the part of those who receive it, but for reasons which the Council of Chairmen have been requested to state specially in their report. The medal designed by Mr. Adams will be given to the jurors.

"In addition to these medals the Commissioners propose to cause two other medals to be struck, which will be presented respectively to the Exhibitors, and to those who have rendered other services to the Exhibition.

"The great number of the medals, books, and certificates, which will thus be presented obviously renders the distribution of them on a single occasion a physical impossibility.

"On the other hand, the Commissioners feel that it would be invidious to select any persons to receive their medals at one time, and to omit others

"And further it is clearly desirable that the medals, the certificates, and the reports should be presented simultaneously, and the length of time which must necessarily elapse before the whole of them can be prepared makes it difficult to fix any precise day on which the distribution could be effected.

"Under these circumstances the Royal Commissioners have come to the conclusion that it will be most desirable to fix a limited period within which each individual may make such arrangements for receiving medals, books, and certificates from the Commission as may best suit his personal convenience. Due notice will be given on this point as soon as the Commissioners are able to fix a time for the distribution to commence."

From this it will be seen that it is not at present contemplated to close the Exhibition with any pomp or ceremony; that the Commission desire, as far as medals, certificates, and jurors' reports can do so, to please every body; that they cannot render the closing and the distribution of rewards and honours as they ought to be simultaneous acts; that the official announcements of prizes will be postponed and other steps taken to avoid as far as possible individual jealousies and "make things pleasant;" finally, as we some days ago hinted, that the Great Exhibition may be well nigh forgotten, and the youngest contributor at an advanced period of life, before the honorary distinctions connected with it have reached their proper recipients.

IRELAND.

(From the "Times" correspondent.)

DUBLIN—Sept. 1st.

Prospects of the farmers.

The *Dundalk Democrat* gives a most favourable report of the harvest prospects in Louth and the counties adjacent. Since Tuesday much of the crops has been cut and stocked in excellent condition, and should the present favourable weather continue, a great breadth of land will be cleared before the close of the prepresent week. But, then, it is asked, who are to be the gainers—the farmers, the landlords, or the rate collectors? Here is the "democratic" answer:—

"Never was there a crop grown in Ireland for which so many are watching. At the present moment there is, in many Poor Law unions, a struggle between the landlords, bailiffs and the poor rate collectors to pounce upon the crops and make the first seizure. Land agents and bailiffs are daily traversing the country to see if the corn is being cut, and when it is they seize upon it and sell it to obtain a rackrent which no farmer is able to pay. Near Louth the other day two honest farmers' crops and cattle were seized and advertised for auction. They were permitted to till the land and sow it, but when the time came that they should enjoy the fruits of their labour their crops are seized for the benefit of another."

The same authority puts forward the following statement.—

"At the present moment, any one who travels through the country will find scarcely any men working in the fields, the parties cutting the corn being women and growing girls and boys. The strength of the labouring classes has departed to other lands, for in this country they have been trampled and despised by the barbarians who are supported by the Government in plundering the people. If they could now 'get rid' of the boys who are 16 or 17 years of age they fancy they would be at peace for a quarter of a century."

The *Belfast Mercury* gives a careful *resumé* of the state of the crops in the north, a portion of which is annexed:—

"This year's wheat crop is likely to prove an average one in bulk. Some complaints are abroad about the shortness of straw in light lands, but in general we believe it is longer than could have been expected some months ago. Oats and barley promise a large yield; such of the former as has already been brought to market is of good quality, though, as might be expected, rather soft. Respecting the comparative value of grain at present and the current rates in 1805, we find that the prices of wheat flour and oatmeal, which now almost assimilate, were then widely different, as will be observed from the annexed quotations:—

	Market Prices in Belfast, Nov. 8, 1805. Per cwt. s. d. s. d.	Market Prices in Belfast, Aug. 29, 1851. Per cwt. s. d. s. d.
Wheat	12 0 to 13 0	8 10 to 9 0
1st Flour	27 0 — 28 0	15 0 — 16 0
2d ditto	25 0 — 25 0	13 9 — 14 0
3d ditto	23 0 — 24 0	11 0 — 12 0
Oats	6 6 — 7 7	7 6 — 8 3
Barley	8 3 — 8 6	7 0 — 7 3
Oatmeal	12 0 — 13 0	12 6 — 13 9

"It appears from the above that while wheat and wheat flour have fallen from 50 to 80 per cent below the market price 46 years ago, oats and oatmeal are selling at a higher figure this day than they could command in 1805. Flax, it is agreed on all hands, will turn out the most valuable crop of that class raised in Ulster for some years past. The quality, so far as can yet be ascertained, is excellent; and, in point of bulk, there are few complaints heard among growers. Of the acreable produce of this crop we shall here give an instance. A farmer in the county of Down had four and a half statute acres under flax last year. He was offered 25*l.* for the field just after the crop had been pulled. That sum he refused, preferring to hold the crop one year. He then stacked the flax in the ordinary mode in which grain is put up in the haggard, and during the spring took the seed off and restacked the flax. For the flax seed he got 20 guineas; and last week in Belfast he sold 67 stones of flax, about one-half of the entire produce, for 21*l.* 10s. 8d.—so that the whole will raise 64*l.* odd. Respecting the potatoes, about which there has been much unnecessary excitement, we have just to repeat the substance of what we stated six or seven weeks ago—namely, that the produce of this year's crop will be infinitely superior to that of 1850, both as to bulk and quality, and that the disease, where it may exist, will be of a comparatively mild character. It is too much to expect, that an epidemic which prevailed so extensively a few years ago, should be completely swept away in one or two seasons; and, consequently, we ought to be prepared for partial traces of the old enemy. One thing will not be controverted—that is, the very decided improvement perceptible in the flavour and general appearance of this year's potatoe crop. The yield is fully up to the average of the best seasons in former days, and we have met many farmers who, up to the present, speak confidently of the uniform soundness of their crops. Still, there exist in the minds of a number of agriculturists most erroneous ideas about the real extent of the disease, even where it does prevail, and the usual consequences ensue—that is, premature raising of the crop, and bringing to market one-third more than the quantity requisite for human food. Potatoes are now selling in several of the smaller towns of Antrim and Down at 2s. per cwt., a price much below their comparative value at this period of the season. We have no doubt that in particular districts the potato disease will this year destroy a portion of the crop; but taking a general view of the province of Ulster, there is every reason to hope that the gross amount of produce, as compared with the breadth of ground under culture, will be much larger than it has been any year since 1845."

