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(No. 1309.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

LIFE OF A TRAITOR.

(*From the "Archivo Americano."*)

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART III.

[*Continued from our last.*]

These insinuations, that would have been received as an insult by any honest man or far from displeasing Urquiza, found him disposed to admit them, and we have already mentioned what his intentions were when he treated with the Minister, to whom he manifested his purpose of doing what the Ministers required of him—separation from the Argentine Confederation, union with Corrientes, to open the ports of the two Provinces to foreign flags; and to assume an independent position, at least to deliver himself neutral in the struggle which the Government of Buenos Ayres maintained, in the name of the Confederation. Each of these acts constituted a crime of high treason against the Republic, and Urquiza did not hesitate in committing it. In the 1st article of the secret treaty of Alcaraz, he stipulated, that "the Province would not take part in the actual war with the United States of the Uruguay, nor in the present differences with the Governments of England and France," he opened his ports to all flags, with a scandalous violation of an existing law, [8] opened the interior rivers to foreign commerce, and put himself in relation with the Governments of Montevideo. And he would have fulfilled the other conditions exacted by those prevaricating Ministers, had not a new Agent of the Governments of England and France, (9) of a more upright character, and with instructions very different from those which his predecessors had, or pretended to have, arrived at the moment when he was about to effect it.

The new aspect which affairs assumed, and the conflicting expectation of a speedy and successful solution, dissatisfied these plans, and made Urquiza feel the necessity of concealing, for a little while, his unwilling and perfidious, as all traitors are, he assumed in his official correspondence the character of the most fervent and zealous defender of the Federal honour, giving vent to his accusations against the foreign Ministers. General Rosas did not allow himself to be imposed upon by his words, and severely reprimanded all his bad doings, prohibiting him at the same time from treating with the Governments with which he had been proposed to him by his aforesaid confident Cimin, for arranging at least this essential question; but whose real object was to separate Urquiza from the extravagant march, and from the enlightened policy of the Argentine Government. This explicit disapprobation, these peremptory orders, made Urquiza comprehend, that General Rosas with his searching eye, had penetrated the depth of his treatment and that he was not going to be deceived. He therefore replied, protesting *his complete accordance with the national sentiment, and his fervent resolution of defending with his sword the independence and integrity of the Argentine Confederation*, and uttering sentiments of gratitude to the ministers of England and France in Montevideo, who omitted no means, however injurious they might be, of introducing anarchy into these Republics, and to divide the Argentine nationality, pretending to *reduce the heroic virtue of its renowned sons*. [10] And for the purpose of attenuating the effect that must have been produced on the mind of General Rosas, by what was written in Manifiesto and in other inscitious with the Madariagas, he added that it was easy to recognise in those acts the real moving principle of the infamous press of Montevideo, in its calumnious upon the social position of the misdesigned—with regard to the integrity of the Argentine Confederation, *ascribing to him an abominable treason, with disparagement of his well established reputation*." [11]

To the reprehensions addressed to him, for having opened the rivers to foreign flags, and for the illicit commerce he had entered into with Montevideo, he answered that, "to meet the pressing wants of the soldier, he had adopted the expedient of acquiring pecuniary means, by the management of this *illicit commerce*, with whose resources the power of the Government had been augmented." (12) But now no different had been the effects of this *concession* upon the wise measures of the Government unchanged with the direction of the war, to consist in the town of Montevideo; because it abundantly furnished its markets, and provided that Government with plentiful resources. And such was the fact, as simply stated in its traffic, that the *Comercio del Plata* of Montevideo inferred from the statement, that to the exports from the Province of Entre-Rios, should be added the robberies of cattle that were committed on the other side of the Uruguay, and which it imputed to Servando Gomez, then Commandant of the Department of Mercedes, (13) and the peculiar conduct of this Chief, as well as his intimate relations with Urquiza, now give great weight to these imputations, and render the charges against those criminal much more serious. Urquiza then not only deviated from the fraternal conduct he had observed, in resisting the armed intervention of two great foreign powers did not contain himself with supplying the enemy, but up within the bosom of the Confederation provisions and resources, but speculated upon the depredations that were committed in a friendly territory, of which he became the accomplice and participe. And the degraded man, who so audaciously disobeyed the orders of the Supreme Chief of the State, to promote his own advantages, and favour the views of the enemies of the Country, boasted in all his communications of his fidelity, of his firm adhesion to the national independence, and of the *heroic sentiments* which he had made in defending it!

General Rosas gave no credit to these pretexts, and the conduct of Urquiza was too evident to be mistaken. But General Rosas, always prudent and generous, gave time to see if the perverse Urquiza retracing his steps, when aware of the criminality of his proceedings, should separate from the course he had adopted, and which confined him inevitably to a precipice. And why is it to be doubted as to what should also have thought it impossible that a man, who from the counter of a shop in Carmanguala, had been able to exalt himself to one of the first posts of the Republic; who after having figured among the ruthless Unitarians, having accompanied Lavalle in his insurgence, found himself at the head of the very Province he had dedigned with blood; that this man, we favoured and so honoured by General Rosas, should have spurned his heart, to sobler sentiments than those which he cherished; and, above all, that the inhumanity with which he had treated his former political associates, should have rendered impossible trable barrier to their renewed fellowship! Generous natures, exalted spirits can with difficulty conceive this species of infamy.

Arnold, who in the history of the United States, occupies the same place that Urquiza will have in ours, betrayed Washington, and the cause of that Republic, and, in answer to those who reproved his conduct, said: "An officer who enjoys the confidence with *zeal*, had a right to my confidence, and I could not refuse it him without injustice. But now I am convinced, that we ought to cease to confide in *the zeal of honesty*, whatever their merit may be." Napoleon, who dubbed of the fidelity of Bourmont, yielded to the entreaties of on all his generals, and confided to him the command of a division, in the army that was to march to Belgium. This traitor, who had combated against his country in the ranks of the Prince de Condé; who had been one of the principal instruments of the treason of Pichegru, Moudegrebo lived in terms of intimacy with Georges, Polignac and Cadudal, imputed to the Bourbons, who abandoned the cause of France, to unite himself to its invaders. "To deride as oath, says an eminent writer in regard to this, to all parties, alike to every right, even the most sacred ones of public order and of private order; all this say he done, and is done, under the civilian habit, under the gown, under the dead robe, and the crown of the Prince but under the uniform of a General is horrible."

Urquiza, more criminal than all of them, leaves them far behind in the career of infamy. More treasonable than the Spaniards, based in his forces, after having taken part in the defence of the country, he aims the sword at the breast of his countrymen to rend it by sanctified fratricidal war, for the consummation of the sacrifice at the head of its enemies; he shuts the ports to the various standards of the Republic, which had protected him, in awful those of treason, and hastens the insignia of an Argentine Chief, for the dismemberment of a slave of the Government of Brazil! Dissatisfied with the eminent post which he occupied in the Confederation, he aspires to that which the unanimous vote of all the communities desires and reserves for the proved patriotism, the long standing proved public career, has rendered the most important services to the Country! How could he be so blind the immense distance that separates him from a hero: how fail to acknowledge the impossibility of equalling him! General Rosas has not attained power by his crimes, but by his virtues: he has not sold himself to foreigners, but he has rejected them, and though his remains in the command, it is not by his own will, but to subject himself to the demands of the whole of the Republic, by so doing giving a new proof of his patriotism. He is not followed and applauded by the hired troops of the Emperor of Brazil, nor by the ruthless assassins of Montevideo, but by the noble and faithful Argentines, the honourable patriots, those who have sworn to sacrifice their lives, their fortunes and their fame in defence of the national honour and independence. He who aspires to usurp the happiness of his Country, and to sell it to Brazil, to traitors he who cherishes republican sentiments, does not call around the ranks of Urquiza the Yaochy, nor place himself under the orders of Count Strogonoff. And what can be expected from a vile spirit that prefers degradation to the discharge of a duty, as a true and as a citizen? How can he dare to speak of national organization, when he violates his oaths, draws his sword against his brethren, and with the hands that destroys their property, deluges their fields with blood, and again plunges them into the horrors of civil war, they had been miraculously redeemed by the efforts of the eminent, illustrious and virtuous Magistrate, whose services he disavows, at those moments? Urquiza would wish to shake? He, the most culpable of the Argentines, he who combated in the ranks of the rebels of December, when the blood of Dorrego, who caused the blood of his countrymen to flow in torrents, who has assisted at their martyrdom, who has delighted in their agony, who has mocked their supplications, who has danced like a cannibal among his victims: that foreigner, that vile vulgar man is, surrounded by concubines and adulteresses, shall he be the regenerator of the country? Urquiza regenerate it? Oh! no: no community humbles itself to this degree: no history contains facts so oppressions. Disappear either a hundred times with glory, than with shame of the country perish, as perished the inhabitants of Saguntum and of Numancia! Not what other nations have done in our time, who have converted their gods into ruins, reduced Moscow to ashes, abandoned Parga with honour, after having defended it with glory, and without carrying away anything else than the bones of their ancestors! Human societies cannot exist where perversity and infamy reign. He who betrays his country, not only cannot preside its destinies, but also ceases to belong to it: he came to sentenced to execration, and his person to the scaffold. Urquiza, a sham-less traitor, how could he fulfil the sacred and sublime mission of reformer of a generous community? Review the history of nations, and see what was the end, what the place these criminals occupied in their country, acclaimed before, and proscribed after their treason. Themistocles, vanquisher of Salamis, tragically ended his life in banishment.