The only drawback to this morning's generally favourable accounts, comes from Waterford, where it is stated that, after a careful examination of a large tract of country under potatoes, the conclusion has been arrived at that at present 30 per cent. of the crop is infected by the blight, and that should the disease be not speedily checked the percentage will attain to a much higher figure.

EMIGRATION.

The "rush" of emigration—especially from the southern ports—shows no symptoms of subsidence. On Friday a steamer left Waterford for Liverpool with 600 souls on board, and as many were left behind for lack of accommodation as would freight another vessel which was to have sailed thence on the day following.

France—The conduct of the political refugees was causing considerable uneasiness to the Government; and certain stringent regulations had been adopted with respect to them. By a recent enactment of the Police, all foreigners resident within the Department of the Seine, or who may arrive for the future, are required to present themselves, under the penalty of a summary expulsion: travellers with a competent passport alone excepted.

The French naval authorities on the West India Station had been authorised and instructed, to aid the authorities of Cuba, in the event of any piratical invasion upon that Island; thus confirming the anticipated announcement of the lynx-eyed "Times."

The discussions that have taken place on the Bill presented for the revision of the Constitution, show the lamentably distracted state of the Republic. The Prince de Joinville is spoken of as a Candidate for the Presidency, and his partisans make no secret as to their ulterior views, in the event of his success. We see a very able and judicious letter on the subject by M. Lamartine; disapproving the project and demonstrating its inconveniences. Fiercely assailed though he be by the legitimists and fusionists of all shades and colours, the prestige and popularity of Louis Napoleon maintain their ground; and the probabilities at present appear still in his favor.

Paris had been very gay, by a succession of visitors, on their return from the grand Exhibition; and it is alleged that the Parisians have perhaps been more benefited in the end than the Londoners themselves.

A semi-official correspondence, between M. Arrago and Prince Albert, arising out of the affair of the Exhibition, represents the international feeling in a very satisfactory point of view.

M. Baroche, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had made a visit to London; and it is alleged that the two Governments are anxiously watching certain extensive military preparatives, on the part of Russia.

The anniversary of the death of Louis Philippe was commemorated by a funeral service in the Catholic Chapel, Portman Square, London.

The "Messager" says, a report is current that an expedition is about to be sent from France to the seas of Japan. This expedition will be at once military, commercial and scientific, and has for its object to open to European commerce, States that have been closed against it since the 16th. Century.

The Roman intervention continues a thorn in the side of the French Cabinet. Surmises are even afloat that His Holiness has invoked the protection of Austria; rather against the French intervention, then his own turbulent and unruly subjects. A deep seated discontent is evidently preying on the vitals of Italian society, and another political convulsion appears next to certain. Were other proofs wanting we have here a living example of the suicidal folly of foreign interventions.—

Germany.—Gossip is rife as to diplomatic on-goings: but nothing of positive interest had occurred. His Majesty of Prussia had made a visit to Prince Metternich, the Nestor of German diplomacy; and the fact had given rise to rumours of every hue and description. Political complications are anticipated, almost announced, not only for Germany and Italy, but for France and England herself; a proof, if not of real danger, at least of a morbid sensitiveness in the public mind, that approaches an active distemper, in its character and effects.

Turkey—The vexatious question of the Hungarian refugees was at last arranged; and Kossuth with several of his more prominent companions of exile, was about to be transferred to the United States, in the Frigate "Mississippi," placed at their disposal by the President.

Cape of Good Hope—News to the 1st of August represent the affairs of the Colony in a very deplorable condition. The Caffres were in force at Witenhage, in the centre of the settlement; and the forces under Sir Harry Smith, the Governor, made little or no progress against them.

Miscellaneous.

THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH YACHTS.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—It is always regarded in history as peculiar to the most distinguished generals, that they have best known how to turn disasters to profitable use, frequently converting the ruins of defeat into foundations of victory. We are now in circumstances which give full scope to the display of such qualities, if we possess them. We have been beaten—signally defeated—on our element. Our yatch squadron, so long masters of the Solent, hitherto victorious in all sea fights, are completely routed—I had almost said, put to flight. For a long time not one of the Solent Sea Kings could be found to face the enemy or accept his challenge, and the American would have returned without his gage being taken up had not the little Titania, of only half the tonnage, and therefore no adequate match, been courageous enough to hazard a defeat. Even the Alarm, which had been so long the champion of the English waters, declined battle. The victory of the America is complete.

Of all the courses we could adopt in these circumstances, the least wise would be to retire from the contest in despair; the most foolish and dangerous would be that we should degenerate into indiscriminating copyists of the peculiarities-good, bad, and indifferent-which characterize the victor. The wiser course left for us is now to review calmly and systematically the causes which have contributed to our defeat; to ascertain whether we are beaten

by new elements or by a powerful combination of known principles and plans, and then to consider whether we do not possess the means of effecting combinations still more formidable than that by which we have been beaten.

What, then, are the lessons which the America has taught us ? Is she better in every point than all our yatchs, or is she in any inferior ?

There is one point in which the America is unanimously allowed to be inferior to our own yatchs : she has not the amount of accommodation which is provided in yachts of equal tonnage in England. An Englishman's yatch is his home ; the American yatch is an improved pilot-boat. The result is what we might expect. The America has neither the capacity for stores, nor the amount of accommodation which an English yacht of much smaller tonnage possesses. As in a merchant vessel, capacity for cargo is a measure of value, so in a yatch is room and stowage of stores, and in both the America is for her tonnage deficient.

But in speed the America is unsurpassed. In racing for the cups she left her competitors immeasurably behind ; for speed alone she was built, and speed at any price was the condition of her construction. Let us examine how this has been obtained.

Of the characteristics of the hull of the America, one of the most remarkable is her formation of the bow. Your reporter describes her as dividing the water without a ripple, as passing through it so smoothly and imperceptibly that the wave at the bow—the crest of broken and foaming water usually found at the bow when a vessel is in rapid motion, is not to be seen, but that a light feather of spray is all that indicates her speed. This absence of wave at the bow is therefore a remarkable circumstance, and demands our attention. By what peculiarity of shape is this accomplished ? Now, all accounts agree that the shape of the America's bow is very remarkable ; that it is a hollow bow, or concave outwards, instead of the old convex or bluff bow, and that it does not become convex till towards the middle of the vessel. This is a kind of bow little in use as yet in this country, except upon steamers, and but rarely adopted in sailing vessels. The Titania and a few others only in England possess the same peculiarity. It is technically called the wave line bow, and appears to be one cause at least of the speed of the America. This, therefore, seems worthy of careful attention—whether the wave bow be good for our use and adoption.

A second point in the hull of the America seems equally remarkable. In yatchs hitherto, and sailing vessels generally, the greatest breadth has been about the middle of the length, or rather forward from that point. In the America the greatest breadth is towards the stern, or distant about two-fifths of the length from the stern and three-fifths from the bow. In short, instead of the greatest breadth being at the foremast, it is as far back as the mainmast of a schooner. This is so important a point that it must evidently affect the whole sailing qualities of the vessel, and therefore deserves most careful attention. It is another of the peculiarities of vessels built on the wave principle.

A third point is the fulness of the run abaft when compared to the fineness of the bow. The water line at the run is convex throughout nearly its whole length, instead of having a hollow like the bow.

The fourth point is the difference between the depth of keel forward and abaft, the draught of water being over 4 feet more abaft than forward. This, however, the Titania and some other vessels have in the same degree.

Now, all these are peculiarities in the water, instead of above it, and therefore materially affect the performance of the vessel, although they are not most striking to the eye. Above the water her singularly short stern, her great sheer of deck down towards the bow, her clipper figure-head, her tumble-home side, all these are minor points which the servile imitator may copy, but which the wise constructor will not be hasty to imitate. Above water the important points are those which affect the action of the wind on the sails. It is quite as essential to a ship's performance that her sails should offer the greatest resistance to the wind, as that her hull should offer the least resistance to the water. In the masting of the America there is scarcely any important peculiarity, except the possession of only one topmast, and the smallness of that one. The masts have nearly the usual size and position, except perhaps, that they are stronger than usual. The rigging has also the peculiarity of extreme simplicity.

It is when we come to the sails that we find the most remarkable point in the out-water arrangements of the America. It is certain that when the best of our sails will stand and draw well within four points of the wind the America's will go within three. This was strikingly proved in the match with Titania on Thursday. Before the wind the speeds of the vessels were not very different ; on a wind the speed through the water seems also not to be very different. If we lay down on paper the advantage gained by the America from her sails standing at three points instead of four, we shall find it equal to a gain of five to four in distance run or in time on the race—a difference more than equal to that which was realized. Here, then, we have a point of advantage which is beyond all dispute in its nature, and of an unquestionable importance—the weathering qualities of the sails.

I have entered thus minutely into all these points, because I conceive it to be of great importance that we should wisely and in time prepare ourselves for the probable contest of next year. We are more likely to fail next year by a blundering imitation of the unessentials of our victor than by any other course. It is most undesirable that we should be driven by a sudden defeat to abandon any of the excellent points which our own long experience may have taught us to be unquestionably excellent. The roominess, the comfort, the excellent sea-going qualities, the ease of motion in bad weather, are points in our own yatch-building which we must on no account abandon. It is our duty, therefore, to see what we must do to win next year.

1. We must build yatchs of the newest construction of as large a size as may be likely to come against us—*i. e.*, somewhat larger than the America ; and not allow ourselves to be caught, as this year, with a vessel of half the tonnage only fit even to accept the challenge.

2. We must adopt the best scientific principles of construction for the build of our new yatchs, instead of allowing old maxims of routine to govern us. The Americans have boldly adopted the wave system, and applied it to the America in an unmitigated form ; we must as boldly adopt it, and give speed to our vesels by offering to the water that form which shall produce the least disturbance in it, and receive from it the least resistance.

3. We must not abandon such forms of midship section as have been found to give easy motion and good sea qualities to our own yachts.

4. We must thoroughly revise our system of rigging and cutting sails. The true theory of sails is that they are flat boards. All mechanical means must be adopted to give them that form, and make them keep it. The superior cut of American sails has long been matter of notoriety to seamen. Sail cutters have long resisted the abandonment of cherished prejudice on this head. They must now at once adopt the true sail-theory of plane surfaces, and carry it out—whether with the use of booms or a new cut, or both, they must well consider.

5. As to rigging, the simpler the rigging, the fewer the ropes, the better. The Americans have long been distinguished in this respect for simplicity and efficiency. Multiplicity of ropes and blocks is an old-fashioned error, out of which we are rapidly escaping, and the America merely gives us a fresh impulse in this direction.

In conclusion, I have only to express a hope—one which has prompted this letter—that we shall not degenerate into vulgar imitation of our victor, a course in which we shall always be behind him ; but rouse ourselves to apply more independently than hitherto the resources of our science and skill to the attainment of that superiority in yacht-building which we have hitherto fancied we possessed. I have the honour to be, your obedient servant.

A MEMBER OF SEVERAL YACHT CLUBS.

BRAZIL.—Our file of the "Jornal do Commercio" reaches to the 23d October. The usually flippant "Correspondent of the Court," is grave, reserved and somewhat sulky ; evidently displeased with the tardy movements of Count Caxias, and the consequently secondary part assigned him in the Oriental drama. It is probable that the noble General expected that some fighting would take place, and in that view of the case he *prudently* resolved not to hurry himself. The congratulations to the "Entre-Riano Liberator" are likewise stiff and constrained ; and the *cordiality* of the non-descript alliance, may be ranked among things *that were*. In the appointment of Councillor Hermeto Carneiro Leao as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Montevideo, we have also a tacit disapprobation of the conduct of the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Count ; and a virtual infringement of the specific conditions on which he accepted the Presidency of Rio Grande, and the Command-in-Chief of the Imperial Army of Operations.

CHILE.—The latest news are of a very sombre character. The installation of Señor Montt in the Presidency, has revealed the depth of the social gangrene that preys on the vitals of the community. The partisans of General Cruz, the radical candidate, submit to their defeat with a very bad grace ; and the anti-social principles and doctrines, so industriously propagated by a section of the Chilian press, are now bearing their legitimate fruits. We observe that Aquino, Sarmiento, Mitre and Paunero, have escaped from the difficulties they were mainly instrumental in creating ; and have arrived at Montevideo, doubtless to take part in the projected *organization !* The career of these demagogues may afford communities a wholesome lesson, and a seasonable warning. The distracted state of Chile is an eloquent commentary on their demagogical apostleship.

EXCHANGE—Nov. 8.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	31
Patriot Doubloons	á 322
Spanish do.	1 dol. prem.
Bills on England, per doubloon	73s. per oz.
Currency....per dol.	2¾d.
Do. Montevideo, specie	½ á 1 p. ct. prem.
France, per doubloon	91 á 91½ fs. per oz.
United States, do. ....discount p.c.	10
Rio Janeiro	½ p. ct. disc.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 323
The lowest 319
Permits for shipping specie......... ½ á ¼ p. c. prem.

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 73s. per oz. Lowest 73s.

One transaction in exchange has been reported at 73-3d. per oz. The recent departure of the Packet has had the usual effect of stopping business for the moment.