[*To be continued.*]

THE INTERIOR PROVINCES.

SANTA FE. In these days of dastardly treason and braggart rebellion, it is refreshing to turn our attention to the undaunted bearing and patriotic march of the sister Provinces. General Echague, the worthy Governor and Captain General of the meritorious Province of Santa Fe, in his Decree of the 29th September, reproduced in the "Gaceta Mercantil" of this City, of the 17th October, gives another expressive and eloquent testimony of his unflinching adhesion to the National cause, and his unbounded confidence in the Supreme Chief of the Republic.

In view of the sublime resolution of H. E. General Rosas, in withdrawing his tendered resignation of the Supreme Command, General Echague, on the date above mentioned, issued the following decree :—

"Art. 1st.—In just and due celebration of so important an event, there shall be a salute of twenty one guns in this Capital, commencing at 10 O'clock this day, during which the military bands, belonging to the different corps of the garison, shall perform in the principal Square, and there shall be a general peal of bells.

Art. 2d.—At the first discharge of the salute, the National Flag shall be hoisted, and this shall be a signal for hoisting the Federal flag throughout the City, for three consecutive days at the same hour, and for a general illumination at night.

Art. 3d.—Let this be communicated to whom it may concern, &c."—

(Signed.) ECHAGUE.

MENDOZA.—In the "Gaceta Mercantil" of the 27th October, we have also a spirited proclamation from General Don Alejo Malles, Governor and Captain General of the above Province. After a succinct resume of the services of General Rosas, presenting a striking contrast with the abject career of the odious traitor Urquiza, and the despicable perfidy of the Imperial Cabinet, General Malles utters his energetic and eloquent appeal in the following terms :—

"COMPATRIOTS !—The illustrious General Rosas, who by his consummate wisdom and gallantry, knew at solemn epochs to consolidate the independence and sovereignty of the Argentine Confederation, menaced by powerful co-alitions; the illustrious General Rosas, who always subjected victory to his genius, to exalt the Nation on its wings to the zenith of felicity and glory, he who now conducts us on this solemn occasion, to exterminate the infamous anarchist, the debased traitor, who attempts to constitute himself the lord and master of the Republic.

General Rosas, surrounded by the Argentines, disposing of the Nation in mass, that surrounds him with emulous enthusiasm, will overwhelm the notable traitor, ruthless unitarian Urquiza ; and chastise once for all the ominous Government of Brazil, that at last presents itself, after a protracted period of cowardly and perfidious war, by which it has caused us incalculable evils, to combat us in a still more treacherous manner, by the instrumentality of dominating the heroic Republics of the Plate, Glory to the Nation, Compatriots. Led by the genius of the Great Rosas, we will soon present to the Country new laurels of glorious victory, and engrave another inscription of renown and immortal virtue, in the blood of the abhorred traitor, and that of the perfidious Cabinet of Brazil.

Compatriots—You are prepared for this new and honourable national struggle. You have a thousand times offered the Great Rosas lives, property, reputation and every thing ; and the moment has arrived for giving effect to these promises, and the world will see us the first in the ranks of the worthy and gallant defenders of our independence and liberty.

The shout of war, given by the Government of Brazil, and that of anarchy raised by the traitor Justo Jose de Urquiza, resound in your hearts, and the oath of war and extermination against the insane traitor, and the debased ruthless unitarians, and all the other enemies of your national independence, now resound also in the forests traversed by the infamous deserter of his Country, and in the vaults of the Brazilian Palace.

Such, Compatriots, is the obligation imposed upon you by your honour, and by your numberless oaths on solemn occasions, and by the sacred fulfilment, your Governor will proceed the first, and sharing all the consequences of this splendid resolution, will show that he corresponds to the confidence which this virtuous and valiant Comm unity deigned to accord him.

ALEJO MALLEA."

SAN JUAN.—We dispense with all comment, in order to give the following dignified and most important documents at full length.—

"San Juan October 10th 1851—

The Honourable Chamber of Representatives of the Province,—Considering—

1st. That the Governor of the Province of Entre-Rios, has perpetrated the crime of revolt against the Argentine Confederation, and the Most Excellent General Government, at the moment when, triumphant over the enemies of its independence, it was consolidating its institutions and developing its elements of prosperity, under the prudent direction of the illustrious General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas—

2d. That Corresponding with black ingratitude to the Confederation, and to its Supreme Chief, the ruthless unitarian Justo Jose de Urquiza has deserted from the American cause, allying himself with the ruthless loathsome unitarians—

3d. That betraying the independence and dignity of the Republic, he has sold himself to the Brazilian Government, that has attempted, by an insincere, aggressive and perfidious policy, to destroy the peace and sovereignty of the Republics of the Plate, with the well known ambitious intention of dominating them—

4th. That infringing all the stipulations of the federal treaty ; and aspiring to dismember the Argentine nationality,he has declared, by his unbecoming decree of the 1st May of the present year, the Province of Entre-Rios separated from the Argentine Confederation—

5th. That he has submitted to the Brazilian Government, and joined with its arms, executing its orders as its vile slave, he has carried war into the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, whose basis is of cordiality and fraternity with the Argentine Confederation, consolidate the alliance of their respective Governments—

For all these reasons, in exercise of the ordinary and extraordinary faculties with which it is invested, has sanctioned the following with all the force and validity of law :—

Art : 1st.—The Province of San Juan declares, that the acts and proceedings of the insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Urquiza, against the Confederation and its Supreme Chief, as well as his infamous alliance with the Government of Brazil, are acts of treason against the Country, and as such he is declared beyond the pale of the laws.

2d. The Province of San Juan, with the most intense enthusiasm, reproduces the different resolutions, by which it has deposited in the Supreme Chief of the Confederation, General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, absolute National Authority.

3d.—The Chamber of Representatives of the Province, in view of the obligation under which it is placed, to contribute to the extermination of the sanguinary treason of the ruthless unitarian Urquiza, confers extraordinary powers on the Executive Authority, that, by rendering effective the different resolutions, by which the Province has offered to the Supreme Chief of the Confederation, the illustrious General Rosas, their lives, property, and reputation, it may efficaciously contribute to defend the dignity and the rights of the Confederation, threatened by the scandalous treason of the ruthless unitarian Urquiza, and by the treacherous aggressions of the Brazilian Government.

4th. The Chamber of Representatives, despite the preceding authorization conferred on the Supreme Executive Power, will remain constituted as hitherto, but only occupying itself with the matters that may be submitted by the Government.

5th.—This law shall be signed by all the Representatives, submitted to H. E. General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, circulated to the Confederate Governments, and published with the corresponding solemnity—

ZACARIAS A. YANZI, President.

[12 other signatures of the Members present.]

MANUEL PONTE, Secretary.

San Juan October 15th 1851.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province—

Compatriots !—

The Republic has just received a deep offence in the honor, an atrocious injury to its reputation,and an unmerited insult to its sacred rights, by the infamous treason of one of its abject sons, who, selling himself to Foreign gold, presumes to declare himself the arbiter of the sovereignty, of the will and the destiny of the Nation.