EXPORTS—Nov. 7.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.

Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs.... none	67	á	68
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs... none	64	á	65
Do. do. do. camp, 3 $ bulls, 25, 27 lbs.	64	á	65
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs........ "	67	á	68
Do. N. America, 21........ "	63	á	64
Do. of all stakes	62	á	64
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs.	64	á	65
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.	67	á	68

Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs.	53	á	54
Cow do. do. ....do.	48	á	50
Horse do. dry, each	12	á	13
Do. do, salted " ....rls. sil.	6	á	7
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	64	á	65
Skins, duty 4 $			
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.	45	á	50
Nutria, (scarce,) per lb.	8	á	9
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	18	á	20
Do. washed "	30	á	38
Meztizo, dirty, "	30	á	35
Do. washed "	50	á	55
Fine, dirty "	35	á	40
Do. washed "	60	á	65
Cordova, baled ....silver	23	á	25rls
Horse hair, duty 4 $			
" Short, arroba	40	á	42
" mixed "	46	á	52
" long "	95	á	110
Cow hair, with garras	27	á	30
Do. do. clean	50	á	52
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with grease, arroba	25	á	26
" pure "	29	á	31
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 $, qql.; baled	35	á	—
Horns, duty, 4 $ Ox, mil. .....prime	1000	á	1100
Inferior do.	700	á	900
Do. Cow "	300	á	350
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $			
Long black, lb.	8	á	9
Do. short white	16	á	18
Do. loose	5	á	6
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ qql.	33	á	35
Bones, shin & marrow 4 $ p. mil.	80	á	90
Mare's grease, 6 rls. silver, or cur $	14	á	15
Goat skins, per dozen ....rls. silver	25	á	27

Notwithstanding the small quantities of produce on hand unsold, sales are difficult to effect. Little has been done this week and at prices with scarcely any variation from our last. Appearances are against the probability of cattle arriving immediatly in abundance for saladero purposes, from the occupation of the greatest portion of the people in military services.

MARKET.—November 7 1851.

Sales since our last report :—

Ex-Fortschritt, from Hamburg, 1,314 demijohns gin, 1 gallon, 11 dols. each ; 120 doz. bottles do. at 32 dols. per dozen ; ex-Skane, 250 barrels flour, 5½ patacons each ; ex-Bernardus 360 barrels do. 5½ do. do.

From deposit, 100 barrels Carolina rice 17 dols. arr.; 60 do. refined sugar, 42 dols.

At Auction, 60 tercios Paraguay yerba, 50 dols. arroba, 20 seroons Paraguay tobacco 60 dols.; 20 do. do. 52 dols.

Salt, Cadiz and Lisbon, on shore, per fanega, 38 dols., abundant; from 25 to 30,000 fanegas, in deposit.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Sailed, November 1, Wind E. N. E., Portuguese brig General Rego, 225 tons, Reis, for Brazil, despatched by Narciso Martinez & Sons, with 4035 quintals jerked beef, 20 dry horse hides.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, for Montevideo.

Arrived, November 2 Wind, N. W., Sardinian brig Sabina, 130 tons, Felipe Pesante, from Parnaguá 19th ult., to Adolfo Mancilla & Co., with 1242 tercios yerba, 20 pipes caña, 6 dozens cedar planks, 10 do. do. boards, 12 jasmine plants, 9 rolls tobacco, 54 dozens bombillas.

French barque Australie, 210 tons, Peter Molle, from Cette 26th July, to J. B. Canard, with 520 barrels red wine, 16 bales clover seed.

Sardinian lugger Fama, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 1st inst.

Sailed, November 3 Wind N. W., Spanish brig Palamos, 204 tons, Cabruja, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 4620 quintals jerked beef, 22 boxes tallow.

British steamer Prince, Captain William Valler, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

Arrived, November 4, Wind E. N. E., in the afternoon changed to S., American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 3d inst.

Arrived, November 5, Spanish brig Alfonso, 206 tons, Jose Maristany, from Barcelona 25th August, Malaga 3 September, Rio Janeiro 18th October, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 273 pipes, 48 half pipes and 40 quarter casks red wine, 400 jars brandy, 270 do. oil, 50 bales wrapping paper, 50 boxes soap, 19 barrels almonds, 400 boxes raisins, 100 do. dried figs, 20 barrels sweet red pepper.

British schooner Victoria, Stephen Risso, from Montevideo 4th inst.

Passengers—8.

Sailed, American barque John Swasey, 294 tons, Phillips, for New York, despatched by Henry J. Ropes, with 10,419 dry ox and cow hides, 176 dry horse do., 5 bales deer skins, 114 do. wool, 5 do. horse hair, 6 do. calf skins, 9038 horns.

French ship Uruguay, 283 tons, Doynel, for Havre, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 1777 dry ox and cow hides, 1075 salted do. do., 16 bales and 142 seroons hair, 18 bales sheep skins, 1 do. goat do., 141,600 bones, 40 pipes burnt bones.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, for Montevideo.

Arrived, November 6, Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S. E., fresh, Brazilian barque Rufina, 305 tons, Alexandro A. Pereyra, from Parnaguá 27th ult.. to Adolf Van Praet with 965 tercios and 980 half tercios yerba.

Sailed, Spanish brig Serafin, 203 tons, Domenech, for Havana, despatched by Felipe Senillosa, with 3315 quintals jerked beef, 70 dry ox and cow hides.

British barque Glenmore, 323 tons, Smith, for the Salado, to take in a cargo of produce for England,

Portuguese brig Improviso, 195 tons, Avellar, for Brazil, despatched by Jose Coelho Meyrelles, with 3,380 quintals jerked beef, 200 dry ox and cow hides, 2 bales sheep skins.

Arrived, November 7, Wind N. E., American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 6th inst,

Sardinian polacre Tevere 195 tons, Bartolomé Risso, from Parnaguá 27th October, to Sivori and Schiaffino with 524 tercios and 374 half tercios yerba, 300 bags rice, 44 casks caña, 4,000 pieces fire wood, 5 bags starch, 8 dozens handspikes, a quantity of bananas.

Lubeck brig Bertha, 220 tons, Wachter, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., to Federico Silva & Co.; with 1,004 rolls tobacco, 25 boxes matches, 115 barrels and 120 bags sugar, 10,700 cigars, 11 boxes do., 123 pipes caña, 1 bag coffee, 2 barrels wine, 1 box plate.

French barque Gil Blas, 305 tons, Billiard, from Havre 10th September, to Llavallol & Sons.; with 177,100 bricks; 4 barrels, 3 packages and 392 boxes merchandize, 45 boxes sardines, 5 boxes books, 14 pianofortes, 7 boxes playing cards, 22 do. plants, 1 do cordials, 131 baskets wine, 250 baskets potatoes, 1 box watches, 4 box with 1 carriage, 3 bags doubloons, 3 boxes hats. Passengers 7.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Achilles, 222 tons, Barzone, for Marzeilles and Genoa, despatched by Henry Solanet with 3,527 dry ox and cow hides, 1,000 salted slunk calf skins 460 quintals ox hoofs, 300 do. iron, 43 tons bones.

The following omissions occurred in the statement of "Exports in October," published in our last number :—To the United States 13,827 salted ox and cow hides, 427 dry horse do., to Italy, 1465 salted ox and cow hides, 405 dry horse do. ; to Spain, 3674 dry horse hides. The sums total given in said statement are correct.

BIRTH.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. William Daws, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. A. D. Fahey, Mr. P. E. Le Couteur, native of the Island of Jersey, to Miss Ellen O'Neill, native of Ireland.

On the 6th Inst. at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. H. M Faulkner, Mr. Henry Gilbert Cutts, to Ellen, second daughter of George Keen Esq., of this City.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

Mr. Wilson has the honor to announce to his friends and the Public, that he will give a Concert of Vocal Music with Pianoforte accompaniments on the evening of Wednesday 19th inst., in the School Room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on which occasion he will be assisted by a number of eminent Vocalists, Professional and Amateurs.

PROGRAMME—

Overture—Pianoforte.
Argentine National Anthem....Old Mortales, verse & chorus
Duett....The Minute Gun at Sea.
Song....Hurrah for the Thistle.
Glee....The Wreath.
Song....*Is there a heart that never lov'd.*
Catch....*Quick arise, the day is breaking.*
Song....Jock O'Hazledean.
Glee....The Witches.
Song....Tom Bowling.
Glee....Life's a Bumper.

VERSE AND CHORUS.

Overture....Pianoforte.
Glee...Roderich vich Alpine Dhu.
Song....The Flowers of the Forrest.
Duett....When Bibo thought fit.
Song....Mighty Wine.
Catch....Would you know my Celia's charms.
Glee....The Red Cross Knights.
Song ...The Banner of War.
Glee....Mynheer Van Dunch.
Song....He's over the hills that I lo'e weel.
National Anthem....God save the Queen, verse & chorus.

Professor Don Ambrosio San Martin, will preside at the Piano Forte.

Doors to be opened at half past 7, and the Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets of admission, $20 each, Gallery $10, to be had at Messrs. Mackern's, British Library, opposite the Cathedral, or at the Bookseller's store, No. 46, Calle Santa Rosa, opposite the College Church.

Notice. The advertiser having a few hours leisure during the week would be happy to devote that time to private tuition.—Terms may be obtained at the library opposite the College, Calle Sta. Rosa. References given if required. n8. 3c.

To Merchants. A competent accountant wants employment in a commercial house in this city or Montevideo ; is proficient in the English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese Languages. Satisfactory reference given, apply at No. 59 Calle Mayo. Buenos Ayres 7th Nov. 1851.

Nov. 8—4 p.

Messrs. Collet Diehl & Co. have removed to No. 143 Calle La Defensa, opposite to Santo Domingo Church.

Nov. 8.—3c.

D. Baldomero Pampliega, autho-rised professor by the faculty of Medical Sciences at Madrid, honorary member and founder of several academies of Medicine and Surgery, in Spain, France and Portugal ; &c &c.—Devoted to the special study of surgical operations from his earliest professional years, the diseases of the eye and its dependencies soon attracted his particular attention. This important branch of surgery, cultivated with ardour in Europe, particularly in Germany, and pursued with interest, nay, even passionately, by some of the leading men of science in Spain and France ; constitutes at the present day the special occupation of celebrated operators. Nothing in fact can be so gratifying to a patient as the recovery of sight, which sense may be considered as the regulator of the others, and nothing, on the other hand, is of more exalted consequence to the professor who confers such a blessing on the human race, to which he has consecrated all his efforts from his earliest years. This consideration has so powerfully impressed itself on the advertiser, that, without abandoning other operations, he has preferently and assiduously devoted himself for several years to the cure of diseases of the eye and its dependencies, and, above all, to the operations of couching, lachrymal fistula, artificial pupils, and strabismus by all the different methods and processes, having obtained most satisfactory results in more than one thousand cases, as is vouched for by certificates in his possession from the authorities of the provinces and cities in which they were performed. He therefore tenders his services to persons labouring under those diseases in this city, as he has resolved to stay here for some time. n1. 3p.

Calle Chacabaco, No. 63.

To be Let. Some rooms in the house No. 6 Calle Esmeralda.

Nov. 8.—3p.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker..

For London. British brig Florist, 192 tons, A.1. at Loyd's, Key, commander, has her entire cargo engaged and will positively sail this month, and can accomodate three passengers. Oct.—18. Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For London. British schooner »Leda,» 182 tons, A. I. Absolom, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co. n—8.

For London British brig »John Robertson,» 208 tons, A. 1. Bartlet, commander, has only disengaged room for 1000 salted hides and a few bales. Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. J Galt Smith & Co

For London. Hanoverian brig »Luna,» 210 tons, A.1. only two years old and a remarkably fine vessel has possitively engaged and shipping two thirds of her cargo. Nov—8.
Consignee Adol. Van Praett Esq.

For Liverpool. The well-known British built A. 1., clipper barque »Rhondda,» 202 tons, T. Baird, commander,has now her entire cargo ngaged. This vessel is known as one of the fastest in the trade, and in every respect a first-rate conveyance. n. 1.
Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool. British brig "Hyperion," 241 tons, A 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, King, commander, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner »Choice,» 170 tons, A. 1. Ogier, commander, a favourite little vessel and only disengaged room for 1000 salted hides. Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. T. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque »Cornucopia,» 230 tons, A. 1.Jarvis, commander, a regular trader, now loading in the inner roads and has only room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque »Richmond,» 350 tons A.1. 12 years built for the trade has already a portion of her cargo shipping and will have her usual quick despatch. Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Belgian Brig »Fenelon,» A.1. 194 tons, Barkentien, commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accomodations for Passengers.
Oct.—4. Consigness Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British barque »Glenmore,» A.1. Smith, commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accomodation for passengers. Oct.—4.
Consignees Messrs. M. Lopez & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British schooner »Bosphorus,» A. 1. 217 tons, Gibson, commander, has her entire cargo contracted for and will sail in the course of forty days, this vessel has good accomodations for passengers.
Oc. 4. Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British schooner "Jenny Lind," 159 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's for 13 years, Eccleston, commander, is a chartered vessel and will sail in the course of thirty days. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. Brownells, Grey & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Dutch brigantine »Diana» 180 tons, register, A.1. at Lloyds, Kluin, commander, a chartered vessel, and has most comfortable accomodations for two passengers. oct.—25.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Prussian barque »Fortschritt,» 532 tons, A. 1. Runge, commander, a chartered vessel and only room for passengers. Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Brig "Jorge," 250 tons, Schaffer, commander, is well known in the trade for the good delivery of her cargo, has only room for 2000 dry hides. n. 1.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. The fine, fast-sailing A. 1. Prussian barque Carl Friedrich, 250 tons, Woserow, commander, is also favourably known in the trade, and has only room for 2000 dry hides. n—1.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Sardinian barque »Marie Eugenie,» 323 tons, A 1. at Lloyd's, Moltedo, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for dry hides. aug. 30
Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq

For Antwerp. Belgian brig »Infatigable,» 242 tons, A. 1. Cordier, commander, a well known favourite vessel in the trade, and having only disengaged room for 4000 dry hides, will have quick despatch. n—I.
Consignee Adol. van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp. Bremen brig »Phoenix» 200 tons, register A 1., Diercks; commander, a regular trader, and a most desireable opportunity; has three fourths of her cargo engaged and guaranteed to have quick despatch. Nov.—1.
Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co.

For Hamburg. Swedish brig "Theresa Oscara," 170 tons, A.1. at Lloyds, C. A. Engmann, commander, has disengaged room for two or three thousand dry hides. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For New York. American bar-que »E.Wright Junior» 280 tons register,A.1. Averill, commander is now loading in the Inner roads and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged. Nov.—1.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
Hamburg Brig »Elbe» 150 tons register, A.1. at Lloyds, and only seven months old, a small carrier and a most desireable opportunity for Europe. Nov.1.
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
French brig "Linot," 184 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's Lemaire, commander is a small carrier and in every respect a first rate conveyance for any port in Europe. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's have good accommodations for passengers and are in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Southampton, Passengers only. The new fast sailing Sardininn brigantine Eveline, 176 tons, Capt. Antonio Pera, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick despatch. o25.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Deetjen & Hughes.

For New York. Passengers Only. The A. 1. American brig Denmark, 218 tons, Capt. Rony, this fine vessel will have quick despatch and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers. o. 18.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Cowes and the Channel. Passengers only. The new, coppered and copper-fastened A.I. Sardinian barque »Adamo,» 302 tons, Capt. N. Martina, has exeellent accomodations for passengers and will have quick dispatch. Oct. 4

For Falmouth or Cowes. Passengers only. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Chantal, 219 tons, Capt. Brisolese, this vessel will have quick despatch, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. o. 18.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre L'Accorto Ligure, 172 tons, Capt Bauer, can still take cargo on freight. o. 18.
Consignees Messrs. B. Viale & Co.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Febo, 156 tons, Capt. Otagio, can still receive cargo and freight. o. 18.
Consignees J. Negrotto, Esq.

For Genoa. The A. I. Sardinian Polacre Graciosa Fanny 202 tons, Cap. Tiscornia, can still admit some freight o. 18.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

For Freight or Charter.
The Danish brigantine Henrriette A. 1. 244 tons, register Captain Rohrs; is a small carrier and a very desireable opportunity for shippers. o. 18.
Consignee Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.
For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Wanted, a woman as Cook.
Apply at the Quinta of Mr. Jacobs, Calle La Defensa. Sep. 27—o c.

Buenos Ayres Oct. 23 1851.
We the undersigned medical men do hereby certify that we have, by the invitation of Mr. Forbes, witnessed the application of his system for the relief of Stammering in a case of a most aggravated character, and the result has been such as to satisfy us that if any one strictly observe the rules laid by Mr. Forbes perfect relief will follow.
Bernard Canstat, M. D., &c. &c. &c.
John Sullivan, Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London L. R. C. S. E.—L. A. S.
Edmund Welby Day, M. R. C. S. [Eng.]—L. A. S. Graduate of the University of London—&. &. &. o.25. 3c.

Cure for the Foot Rot in Sheep.
Let the sheep infected with this disease in the feet be put into a dry place, after remaining an hour, take a brush and cleuse the dirt from between the claws, then shaking the bottle well, dip a stick or feather into the liquid and anoint the diseased part all over, after which let them stand dry for an hour: if properly applied, one application is generally sufficient.
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 de la Defensa Buenos Ayres. oct. 25—3 c.

ADVERTISEMENT.
☞GEORGE TEMPERLEY,
Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—
Calle de la Merced No. 62.
Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barque "NAPOLEON," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description,consisting of Paletos,Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.
One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

Deutsch-Evangelische Kirche
"Die Feier der Grundsteinlegung zur Capelle der Deutsch-Evangelischen Gemeinde, nebst einigen Notizen über die Gemeinde selbst", ist Calle de Chacabuco No. 86, Calle Sta. Rosa No. 12, und No. 47, Calle Merced No. 84, Calle de la Victoria No. 95—für 4$ m. c, zu haben. Nov 1. 3c.

Mr. Michael Rodgers, aged 25, who left Ireland for Rio Grande in September 1850, and is supposed to have proceeded thence to this country; any information in regard to the above individual would be thankfully received at No. 59 calle de Mayo. Nov. 1.—3c.

To let. Two furnished apart-ments at No. 50 calle Corrientes.
Nov.—1 3p.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. The very fast sailing A. 1. at Lloyd's, British built brigantine »Betsey,» of 217 tons William Allen, commander, has possitively engaged and going on board three fourths of her cargo and can still admit the remainder on freight, she will have quick despatch and offers a most desireable opportunity to shippers as also to passengers for whom she has excellent accommodations. Nov.—1.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Havre de Grace
Pssengers Only.
The very well known regular trader French barque »Coriolan,» 219 tons, register, F. Pertus, commander, has possitively all her cargo engaged and going on board, will be despatched in a few days and has excellent commodations for passengers.
Consignee Blas Despouy Esq. Nov.—1.

For Great Britain. The very well known regular trader, British barque »Minstrel,» A. I. at Lloyd's, 280 tons register, R. Kelly master will have quick despatch and has superior accommodations for passengers. o. 18.
Consignees messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Havre de Grace. The very fine fast sailing Packet of the Line, French barque »Camoens» A. I. at Lloyd's, Dronaux, Commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged and can still admit some salted and dry hides; this vessel offers a superior opportunity to shippers, and passengers, having very good accommodations for the latter. o. 18.
Consignees messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

For Havre de Grace. The very well known fast sailing Packet of the Line French barque »Napoleon,» 270 tons register, N. Rabardy, commander,has a considerable part of her cargo engaged and can take the remainder on freight, and will have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are superior. Nov.—I.
Consignee L. Caumartin, Esq.