Justo Jose Urquiza, charged with the command of the Vanguard of the National army, by the illustrious Chief of the Confederation, the renowned General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, has vilely deserted his flag, has embraced the detested cause of the ruthless unitarians, has invaded the Oriental State, to distract the federal forces destined to combat them, has sold himself to the perfidious Cabinet of Brazil, has joined issue with all the enemies of the Republic, and in the name of an organization of which he is ignorant, because his ignorance cannot comprehend it, of a progress which he detests, and of a constitutional regime which

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[8] Of the 13th February 1845.

[9] Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood.

[10] Note of Urquiza of the 30 September 1846.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Communication of the 27th January 1847.

[13] In number 147 of that journal.

he abhors, raises the standard of discord; and turns against the faithful defenders of its independence and liberty, the arms which the Country confided to him!"

That heartless adventurer, insane from frenetic ambition, and seduced by the still more insane hope, of finding accomplices in his infamy among the Argentines, charged by the communities with their direction and honor, has dared to provoke our suffering, pretending to justify his abjection and villany, by alleged offences on the part of the distinguished Man, to whose prudence in a happy crisis the Republic confided the defence of its liberty, of its honor.

Insensible to the lasting glory of his country, the traitor Urquiza spurns, on the solemn moment when France, about to pronounce upon the great question of America, so prudently, nobly, and gallantly defended by General Rosas, was preparing an act of justice that, by repairing the errors of her fatal intervention, would guarantee the stability of internal peace, and the development of all the designs, useful to the Republic, and to the nations that traffic with it.

The ruthless unitarian Urquiza, ungrateful for all the honors which the Great Representative of Argentine munificence heaped upon him; unmoved by the boundless generosity with which the illustrious General Rosas pardoned his excesses, calumniates him to justify his villany; and forgetful of the protection wherewith he so often admired the Hero of the Country, turns his back upon it in search of foreign enemies, quarrels with the haughtiness of its patriotic virtue, proclaiming rebellion against the Republican sentiment that enhances the tutelar genius of its dearest interests.

Who is that Urquiza, Compatriots, that kindles the torch of discord when the communities, wearied with a long contest, in repelling the influence of an anarchical and ferocious faction, was beginning to enjoy repose, under the auspices of a protective system? Who is that Urquiza, who presenting himself with an arrogated authority, styles himself the regenerator of the Republic, and offers to constitute it with the unhallowed influence of the ruthless unitarians, the ambitious bellowings of the Cabinet of Brazil, and with the vile partisanship of all the desorganizing clubs!—

Where did the traitor and ruthless unitarian Urquiza receive the august mission of presiding the Confederate Provinces, and of subjecting them to his will?—Will he batter with impunity, Citizens, on the sovereignty of the communities, and will he be allowed to constitute himself the master of freemen, to break the compacts on which our future prospects repose, and tie us to his chariot, to carry it in triumph to the heights of an arbitrary power? Does a vile deserter, an abject ruthless unitarian presume to contest with the immortal General Rosas the noble claims to national confidence, acquired by his wisdom, by the most renowned virtues and by heroic firmness?—

No: the Argentines never offered incense to idols of clay, and their ordinal election to the chief of the Nation, is far from servile submission.

Proud of the traditions of our triumphs, rich in glorious trophies, acquired at the cost of torrents of blood; ennobled before history by the indomitable virtue and valor of our ancestors; bound and determined to follow in their brilliant footsteps, we will not double the neck to a tyrant, nor ever capitulate with cowardice and treason.

Turn your sight, Compatriots, to our past, and then direct it to the present, ennobled by the prestige of a political position which a scoundrel wishes to destroy.

The intrigue of infamous speculators on their honor and their country, the intrigue of the ruthless loathsome unitarians, whom Urquiza now calls his allies, fractionated the communities, debilitated the Union, excited tempests, poisoned the public mind, and broke in pieces the social springs, to deliver up the Country to perverse theories, that have covered powerful Nations with mourning.

What was to be done in so critical a situation, said the Provinces, to save Liberty, and reorganise the Nation? Reconcentrate authority in an eminent citizen, deposit in him our hope, place in his hands the Flag of the Republic, and surround him with force and prestige. The instinct of justice pointed out General Rosas to us, and our very enemies undertook to justify our choice.

Anarchy subdued after bloody combats, foreign injustice gallantly repelled, our territory defended from formidable aggressions of the first powers of the world; our international rights guaranteed by distinguished conventions; our interior rivers saved from foreign pretensions; our foreign relations becomingly maintained and extended; our diplomacy on a level with the most advanced Nations of the earth; our internal repose re-established; our commerce reanimated; peace enjoyed in advance; our dissensions forgotten; and our society in the path to raise stable institutions, and again to exercise the precious rights of which it deprived itself to save them. Such, Citizens, a correct picture of our national situation, due to the fidelity, the wisdom, the perseverance and the gallant valor of General Rosas, when the ruthless unitarian Urquiza, blinded by envy, by ambition, and by rancour, evokes a new war, attacks a faithful ally, and disturbs our pacific march?

Does General Rosas retard the representative regime, does he violate the supreme suffrage of the Nation, securing public tranquility to reap in time the genuine expression of the popular will?—And does not he disappoint this wish, who with the fallacious word *order*, excites the Republic, and he who invokes a constitutional system, by the arms of two Provinces subjected to his tyranny?—Does he speak of loyalty who raises the standard of rebellion, sold to the Foreigner; does he who plots against the National sovereignty speak of liberty; scandalously constituting himself the supreme disposer of our destinies? Does he speak of patriotism who renounces the humanity of our fluvial territory, and attempts to deprive his country of the glorious privileges of an exclusive navigation!—

A dark cloud would rest on the tradition of our honor, should we lend so far for a moment, to so flagrant an insult to common sense. Victors or vanquished, the Argentines during the protracted and severe probation which their Independence imposed upon them, always presented themselves free from reproach or stain. Union with traitors and with the perfidious Government of Brazil has always been reserved for the ruthless loathsome unitarians.

Let the abandoned Urquiza, who thus sells his Country, remain homeless and beyond the pale of the laws. Let the curse of Communities, that deserve not that choice to be free, pursue him; and let him only find in our soil the most profound indignation and hatred!

Compatriots—The treason of the miscreant imposes upon us a sacred obligation. Let us rush to it without delay. General Rosas saved the Country from the abyss, to which the accomplices of Urquiza, the infamous ruthless unitarians, were precipitating it. General Rosas comprehended our self-denial, and corresponding to it with sublime magnanimity maintained our honor, and secured our destiny. Our future destiny depends on him and his sagacity. Let us follow with unwavering faith his noble virtues; let us deposit in him our entire power: let us surround him with our arms and all our resources: and the tremendous ambition of the Country will rest on the abhorred traitor, and on his ambitious masters, till their complete and exemplary extermination.

BUENOS AYRES, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

BENVIDES.

["Gaceta Mercantil," 10th November.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In another column we have given some interesting reflections on the late Cuban expedition, to which we recommend special attention. The tragic fate of the adventurers, and the ultra-contemptible conditions to which it hardly fail to give rise, have at last fixed public attention; and we deem it a fitting opportunity to recur to a topic, in which the world is more interested than may at first appear. It is impossible to justify the marauding propensity of the American sympathisers. Rebels against the authority of their own Governments, the obliquity of their piracy must rest on their memory; and, whilst we sincerely deplore the awful expiation of their crime, we would point a moral, by noting the prevalence of general causes, that must lead to similar catastrophes.

War is admitted to be one of the greatest evils to which society is subjected; and the safeguards against its visitation, and all the means and appliances that may attenuate its effects, should be held sacred and inviolable. Without questioning the general progress of light and civilization, we feel bound, from personal observation and experience, to denounce a melancholy and ominous falling off in this important respect; presenting an unfavourable contrast to modern maritime practice and the punctilious chivalry of darker ages.

Why are manifestoes and declarations of war falling so rapidly into desuetude? Is it safe or expedient to release public morality from the supervision of public opinion? Is the public press prepared to forego its very noblest prerogative; tamely submitting right to the caprice of force, and subjecting the intercourse and commerce of the world, as in our case, to the nod of a revolted Chief, or the perfidious machinations of an immoral and ambitious Cabinet?

Startling and glaring as the Cuban case may be, it is only a corollary from the principles acted upon by foreign Powers in the River Plate for fifteen years. Never, sands that beset their course, we congratuwhere have we seen a simple Vice-Consul arrogate the important right of declaring a blockade; and, on this slender foundation, an Admiral enforce a commercial interdict, with one of the principal markets of the world; nay, fomenting civil war, forming alliances, and cooperating actively with the rebel partisans. In this downward path, the gradations are easy and almost necessary. Hence the Facility with which a rejected mediation degenerated into an armed intervention, the outrages at Ensenada and the Salado, and the bloody scenes of Obligado. If the sanctity of international rights be openly invaded, and its precepts treated with contempt, by those most interested in their preservation, need we be surprised at the baron de Louly's and the sympathisers of New Orleans, should each in their turn copy so fair an example? If we proceed in this course, undermining the foundations of public order, and relaxing the obligations of public morality, a social crisis and a social catastrophe are alike inevitable; a catastrophe the more appalling from the immense and power conferred by our vaunted civilization.

We have entered upon a new era; and the theory of modern communism is struggling hard for a practical development in Cuba and the Oriental Republic. The current may have taken those chance directions; but it is destined to stop there? On the contrary, we have somewhere seen a grand project modelled, arbitrarily transferring the entire German Confederation to the Empire of Brazil; and we have no doubt that some of the enterprising, and many of the disinterested, may act on the suggestion. Whether they may adopt the Portuguese, with its dogmatic theology, and preceptive philosophy, or introduce the language, the manners and customs of their father-land, with their idealism and transcendentalism, are considerations that chiefly concern the actual occupants. Any measure of success in this first enterprise, would of course lead to further experiments, in other sections of South-America, New Zealand, Australia, &c.

Now, waiving the points of its feasibility or practicability, its remoteness or imminency, there is something in the mere proposal or suggestion that demands attention from States men and communities. The project implies a disregard of international rights, and the consecrated rights of individual property, that would sink society in the barbarism of the middle ages. If the consequences are to be deprecated, it may be well to attach the causes in their origin. In this age of daring enterprise it is unwise to disregard theoretic errors; more especially when sanctioned by the example of certain Governments, one see them leavening the great masses of society.

We need hardly direct attention to the patriotic documents, and the eloquent, spirit-stirring Proclamations, recorded in another column. They speak a language not to be misunderstood by friend or foe. In Urquiza's gasconading programme, prominent parts were assigned to the Governors of the Interior Provinces, and especially to H. E. General Benavides. In the document alluded to, we have a resplendent vindication of his aspersed name, and duly maligned honor; that may well dissipate the illusions of many an unwary dupe.

What a comment on Urquiza's besotted calculations, and the malignant insinuations and sinister predictions of the "Comercio del Plata"! Their cloud-castles towers and gorgeous palaces topple down, and threaten to bury their visionary projectors under the ruins of their own structure.

Apropos; Paraguay repudiates the nondescript alliance; and has assumed a dignified position of stern neutrality! It will be hard to fill up the blank left in the quixotic programme by the 20,000 Paraguayan allies.

To neutralise these *contretemps*, the "Comercio" with its usual inveterate rancour and unblushing effrontery, is industriously forming out insubstantiation and defections in the Argentine Army. Some divisions have refused to march; others, more enterprising, have risen in arms, and challenge *our young friends* of the "Comercio," to instance one case of urgent punishment on the enemy or even of dismissal, for the last six months. As regards political offenders, our prisons present "a clean bill of health;" whilst no case of robbery, or outrage of any kind has occurred, even in the town of country.

Charity begins at home, though it should not end there; and we direct the attention of our esteemed contemporary to the *little* decree, of the 8th November, published in his number of the 9th, investing D. Cesar Diaz with extraordinary powers, for the suppression and punishment of desertion in the division under his command, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Cerrito de la Victoria.

As a small wreath of smoke, issuing from a neglected fissure, may indicate the progress and active ravages of a subterranean fire, so the meagre decree in question speaks volumes on the discipline and cohesion of an army that shall be nameless. We could write a diffuse homily on the occasion; but on this, as on other points, we prefer *at present*—to await the course of events. If there be statesmen in Montevideo, who can steer their way through the quick-sands that beset their course, we congratulate them and South America alike. It is a problem of *traverse sailing*, that may be accepted as a test of any capacity.

Our *quondam* friend, Dr. Alsina, ex-Editor of the "Comercio del Plata," has honoured us with a posthumous memento. The points at issue between us are now few and unimportant. The Doctor says we were *misinformed* as to any misunderstanding between him and the grotesque liberator; and that he *differs from us* as to the propriety of his immediate retura to Buenos Ayres. We have no pretensions to infallibility; and the other point is disposed of by the adage, *de gustibus non disputandum est*.

Strange that the learned Doctor had not a spare word, in defence and vindication of his Imperial protectors! In truth, *the little said*, and the *much left unsaid*, show that he feels the degradation more severely than we at first anticipated.

FUNCION DEL PILAR—The deferred festival took place on Sunday last; but owing to the bleak, uncomfortable state of the weather, and the threatening aspect of the day, the attendance was, not so numerous as usual, with little or none of the customary display of summer finery. The ordinary arrangements for safety and order had been adopted, and we have not heard of the slightest accident or offence. In the course of the afternoon Miss Manuelita Rosas honoured the occasion with her presence, and was everywhere welcomed with the gallantry due to her sex and position, and the still nobler tribute of defereutial homage, inspired by her personal merits and amiability.

SAN MARTIN—The established solemnities, in honor of Our Patron Saint, took place on Tuesday; but the Programme was marred, and their lustre seriously impaired, by the inclemency of the day. The religious service is never numerously attended, but many of the out-door promenaders were deterred by the dust and discomfort. The procession was eventually deferred, and is announced for to-morrow afternoon at 5 Oclock.—Should the weather prove propitious, we understand that a very imposing exhibition may be expected.

In the Cathedral H. E. was represented by Dr. D. Manuel Insiarte, Minister of Finance; with a numerous cortege of civil and military Employés.—The Venerable President of the Ecclesiastical Synod, and President also of the Honorable Chamber of Representatives, Dr. D. Miguel Garcia pronounced an eloquent panegyric, with pertinent allusions to the events of the day. The military honors were performed by the gallant Battalion n. 4 of "Patricos," under the command of Commandant D. Pedro Ximeno, Aid-de-camp of His Excellency. The tasteful equipment, admirable discipline, and martial bearing of the brilliant corps, excited universal admiration—

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

CUBAN EXPEDITION.

If the Cuban expedition cannot be said to have terminated it has at any rate been signalised by a catastrophe and a tragical as to stamp the transaction with a character entirely new. Whether the Americans will see in the intelligence a warning to sobriety or a provocation to revenge is a point to be hereafter ascertained, but it is impossible, after what has now occurred, that any misconceptions should remain as to the intentions of the British Government immediately concerned, or the latitude of action permissible to the people of either. Cuba must henceforth be either securely Spanish or avowedly American.

Whatever may be the moral guilt or the legal deem of piracy, no Englishman will be able to repress a shudder of disgust at such proceedings as these, but it is fair to remark that the punishment was not only commensurate with the offence, but consistent with the ordinary practice of the parties obliged to inflict it. Landing in the transaction to indicate any violence of resolve as against foreigners or invaders. The measure dealt out to these 50 Americans would have been dealt out just unsparingly to 50 or 500 Spaniards "pronouncing" against the colonial authorities. The military platoon is the ordinary instrument of political justice in Spain, and a fusillade in a square is the invariable termination of an enemy, which never, perhaps, makes so much noise in the world as the execution which it was closed. To tell those who shoot their own countrymen by the score that they must abstain from a like exercise of justice in the case of foreign pirates, would be to dictate without much prospect of obedience or support; but we cannot be surprised if a reception so rude should exasperate those whom it has inflicted persuaded themselves that everything is allowable to the freedom of American citizens. Concerning the actual character of the offence it is impossible that more than one opinion can be maintained. These adventurers who have just now paid the forfeit of their lives were as clearly guilty of piracy as any felon who ever swung from chains on coast or headland. They sailed, as the Spanish manifesto expresses it, "without a Gun, "without a law, and without a flag," to attack the possessions of a Government at peace with their flag, and to divide amongst themselves the plunder of the expedition. There is great reason to doubt whether any political sympathies at all really pervaded the minds of the band of 400, and whether booty was not with the majority the chief incentive to the enterprise, whatever may have been its pretext; but it is, at any rate, conclusively proved that the real motives of the Cubans to their own Government contained no manner of warrant for the armed intervention of foreign sympathizers, however ardent.