For Brazils.
Danish brigantine "Dania" 130 tons register, P. Breckwoldt, commander, is A.1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged and can only admit passengers for whom she has good accommodations Oct—18.
Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Brazils.
Danish brigantine »Gramm» 142 tons register, Brandt, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyds a fast sailer and has only disengaged room for passengers, having good accommodations Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Brazils.
Russian brig »Suomalainen,» 207 tons register, Palm, master, is A. 1. at Lloyds, a chartered vessel and can only admit passengers who will find superior accommodations. Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Brazils. Passengers Only.
French brig »Automne,» 180 tons, register, J. Noel commander, is a chartered vessel and offers a good opportunity for passengers having good accommodations. Oct.—25.
Consignee J. B. Vignal Esq.

For New York.
The very well known fast sailing American barque »Thaetus,» 280 tons register, Hathaway, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyds, now loading and has the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still admit the remainder of her cargo on freight. This vessel offers a very good opportunity to passengers and will have good despatch. Oct.—25.
Consignee Henry J. Ropes Esq.

For Rio Grande.
French brig »Henri» 184 tons, register E. Viviez commander, A. 1. at Lloyds, is a very fast sailer and offers a desirous opportunity to shippers, having already engaged a great part of her cargo and will take the remainder on freight, she has excellent accommodations for passengers. Oct.—25.

For Freight or Charter.
The fine fast sailing British barque »Caledonia» 189 tons register, Thomas Le Riche, Commander, is a small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo. o. 25.
Consignee Leon Caumartin Esq.

For Freight or Charter.
Swedish brig »La Plata,» 216 tons, Fogelmark, Commander, is well known in this trade and offers an elegible opportunity for shippers, she is now ready to receive cargo and will take the greater part of her cargo in the Inner roads. o. 18.
Lubeck brig »Heinrich Gustav» 260 tons register, Franch Commander, is A. I. at Lloyd's a fast sailer and very small carrier, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. o. 18.
Consignee Leon Caumartin Esq.
Danish brig »Delphin,» 226 tons register, J. P. Juhl, Comander, is first class, a fast sailer and small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo. o.-4.
Consignees Messrs. Plowes Atkinson and Co.
Hamburg brig »Elbe» 175 tons register F. C. Segersted commander, is A. 1. at Lloyds a new vessel, and a fast sailer and small carrier, will soon be ready to receive cargo. Nov.—1.
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For London. The very fine fast sailing British brig Mary Wylie, 130 tons, Mercer, Commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick despatch, she can accommodate a few passengers comfortably. o.25.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.
For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to
Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

For Sale, a fine pleasure and profitable Chacra, situated about 4 leagues from this city in the partido of Quilmes and near Santa Catalina. It contains 140 squares of ground with an arroyo of permanent water, a commodious brick house, ranchos for peons, corrals, a beautiful flower garden, numerous fruit trees of the best species, also many paradise and poplar trees. For further particulars apply at Calle Santa Rosa, No. 36, Office of the Diario de la Tarde. o 17.—5 p.