It will be seen that our present intelligence, although signal, is far from being complete, as we have no credible information respecting the fate or prospects of General Lopez and the main body of the invaders. According to some reports, he was still making head against the colonial garrison, and had received considerable reinforcements to the standard of revolt thus resolutely raised. But it appears evident, from the general course of the events, that no effective co-operation was forthcoming on the part of the population, either slave or free. Had such been at hand, the results must have been seen during the two days that LOPEZ was in the suburbs of the capital, should or resisted the forces of the Government; and the supposition, moreover, is inconsistent with the accounts given by the Americans themselves of the cordiality of the inhabitants towards the prisoners. On the other hand, the Spanish troops are clearly both faithful and native; they were concentrating themselves on the scene of hostilities; and, as war steamers were cutting off all chance of retreat by sea, it is difficult to imagine how General Lopez and his party can escape capture and its consequences. In the event of such a catastrophe as would procably ensue, we think it highly doubtful whether the Federal Government of the United States would be strong enough to resist clamour, and preserving a certain degree of reason from the excess of severity on the other side. It would certainly be difficult to prove that the penalty of piracy should

not be inflicted on parties in whom the ordinary capacities of gang robbers are only qualified by purposes of revolutionary propagandism, but it is nevertheless true that the world, short of Spain and Turkey, does revolt at deeds which are still sanctioned by letter of law. Omitting the cruelty of the Cuban executions, it is certain that no behaviour could have been more impolitic, or more calculated to damage the cause in which the severity was displayed. The Americans are already half persuaded, by dreams of their political prerogatives and visions of territorial acquisition, that they are called to interfere in Cuba, and such a disposition would be irresistibly confirmed by a plausible cry for vengeance.

Times.

PIEDMONT—The *Genoa Gazette*, of the 1st inst., states that the soldiers of the garrison had met and drawn up a protest against the sentiments proclaimed in their name at a recent banquet, declaring that they know no other policy than their loyalty.

THE PAPAL STATES—The *Giornale di Roma* of the 27th ult. publishes an order from Signor Farina, pro-Minister of War, enjoining the Commandants of the different corps o Papal troops to conform to the *Directions for the Use of Fire arms*, translated from the French by Prince Orsini, late Minister of War.

NAPLES—The *Official Gazette of the Two Sicilies* of the 24th ult. gives a long and detailed account of the disasters caused throughout the kingdom of Naples by the earthquake of the 14th. The shocks experienced in the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and Principato Citeriore were even without serious results, but the Principato Ulteriore was severely visited, particularly in the districts of Carbonara, Lacedonia, Calitri, and Monteverde. In the latter place a lady, Donna Berenice Bolito, was buried under the ruins of a house while giving the breast to her infant. At Bovino, Ascoli, Lucera, and Sanseverina, and other places of Capitanata, many of the houses were seriously injured, but no lives were lost. In the province of Bari the town of Canosa has suffered most; 370 houses are in a tottering condition; two churches, the town house, and the arch of Diomedes have been considerably damaged. But the scourge was most severely felt in the province of Basilicata, its effects being chiefly concentrated around the Vultore, where the motion lasted 60 seconds; and, according to the account, it had not quite ceased by the last advices. One-half of Venosa has been destroyed. At Rionero 52 dead bodies had been dug out of the ruins on the 16th. At Barile the number of dead amounts to 100; and the town of Melfi, containing 18,000 inhabitants, is a heap of ruins: 700 persons lost their lives there, and upwards of 200 are severely bruised and wounded.

Miscellaneous.

ECLIPSES.

[From the Sun.]

We purpose to offer a few elucidatory observations on the subject of eclipses, which the learned will consider as not required for them, but for rather a numerous class who are not versed in the science of the starry heavens—a class, however, we rejoice to say, every day diminishing before the rapid progress of education in this country.

Eclipses, like comets, are phenomena which possess the deepest interest for the human race—for the uncarried as well as the carried; not only for the astronomer who calculates the the distance, the size, and the weight, of the sun, moon, earth, and other planets, and the velocity and periods of their revolutions, but for the man who is ignorant of the motions, the nature and constitution of these heavenly bodies. Time was when eclipses and comets were objects of terror to mankind, as they are still to barbarous nations and tribes. Armies have been defeated and empires subverted by the con-fusion which eclipses inspired, through ignorance and superstition; and we have all read how Columbus, the great discoverer of the New World, terrified the aborigines by predicting an eclipse which came to pass according to the predictions, and induced them to believe that he was either a god or in immediate communication with the Great Spirit.

Ptolemy, who lived in the second century of the Christian era, and may be said to be the first astronomer since the birth of Christ, held that the earth was the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon and stars revolved around it. Though this was a great error, it is worthy of remark that he calculated the eclipses of the next six centuries. Late in the fifteenth century Copernicus taught the true system, and after 2,000 years, rescued the doctrine of Pythagoras, who held that the sun was the centre around which the earth, with other planets, performs its annual revolution. Copernicus was persecuted by the religious fanatics, and the learned of the day, and did not live to see the triumph of his system, which is the only one received in Europe and America at the present day. Galileo, one of his followers, who invented that species of telescope distinguished by his name at the present day, not only sustained his theory of the planets, but followed it up, and established the laws of motion in general, which had been neglected for 2,000 years. He proved that the earth had both a diurnal motion around its own axis, and an annual motion round the sun. Galileo, like Copernicus, was persecuted for the truth, and being brought before the Inquisition at Rome, was subjected to the rigors of a prison. It was by availing himself of the labors of these two philosophers that Sir Isaac Newton was enabled to determine all the planetary motions, and bring out enormous to its present advanced condition; and while the facts themselves were discovered by Copernicus and Galileo, the genius of Newton discovered the source whence this beautiful and harmonious arrangement flowed. The idea of the law of gravitation was suggested to this immortal man during the plague in London, in the year 1665, when he retired into the country to avoid the contagion. When sitting in his orchard one day, he observed an apple fall from a tree, which led to a train of thought, whence his grand theory of universal gravitation was ultimately developed. Sir W. Herschell, and other astronomers, have follow-d up his researches and researchings, and have made overwhelming discoveries as to the boundless extent of the stellar universe, from which it appears that the sun itself is but a fixed star, and that all the fixed stars are as many suns, with their planets revolving around them.

The earth is a planet revolving around the sun. The moon is a satellite of the earth, revolving around it in the space of twenty-seven days eight hours, while at the same time it accompanies the earth in its annual revolution around the sun. The moon always presents the same face to us, by which it is evident that she turns but once upon her axis while she performs a revolution around the earth, so that her inhabitants have but one night and one day in the course of a lunar month. When the moon is nearly in a right line between the sun and earth, we do not see her, because her dark side is turned towards us. As she advances in her orbit, we see her under the form of a new moon, and from one degree to another, till the whole of the enlightened side appears to us, and the moon is full. She then proceeds in her orbit till she is gibbous, and by degrees disappears; after which she becomes a new moon again.

(To be continued.)

EXCHANGE—Nov. 15.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons.....	21
Patriot Doubloons.....	4 31
Spanish do.....	1 do. prem.
Bills on England, per doubloon.....	73c. per oz.
Currency....per dol.	23¼.
Do. Montevideo, specie.....	par à 1 p. ct. prem.
France, per 5 francs.....	1 fr. 5 c. 6c. per oz.
United States, do.....discount p.c.....	10
Rio Janeiro.....	9 10 p. ct. disc.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week: 32¼

The lowest 31¾

Permits for shipping specie..... 1 à 1 p. c. prem.

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 73c. per oz. Lowest 72¾.

EXPORTS—Nov. 14.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matadero, narrow Without butts, 28 à 30 lbs., pounds of 35 lbs....	none	68	à 71
Do. do. do.	cow, 22 lbs....	65	à 70
Do. do. do.	cows, 32 hulls, 29, 27 lbs....	62	à 64
		64	à 67
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs....		67	à 68
Rio, or any where.....		62	à 64
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs....		57	à 60
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs....		67	à 68
Ox hides, salted, 60 à 65 lbs. per do....		50	à 55
Cow do. do.	do.	48	à 50
Horse do. dry, each.....		12	à 13
Do. do. salted.....	ris. sil.	6	à 7
Mouthy, dry, 4 dol. duty, each, pelitas 35 lbs.		64	à 65
Skins, duty 4 ₰			
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.....		45	à 50
Nutria, (seekee,) per lb.....		50	à 55
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, per 23 lbs.....		18	à 20
Do. washed "		20	à 35
Mestizo, dirty, "		30	à 35
Do. washed "		50	à 55
Fine, dirty "		12	à 13
Do. washed "		60	à 65
Condors, hair.....	silver	23	25ch
Horse hair, duty 4 ₰			
" Short, arroba.....		40	à 42
" mixed "		46	à 52
" long "		95	à 110
Cow hair, with arms.....		18	à 20
Do. do. clean.....		50	à 53
Tallow, melted, duty 4 ₰			
" with grease, arroba.....		25	à 26
" pure "		28	à 29
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 ₰, quintahlad		75	à —
Horns, duty 4 ₰ Ox, and.....prime.....		1000	à 1100
Inferior do. do.		700	à 900
Do. Cow "		300	à 350
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ₰			
Long black, lb.....		8	à 9
Do. short white.....		16	à 18
Do. loose.....		5	à 6
Jerked beef, duty 4 ₰ 39 lbs.....		33	à 35
Bones, skin & marrow 4 ₰ p.mill.....		85	à 90
Mare's grease, 6 fls. silver, or 4 ps.		20	à 25
Goat skins, per dozen..... fls. silver		25	à 37

A large supply of Cattle has arrived for the Saladero, but the work is rather retarded from the scarcity of hands.

Some considerable transactions have occurred in tallow at reduced prices, and some little in salted hides, at quotations.

FREIGHTS.—Nov. 14.—RATES.

England.

Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs.....	— à 10...
Salted do. "	{ 40...
Tallow, in casks & pipes "	
Bales of wool or hair "	25 & 30s.

France.

Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 ₰ p.).....	— à 60c.
Salted do. 1000 "	50 à 50
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes nominal —	à 40
Produce in bales per 42 ₰.....	40 à 45

Continent.

Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 ₰ p.).....	— à 70s.32
Salted do. "	20 à 30s

Spain.

Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 ₰ p.)	20 à 32

United States.

Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 ₰ p.).....	¼ à ⅜ cent.
Salted do. "	1 à 1½
Produce in bales, per 40 ft. "	3 à 6⅜

Rio Janeiro.

Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.....	3rls.
Pernambuco.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.....	5rls.
Havana.	
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 1rdb. in foreign do.	8 rls.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst by the Rev. A. L. Siegell, Mr. Joseph Selford Meares, of Dublin, to Miss Ann Forsell, native of Stockholm Sweden.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Sailed, November 7, Wind N. E., in the afternoon cleared to S. E., Sardinian lugger Fama, J. B. Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

American brig Denmark, 218 tons, Rony, for New York, despatched by Richard Sutton Jun. with 6316 dry ox and cow hides, 1949 salted do. do., 17,750 horns, 4 bales ostrich feathers, 74 do. horse hair, 21 do. sheep skins, 3 do. wool, 4 barrels flour.

Arrived, November 8, Wind S. S. W., Sardinian brig Ceeare, 130 tons, Agustin Dalloro, from Santos 28th ult, to Pedro Viale & Co., with 977 barrels sugar, 155 bags farina, 40 rolls tobacco.

French steamer Flambart, Com. Lamott Piquett, from Martin Garcia.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Francisco, 146 tons, Oyanes, for Brazil, in ballast, despatched by N. Martinez & Sons.

British schooner Queen of the West, 159 tons, Stephen Tregarthen, for England, despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 4729 salted ox and cow hides, 1108 salted horse do., 134 pipes tallow, 20,000 bones.

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

Arrived, November 9, Wind S. E., Hanoverian barque Lavalette Junken, 200 tons, Hermann Landmann, from Rio Janeiro 11th, Santos 29th ult., to Estevan Rams y Rubert, with 1623 barrels and 403 bags sugar, 4 boxes wax, 9 rolls tobacco.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Felix, 156 tons, Ottaggio, for Marseilles & Genoa, despatched by José Nogueto & Co., with 1177 salted ox and cow hides, 4 bales calf skins, 13 bales slunk calf skins, 800 salted slunk calf skins, 2 pipes and 153 boxes tallow, 5656 horns, 30,000 ox hoofs, 5 seroons hair, 791 dry horse hides, 2,975 dry slunk calf skins, 1 box shawls, 1 do. combs, 9 bales sundry goods.

Spanish barque Nueva Casimira, 255 tons, Pares, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 5350 quintals jerked beef, 30 dry ox and cow hides.

French steamer Flambart, for Montevideo. Sailed, November 10, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to E. S. E., British schooner Victoria, Stephen Rioss, for Montevideo.

Arrived, November 11, Wind E., in the afternoon changed to S.E., fresh, rain, American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 10th inst.

American barque Oliver J. Hayes, 413 tons, Francis Seath, from New York 28th August, to O. J. Hayes & Co., with 139 boxes, 297 barrels and 2 packages merchandize, 3 machines, 135 boxes drugs, 37 kegs and 12 demijohns do., 15 tons stones, 10 boxes tobacco, 4 bales hops, 60 kegs hoge lard, 390 dozens brooms, 10 mosta tubs, 90 dozens buckets, 30 barrels turpentine, 1 stove, 37 boxes and 10 packages printing materials, 2 carriages.

Sailed, British brig Florist, 190 tons, Key, for London, despatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 2930 pipes, 7 half do., and 4 quarter casks grease and tallow, 3,547 salted ox and cow hides, 917 do. horse do., 66 bales hair, 2 half do. do., 1 box do., 12 bales wool, 3 do. sheep skins, 1 do. hide cuttings, 3 do. nutria skins, 12,344 bones, 12,930 horns.

French barque Celestin, 294 tons, Sefforcades, for Rio Grande, despatched by C. R. Hores, with 982 boxes and 2 bales merchandise, 8 barrels and 81 quarter casks vinegar, 460 barrels and 12 half do. wine.

Danish schooner Dania, 130 tons, Brickwoldt, for Brazil, despatched by Preussein & Co. with 3730 quintals jerked beef.

Sailed, November 12, Wind N., in the afternoon changed to W. S. W., Hamburg brig Friedrich Ernst, 167 tons, A. E. Amondsen, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 4014 quintals jerked beef, 8 pieces matting, 8 do. rattan, 4 boxes and 10 baskets champaign wine, 54 barrels, 16 bags, 3 hogsheads, 1 quarter cask and 26 boxes tallow.

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

No arrivals or sailings, Nov. 13, Wind W. S. W.

Sailed, Nov. 14, Wind S. W., Tuscan brigantine Romolo, 181 tons, Pedro Gazzolo, for Brazil, despatched by Piaggio, Pietranera & Co., with 2100 quintals jerked beef.

Dutch brigantine Bornardus, 148 tons, Engelsman, for Brazil, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2118 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry horse hides.

The British schooner Mariner, 140 tons, Dennis Docherty, master, which sailed hence for the Salado on the 9th October, cleared at the Custom House on the 5th inst, for England, despatched by Hughes Brothers, with 4650 salted ox and cow hides, 50 pipes tallow, 24,000 horns.

¡ Viva la Confederacion Argentina ;
¡ Muera los salvages unitarios !
¡ Muera el loco traidor salvage unitario Urquiza !

Mr. A. C. Forbes,

Estemed Sir,—I have received the letter you have been good enough to address me. You request me to state whether my son Manuel, 10 years old, who has been afflicted with stammering had a difficulty in speaking and reading fluently, still labours under that impediment, or if it has disappeared. In reply to this question I have to say duty to say that my son abovementioned, who perceptibly stammered when speaking or reading, is now freed from that obstruction and expresses himself in a regular manner.

This fortunate result is due to the lessons given by you to my son during the short period he was under your charge, and it is your happy method which has cured him of that disturbing vice.

You tell me you should like to publish my reply, and as all herein stated is positively true I have no objection thereto, on the contrary I authorize you to make whatever use of it you may deem most convenient.

Tendering my warmest thanks for the good success of your efforts I beg to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient and obedient Servant,

Manuel J. de Zobaldo.

[Diario de Avisos.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

(With permission of the Competent Authorities.)

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 Amateur.

PROGRAMME.

Part 1st.