For Montevideo. The Ameri-can steamer »MANUELITA ROSAS,» will sail for Montevideo to-day 8th November, at 4 p.m. Persons desiring to take passage and having the necessary passports can apply at the United States Consulate, Calle Victoria No. 106, or proceed on board said vessel with their luggage any time before the hour of sailing.
Said steamer will henceforward sail for Montevideo every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p.m.
Nov. 1.—o.c.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11f $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.
All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 1st inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names.*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destinations*
	NATIONAL.			
June 20	Bg. San Pio, Priario	E. Ochoa & Co.	160	
	BRITISH.			
July 19	Bgn. Betsey, Allen	Nicholson, Green	217	London.
Aug. 8	Bk. Rhondda, Baird	Samuel Hesse	202	L'pool.
" 24	Bgn. Leda, Absolom	Bates,Stokes & Co	182	London
" 31	Bg. Florist, Key	J. N. Bieber & Co	190	London.
Sept. 4	Bg. Hyperion, King	Bates,Stokes &Co.	241	England.
" 5	Bgn. Choice, Ogier	Tomkinson & Co.	177	L'pool.
" 6	Sch.Queen of the West,Tregarthen	Galt Smith & Co.	159	England.
" 10	Sch. Bosphorus, Gibson	Duguid, Barton	246	England
" 14	Bk. Ann Best, Cheyne	Best & Brothers	335	England
" 14	Bg. John Robertson,Baxter	Galt Smith &Co.	208	London.
" 14	Bg. Bg. Mary Wylie, Mercer	Duguid, Barton	130	London.
" 16	Bk. Glenmore, Smith	Manuel Lopez	323	England
" 21	Sch. Jenny Lind, Eccleston	Brownells, Grey	165	London.
" 28	Bk. Minstrel, Kelly	Hughes Brothors	280	England
Oct. 6	Bk. Cornucopia, Jarvis	Bayley Brothers.	230	L'pool.
" 9	Bk. Stranger, Miller	To order	250	
" 11	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	Nuttall & Co.	351	
" 17	Bk. Caledonia, Le Riche	Leon Caumartin	189	
	AMERICAN.			
Sept. 4	Bk. John Swasey, Phillips	Henry J. Ropes	294	N. York.
" 14	Bk. E. Wright junior, Averill	Becher,Preuss&Co	270	N. York.
" 21	Bk. Thaetus, Hathaway	Henry J. Ropes.	280	N. York.
Oct. 1	Bg. Denmark, Rony	To order	218	N. York.
" 4	Sp. B. Aymar, Carver	V. Casares & Sons	435	
" 16	Sp. Paraná, Langston	O. J. Hayes & Co.	552	N. York.
	FRENCH.			
Aug 30	Sp. Uruguay, Doynel	E. Ochoa & Co.	283	Havre.
" 30	Bk. Coriolan, Pertus	Blas Despouy	219	Havre.
Sept. 15	Bg. L'Automne. Noel	Jules Vignal	193	Brazil.
" 16	Sch. Lucie, Reveille	Adolfo van Praet	191	Cette.
" 18	Bk. Camoens, Drouaux	Llavallol & Sons	244	Havre.
" 28	Bk. Celestin, Lafourcade	To order	227	RioGde.
Oct. 10	Bk. Napoleon, Rabardy	Leon Caumartin	227	Havre.
" 11	Bk. Soleil, Rouvier	Teisserenc-Vallat	228	
" 12	Sp. Tacna, Malvesin	M. Lopez & Co.	477	
" 12	Bg Linot, Lemaire	D. Calvo & Sons	184	
" 16	Bg. Henri, Vivies	To order	180	Rio G'de
	SPANISH			
Aug. 6	Bg. Ferrolano, Villamar	Pedro Alfaro	139	
" 24	Bk. Nueva Casimira, Pares	Llavallol & Sons	255	Spain.
Sept. 11	Bg. Palamos, Cabrujas	E. Ochoa & Co.	204	Havana
" 14	Bg. Centinela, Guisande	Llavallol & Co	200	Cuba.
" 18	Pol. Cronometro, Maristany	Freyer Brothers	150	Carril.
" 23	Bg. Lindo, Ferrer	E. Ochoa & Co	193	Spain.
" 29	Bg. Barceló, Fontrodona	Santamaria & Co.	239	Havana.
Oct. 8	Bg. Lepanto, Mirambell	Llavallol & Sons	245	Havana.
" 8	Bg Pablo, Sensat	Llavallol & Sons	216	
" 10	Bg. Serafin, Domenech	Felipe Senillosa	203	
" 25	Pol. Caballo Marino, Araballe	A. Mancilla & Co	165	Havana.
	SARDINIAN.			
July 21	Bk. Adamo, Piaggio	A. Mancilla & Co.	302	Falm'th
" 27	Pol. Febo, Ottaggio	J. Negrotto & Co.	156	Marseill.
" 30	Bg. Achilles, Borsone	Henry Solanet	222	Marseill.
Aug 10	Bk. Maria Eugenia, Moltedo	Henry Solanet	323	Antwerp
Sept. 6	Bg. Lacorto Ligure, Bauer	B. Viale & Co.	172	Genoa
" 16	Pol. Chantal, Brisolese	Saturnino Soriano	219	England,
" 17	Bg. Graciosa Fanny, Tiscornia	Llavallol & Sons.	202	Genoa.
Oct. 5	Pol. Francisco, Cavasco	N. Martinez & Sons	146	Parn'ga.
" 10	Bgn. Evelina, Pera	Leon Caumartin	176	Southam
" 16	Bg. Sultano, Porcella	B. Viale & Co	260	
" 28	Pol. Pachetto Felice, Vila	A. Mancilla& Co.	165	
" 28	Bg. Gentil Fanny, Gaggino	José Avegno	223	
	HAMBURG.			
Aug. 6	Bg. Friedrich Ernst, Amondsen	Freyer Brothers	161	Rio Jno.
Sept. 14	Bg. Wilhelmine, Stuge	Otte,Rosenthal	144	Brazil.
" 28	Bg. Elbe, Segevited	Wedekind & Co.	175	
	BREMEN.			
Sept. 4	Bg. George Duckwitz,Schaffer	Otte,Rothenthal&Co	250	Antwerp
Oct. 24	Bg. Phoenix, Diercks	GeorgeRick & Co	210	Antwerp
	DUTCH.			
Sept. 14	Bgn. Bernardus, Engelsmen	Zimmermann,&Co	148	Brazil.
Oct. 7	Bgn. Diana, Klein	Bunge, Bornefeld	184	England.
	BELGIAN.			
Sept. 16	Bg. Fenelon, Barkentien	Freyer Brothers	194	Falm'th.
" 18	Bg. Rubens, Comelissen	Charles R. Horne	285	Antwerp
Oct. 17	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Praet	242	Antwerp
	PRUSSIAN.			
Sept. 6	Bk. Carl Friedrich, Woserow	Bunge.Bornefeld	325	Antwerp
Oct. 21	Bk. Fortschritt, Range	Bunge,Bornefeld	532	England
	PORTUGUESE.			
Sept. 6	Bg. General Rego, Reis	Martinez & Sons	225	Brazil.
Oct. 5	Bg. Improviso, Avellar	J. C. Meyrelles	195	Brazil.
	TUSCAN.			
Sep. 21	Bgn.Romolo, Desutorich	Piaggio, Pietranera	121	Brazil.
Oct, 17	Pol. Romulo, Sheppard	A. Mancilla & Co.	180	
	DANISH.			
Sept. 13	Sch. Dania, Brickwolt	Treussein & Co.	130	Brazil.
" 27	Bg. Delphin, Tuhl	Plowes,Atkinson&Co	226	
" 29	Bgn. Gramm, Bandk	Freyer Brothers	142	Brazil.
Oct. 6	Bgn. Henriette, Rohrs	J N Bieber & Co	140	
" 24	Sch. Maria, Kroger	Otte, Rothenthal	187	
	LUBECK.			
Oct. 11	Bg. Henrich Gustav, Franz	Leon Caumartin	250	
" 16	Sch. Daniel, Taube	Treussein & Co	137½	Antwerp
	RUSSIAN.			
Sept. 4	Bg. Soumalainen, Palm	S. B. Hale & Co.	207	Parnagu.
	SWEDISH.			
Oct. 5	Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	V. Casares & Sons	216	
" 10	Bg. Theresa Oscar, Engmann	Otte, Rothenthal	160	Hambg.
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oot. 10	Bg. Luna, Christoffers	A. Van Praet	210	

VESSELS OF WAR.
FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

Notice. Mr. James Z. Bernard resides at present at Mr. Robert Hunt's Barraca,situated below the house that the English Minister J. H. Mandeville, Esq., formerly occupied, a little before arriving at the yellow house where the road commences that leads to the Boca, and offers his services to his town and country friends as agent, in whatever they may consider him useful. o. 11—5p.

Important to Families, Sportsmen, &c.
The advertiser having a delightful Chacra, situated in a beautifully pleasant and retired spot about an hour's ride from town, offers to Gentlemen and families the best accommodations as regards lodging and board. The extremely healthy situation of the Chacra in question will strongly recommend it to such who during the forthcoming season may be desirous of enjoying country life and air. Particulars may be obtained on application at 66 Calle Mayo. Sept 27—co.

Notice. The undersigned requests all persons owing him long outstanding debts, money lent and otherwise, to call and pay them at once; if not he shall be under the painful necessity of having recourse to the proper means for compelling them, and likewise of publishing their names. Calle de Mayo no. 7. o.25. oc.
Michael Hevey.

On sale. Hollands gin in cases.
Just received, and for sale at no. 12 Calle Santa Rosa. o25. o. c.

An Englishman, who has been some time in this country, would undertake to instruct the children of any respectable family that would employ him, in the different branches of reading, writing, the mathematics, &c. &c. Apply at No. 40 Calle Reconquista. Nov. 8—3 p.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.