Overture—Pianoforte—From «Norma»....Bellini.
Argentine National Anthem.....Old Mercadante, verse & chorus.
Duett ....The Minute Gun at Sea.....Kling.
Song ....Harmle for the Thistle.....Turnbull.
Glee....The Wreath.....Mazzinghi.
Song ....Is there a heart that never lov'd.....Braham.
Catch ....Clock wise, the day is breaking.....Martini.
Song ....Jock O'Hazledean.
Glee....The Witches.....King.
Song.....Tom Bowling.....Dibden.
Glee....Life's a Bumper.....Horn and chorus Wainwright.

Part 2.

Overture.....Pianoforte.
Glee....Roderick vich Alpine Dhu.....Mazzinghi.
Song ....The Flowers of the Forrest.
Duett ....We Click through the.....Travers.
Song ....Mighty Wine.
Catch ....Would you know my Celia's charms.....Webbe ;
Glee....The Red Cross Knights.....Callcott.
Song ....The Banner of War.
Glee....Mynheer Van Dunck.....Bishop.
Song ....He's over the hills that I lo'e well.....
National Anthem.....Verse & the Queen, verse & chorus.

In addition to the above Programme, during the evening there will be introduced pieces performed on the pianoforte and Cornopean.

There will also be Cornopean accompaniments to the two National Anthems, and a Clarionet Obligato.

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, Bullrich's, Delivery, opposite the Cathedral, or at the Bookseller's store, No. 45, Calle Santa Rosa, opposite the College Church.

Hibernian Hotel. 26 Calle Piedad,

one square from the River.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends, Captains of vessels, and the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment, where he can give the best accommodations at all hours, as Meals, Lodging, &c.) at moderate charges. Has also on hand the best class of Ale, Porter, Wines, &c. &c.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN. n 15-o. c.

Wool. A lot of Saxony and first

class coarse wool, about 1,000 arrobas, will arrive before Monday 17th inst. For further particulars apply at the Hibernian Hotel calle de la Piedad No 26 where samples can be seen. No. 15 3p.

English Church

The Trustees beg to give notice, that in consequence of the indisposition of the Chaplain, there will be no services in the Church on Sunday next, 16 inst.

Buenos Ayres, 14 November, 1851. g

A Quinta, only one league dis-

tant from the Plaza Victoria, which produces abundant pastures for making hay, will be let or given on shares to a person conversant in farming. Apply at N. 135, Calle Defensa. Nov. 15. 3p.

For Sale. At No. 28 Calle De-

fensa a few hogsheads superior cognac—also Bronte Madeira in quarter casks—Port and Sherry in cases —Glenlivet Whiskey in cases.

Nov. 15 —3p.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The members of the Congregation worshipping in the Methodist Episcopal Church are notified, that the repairs in the Church are so nearly completed, that the usual services will be resumed on Sunday 16th inst.

Buenos Ayres, 14th November, 1851. g

Wanted, a situation by a person

well experienced in all agricultural pursuits as capataz or mayordomo in an Estancia, Chacra or Barrana.

Apply per note addressed T. T. at n. 59 Calle Mayo. n15. 3p.

John H. M. Crosbie, Licentiate

of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, after a residence of two years in Buenos Ayres, carefully studying the Diseases of the climate and at the same time a proficiency in the Language of the Country, and having attended many cases I have had the honour of presenting myself at the Tribunal of Medicine, whose Licentiate I have received; consequently I offer my services to my fellow friends and the public in general, not only in Medicine and Surgery, but particularly in Midwifery; in which branch I have had ample experience in the vast Hospitals of Edinburgh. n15. 3p.

Tribunal of Medicine.

DANIEL C. KELLY has been examined in the faculty of Pharmacy, and approved by unanimity of votes, in consequence of which the title of Professor in said faculty has been conferred on him.

Buenos Ayres, November 10th 1851.

(Signed) Peter M. D.

Secretary.

Nov. 15—3o.

Deutsch-Evangelische Kirche

"Die Feier der Grundsteinlegung zur Capelle der Deutsch-Evangelischen Gemeinde, nebst einigen Notizen über die Gemeinde selbst," ist zu haben in der Buchhandlung No. 88, Calle Sta. Rosa No. 12, und No. 47, Calle Merced No. 84, Calle de la Victoria No 95—für 48 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.

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 Cathedral, Calle Sta. Rosa. References given if required. n8. 3c.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British schooner "Lady," 189 tons, A. I. Aludson, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co. n—15

For London. British brig "John Robertson," 288 tons, A. I. Barlet, commander, has already discharged room for 1000 salted hides and a few bales.
Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

For London. Hanoverian brig "Luna," 210 tons, A.1. only two years old and remarkably fine vessel has already engaged space shipping two thirds of her cargo. Nov—8.
Consignees Adm. Van Praett Esq.

For London. Belgian brig *Rubens* 285 tons, A. I. Comelissen Commander is now loading and hauntly room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. n15.

For Liverpool. The well-known British built A. L. clipper barque "Rhonella," 325 tons, T. Baird, commander has now her entire cargo engaged. This vessel is known as one of the fastest in the trade, and in every respect a first-rate conveyance. n 1.
Consignees Samuel Hesse, Jun.

For Liverpool. British brig "Hyperion," 244 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, for 12 years, Kipp, 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 "Bounce," 70 tons. A. 1 Ogee, commander, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, has only room for passengers n—15.
Consignees Messrs. T. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque "Commodore," 230 tons, A. 1 Jarvis, commander a regular trader, now loading at inner roads and has only room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque "Richmond," A. 1., 300 tons register, Grayson, commander, now loading, and having excellently engaged a large portion of her cargo, this vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers. n-15.
Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Belgian Brig "Fenelon," A.1. 194 tons, Barkentieu, commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accommodation for Passengers.
Oct—4 Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British barque "Glenmore," A.1. Smith, commander, is a chartered vessel and has very good accommodation for passengers. Oct—4.
Consignee Messrs. M. Lopez & 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, Gray & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Dutch brigantine "Johanna" 180 tons, register, A.1. at *Lloyds*, Klein, commander, a chartered vessel, and has most comfortable accomodations for two passengers. oct—25.
Consignee Messrs. Bunge Boraebel & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Prussian barque "Forschritt," 532 tons, A 1 Runge, commander, a chartered vessel and only room for passengers.
Consignee Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British bark "Caledonia," 189 tons, Le Riche, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Antwerp. Bremen brig "George Duckwitz," 250 tons, Schaffer, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. Prussian bark "Carl Friedrich," 250 tons, Wessrow, commander, has all her cargo engaged. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Marie Eugenie," 323 tons, Melodin, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. n—15.
Consignee Henry Solauet, Esq

For Antwerp. Belgian brig "Intelligible," 242 tons, A. 1. Dierckx, commander, a well known favourite vessel, and has already only disengaged room for 4000 dry hides, will have quick despatch. n—1.
Consignee Adol. van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp. Bremen brig "Phonix" 240 tons, register A. L. Dierckx, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will be in the course of thirty days. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co.

For Antwerp. Lubeck schooner Daniel, A. 1. 137 tons, Thiele, commander, a new vessel and only wanting 1000 dry hides. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. Treusenn & Co.

For Hamburg. Swedish brig "Theresa Oscara," 170 tons, A.1. at Lloyds, C. A. Engmann, commander, has all her cargo engaged n—15. Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Havre de Grace.
French brig "Lisan," 184 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, now loading, and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged. n—15
Consignee Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For New York. American barque "E. Wright Jones" 280 tons register, A.1. Avery, commander is now loading in the inner roads and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged. Nov.—1.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frowein & Co.

For Havana. Hamburg brig Wilhelmine, A. 1. 145 tons register, a chartered vessel, and will sail in 30 days. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & 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 desirable opportunity for Europe. Nov.1
Consignees Messrs. Weckhud & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's have good accommodations for passengers and are in every respect, most desirous to convey same.—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 Sardinian brigantine Eveline, 176 tons, Capt. Antonio Pera, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick despatch. o25.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Deetjen & Hughes.

For Cowes and the Channel Passengers only. The new, coppered and copper fastened A.1 Sardinian barque "Antonio," 302 tons, Capt. N. Martini, has most excellent accomodations for passengers and will have quick despatch. Oct. 4

For Falmouth or Cowes. "Passengers only. The A. 1. Sardinian "Antonio" Chant-1, 319 tons, Capt. Brunasse, this vessel will have quick despatch, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. o 18.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian schooner "Arcadio Ligure, 172 tons, Capt. Rassi has still take cargo and freight. o 18.
Consignees Messrs. B. Viale & Co.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian Polacro Genoises Fanny 202 tons, Cap Tavonatti has still some room for freight. o 18.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

For Freight or Charter.
The Danish brigantine Henriette A. 1. 214 tons register Captain Rohrs, is a most carrier and a very desirable opportunity for shipping. o 18
Consignees Messrs. J. N Huber & Co.
For particulars regarding the forgoing 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.

Messrs. Collet Diehl & Co. have removed to No. 143 Calle La Piedras, opposite to Santa Domingo Church.
Nov. 8.—3o.

To Merchants. A competent accountant wants employment in a commercial house in this city or Montevideo; is well versed in English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese Language. Satisfactory reference given. Apply at No. 59 Calle Mayo. Buenos Ayres 7th Nov. 1851.
Nov. 8—4 p.

For Montevideo. The American steamer "MANUELITA ROSAS," will sail for Montevideo to-day 15th November, at 4 pm Persons desiring to ship cargo and having the necessary passports can apply at the United States Consulate, Calle Victoria No. 106, or proceed on board said vessel with the cargo, before the above the hour of sailing.
Said steamer will henceforward sail for Montevideo every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 pm.
Nov. 1—o.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 "GIL BLAS," 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 Trowering, Vestings, Trovets, Stocks and Fronts, 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.

D. Baldomero Pamplieg, authorised professor by the faculty of Medical Sciences at Madrid, honorary member and founder of several academies of Medicine and Surgery, in Spain, late surgeon of Portal Regt. &c.—announced 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. That important branch of surgery, cultivated with ardour in Europe, principally in Germany, and pursued with interest, nay, even passionately, by some of the leading men of nearly all parts of France; constitutes at the present day the special occupation of celebrated operators. Nothing in fact can be so gratifying to patient as the success of very sight, which some may be considered as the regulator of the others, and nothing, on the other hand, is of more consolation to the practitioner who confers such a blessing on the human race; and this consideration has been the efforts from his earliest years. This consideration has so powerfully impressed itself on the advertiser, that, without shunning other branches of his art, he has entirely 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 couch ng, iridrynnal fistula, artificial pupils, and strabismus by all the different methods known at present, having obtained most satisfactory results in more than one thousand cases, as is vouched for by certificates in his possession, and the authorities of he poem ers and cities in which they were performed. He therefore tenders his services to persons labouring under these diseases in this city, as he has resolved to stay here for some time. ul. 3p.
Calle Chacabuco, No. 68.

To be Let. Some rooms in the house No. 6 Calle Esmeralda.
Nov. 8.—3p

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brigantine "Betsey," of 217 tons, Downing Allen, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's a very fast sailer and has now on board and engaged all her heavy goods and will positively admit a few tons of light freight, and will have immediate despatch. This vessel is a most suitable opportunity for passengers, having very superior accommodations. n—15
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Havre de Grace
Passengers Only.
The very well known regular trader French barque "Catalan," 219 tons, register, F. Fertau, commander, has positively only a few tons of light freight engaged on board, will be despatched in a few days and will have quick despatch. n—15
Consignee Blas Despouy Esq. Nov.—1.

For Havre de Grace. The very first fast sailing Packet of the Line, French barque "Cameons" A. 1. at Lloyd's, William Cameron, has a great portion of her cargo engaged and expects soon to complete, and as this vessel offers a superior opportunity to shippers and passengers, having very good accommodations for passengers are superior N.o—1.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frowein & Co.

For Havre de Grace. The very well known regular trader Packet of the Line, French barque "Hôtel Blas," 305 tons register, A. Bellard, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very superior opportunity to ship, has a great part of her cargo engaged and can take the remainder on freight. This vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons

For Brazils.
Danish brigantine "Grossen" 143 tons register Brandt, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyds a fast sailer and has only disengaged room for passengers having good accommodations.
Consignee Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Brazils.
Russian brig "Suomalainen," 207 tons register, Calles, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, chartered vessel and can only admit passengers who will find superior accommodations.
Consignees Messrs. S. B Hale & Co.

For Brazils. Passengers Only.
French brig "Automne," 180 tons, register, J. Noel commander, is a fast sailer and has only a few tons of light freight engaged on board, and offers a good opportunity for passengers having good accommodations. Oct—25.
Consignee J. B Vigual Esq.

For Rio Janeiro and Havana.
The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Swedish brig "La Plata," 216 tons, Fogelstam, commander, is a chartered vessel, and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has very good accommodations. n—15
Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Son.

For Havana. A fine Hanoverian brig "Alfonso," 206 tons, J. Martinsky, commander, is A. 1., and a fast sailer, chartered for the above port and will not only admit passengers for whom she has good accommodations n—15
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

For New York.
The very well known fast sailing American barque "Thames," 280 tons register, Hathaway, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and will have only the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still admit the remainder of her cargo on freight. This vessel offers a most superior opportunity for passengers and will have good despatch. Oct—25.
Consignees Messrs Henry J. Ropes Esq.

For Rio Grande.
French brig "Henri" 184 tons, register E. Vivien commander, A. 1. at Lloyds, is a very fast sailer and offers a most favourable opportunity for having a ready engaged a great part of her cargo and will take the remainder on freight, she has excellent accommodations for passengers.

For Marseilles and Cette.
French barque "Australie," 210 tons register, Mielle, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, well known as a fast sailer, and very popular, and now loading, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and has still admit salted hides and bales, also a few tons of light freight. Her accommodations for passengers are very good. n—15
Consignee J. B. Canard, Esq.

For Freight or Charter.
Lubeck brig "Heinrich Gustav" 260 tons register, French Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's a fast sailer and very small carrier, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. o.18.
Consignee Leon Caumartin Esq.
Hamburg brig "Elbe" 175 tons register F. C. Segerstad 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. Weckhud & Co.
Lubeck brig "Bertha," 220 tons register, Wachter, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a small carrier, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. n—15
Consignee Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.
Hanoverian barque "Landrost Lutken," 300 tons register, Sandmann, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's a very good vessel, and will soon be ready, is a very small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo. n—15
Consignees Esteran Rams y Rubert, Esq.

For London. The very fine fast sailing British brig Mary Wyke, 136 tons, Mercer, commander, is a chartered vessel, and offers a most quick despatch, she can accommodate a few passengers comfortably. o25
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.
For further particulars concerning 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 150 cuadras of ground with an arroyo of permanent water, a commodious brick house, ranches for peons, corrals, a beautiful flower garden, nineteen fruit trees of the best species, also many parsley and poplar trees. For further particulars apply at Calle Santa Rosa, No. 36, Office of the Diario de la Tarde. o 17—3 p.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Barque*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 1st $30, 12, 60—13, 70, 14, 80, 15, 90, 16, 100, 18, 120, 17, 150, 18, 180, 19, 210, 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. Brig 10 feet, English equal to 12 Barque; 100 do. French equal to 115 do. Barque; 100 do. Norwegian equal to 112 do. Barque; and 100 do. Swedish to 106 do. Barque are nearly the same. Cutter 1 Patino equal to nine and two fifths Spanish inches.
All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roadstead 200 dollars currency. Where leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the for 200 dols, currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner road 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.*

NATIONAL.

BRITISH.

AMERICAN

FRENCH.

SPANISH

SARDINIAN

HAMBURG.

BREMEN.

DUTCH.

BELGIAN

PRUSSIAN.

TUSCAN.

SWEDISH.

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

Spanish Language. Mr. Bradish continues as usual his lessons in the Spanish language: having been a resident in this city and in Montevideo since the year 25, he hopes that his knowledge of the Spanish will be satisfactory to students in letters and other documents. Any application left at his house 251 Calle de Maypu will be immediately attended to. n15. 3t.

Important to Families, Sportsmen, &c.
The advertiser having a delightful Chacra, situated in a beautiful pleasant and healthy spot about an hour's ride on horseback, offers to Gentlemen and families the best accommodations as regards lodging and board. The extensive grounds of the Chacra in addition 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 applications at 66 Calle Mayo. Sept 27—o.

Notice. The undersigned requests all persons owing him long outstanding debts, money lent and otherwise, to call and pay them as soon as it 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 Mayo No. o 23. oc.
Michael Hawey.

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.