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British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

☞ Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates:
Not exceeding six lines, one insertion, 3$; three insertions, 5$; and each subsequent insertion, 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines will be charged in proportion.
Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

(No. 1311.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 1st to 28th November 1851.

	Great Britain	France.	Germany	Italy.	Spain.	Havana.	United States.	Brazil.	Total of November.	Total Jan. to Oct.	Grand Total.
Number of vessels	8	4	2	2	2	5	3	8	34	390	424
Tonnage	1,632	937	539	378	400	1,094	792	1,321	7,093	83,574	90,667
ARTICLES.											
Beef, jerked, quintals						23,075		26,505	49,580	336,319	385,899
Do. preserved, boxes										300	300
» » tins										1,618	1,618
Bone	114,144	444,500							558,644	2,483,173	3,041,871
Do. tons	69	46		43					158	899	1057
Feathers, bales		2						4	6	100	106
Do. arrobas					24				24	3574	3598
Hair, bales	82	28	22					83	215	2,964	3,179
Do. arrobas		142		5				58	185	1,034	1,219
Do. arrobas	64								64	150	1564
Hide cuttings, bales	1				12			35	48	1,254	1,302
» » quintals										40	40
Hides, ox & cow, salted	33,624	11,103	5,973	1,177			4,330	55,707	768,773	821,480	
Do. do. dry	1,850	10,302	26,009	3,527	20,275	324	28,926	300	91,513	1,468,704	1,560,217
Do. horse do.				791	823		176	60	1,850	44,084	45,944
Do. do. salted	4,353								4,353	85,450	89,803
Horns, ox and cow	42,630	9,200		5,656			41,488		92,974	2,158,216	2,251,190
Skins calf, bales				4	6		6		16	164	180
Do. do. dozens										118	118
Do. deer, bales							5		5	30	35
Do. do. dozens											
Do. goat, bales		1					5		6	170	176
Do. do. dozens										25	25
Do. nutria, bales	3						15		18	10	28
Do. do. dozens										76	76
Do. sheep bales	5	349					61	2	417	3,506	3,923
Do. slunk calf, bales				13	23				36	106	142
Do. do. dozens				356					356	757	1113
Tallow, pipes	1,084			2				10	1096	16,761	17,857
Do. boxes	200		100			22		26	501	6,604	7,105
Do. arrobas								16	16	169	185
Wool, bales	139	76	17				117		349	17,547	17,896
Do. arrobas							100		100	2,813	2,913
Do. arrobas										162	162

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

With the trumpet-notes of military preparation sounding in our ears, it is difficult to concentrate our attention on the dry details of commercial statistics. *Dazzled* with the noon-tide splendour of patriotic demonstrations, and the thrilling eloquence of the galaxy of congenial spirits that rally round the cause of order and humanity, we find the ruminations of M'Culloch and Bowring shorn as it were of half their innate glory.

In saying this, we do not mean to jilt the month of November. On the contrary, it is a business month on which we can look back with some complacency. Unpropitious as external circumstances may appear, we feel warranted in saying, that the monotonous stagnancy of past months has at last given way; the market presenting a healthier tone and aspect than we have been accustomed to for some time.

The demand for the ordinary consumption of this Capital and Province may be set down at a fair average. Entre Rios, despite its dissident Government, shows a decided preference to our market; and the amount of business, during the period under consideration, is not only important in itself, but happily indicative of a cheering tendency. The same predisposition is still more marked as regards the Province of Corrientes; and the remittances to that quarter, we are happy to say, have been very considerable. Paraguay having assumed a pacific attitude, and strictly neutral policy, opening its ports indiscriminately to all the littoral Provinces, we foresee the probability of a rapidly progressive outlet in that quarter.

The Interior Provinces, faithful to their interests, their duty and allegiance, have never sought, nor dreamt of seeking another market; and the still inadequate means of transport are the most serious obstacle to an active and mutually advantageous intercourse. To obviate this inconvenience, and abbreviate the tedious and expensive inland transit, we understand that arrangements are being made, for remitting effects by water to San Nicolas, and other ports of the Paraná. We glory in these efforts and expedients, as evidences of a resolute enterprise; as pledges and guarantees of a certain and progressive amelioration.

But the most influential cause of all remains to be noticed, namely, the brisk and extensive demand for articles connected with the army supplies. Certain articles in this department are already becoming scarce; and prices have taken a change greatly in favor of importers and manufacturers: and we have heard that some goods to arrive are already contracted for.

From the joint operation of all these influences, coupled with the limited importation of the past months, we feel satisfied that our market has in a great measure recovered its natural and healthy tone; and if judiciously treated during the early stages if its convalescence, we have no misgivings as to a speedy and radical cure.

On this delicate and essential point, we have only two general remarks; the first of which is, that the felt scarcity is only partial: a remark that resident Agents and Correspondents will naturally amplify and detail for the guidance of their respective *Constituents. It is the interest of all parties* concerned,—importers, local dealers, and consumers also, that the operations of this market should be distinctly understood, and that the egregious blunders of the last two years, with their deplorable effects, should not be repeated.

The second is, that Montevideo proper, as regards the consumption of foreign manufactures, must not, is its present situation, be reckoned on for any thing of importance. Beggared in character and position, its export resources all but annihilated; its credit and prospects foreshorted; and reduced to depend on the niggard hand of an avaricious foreigner for the daily ration of farina that supports its extenuated and degraded existence, the idea of a foreign commerce is an anachronism that *Monsieur* John Le Long would blush to countenance.

Among the *sweets of a military occupation*, the loquacious "Comercio del Plata," gratefully enumerates *the patacones put in circulation by the Imperial Army*, as a blessing and benefit that deserve to be recorded!! Bearing in mind that the Shylock-bond must one day or other be cancelled in the Imperial Treasury; that the principal, with compound interest, or the stipulated "pound of flesh," will be inexorably exacted, the oriental patriot may well curse the short-sighted infatuation, that Esau-like, barters all the prerogatives and prospects of a generation at least, for a miserable dish of pottage! Can it be intended to propitiate anew the Imperial Ogre, by a levy of Oriental belles, to match with his *Muleque* Officers? When a community has sunk so low the foreign merchant may well look out for other customers; and the European Cabinets, that profess so deep an interest in the Independence of the Oriental State, may properly enough inquire into the affairs of their bantling ward.

In the department of secondary necessaries, the market is in general amply supplied; and several of the recent importations from Brazils and the Mediterranean remain unsold. Prices steady and barely remunerative, with little or no tendency to wholesale speculation.

Exports. The month of November, contrary to general expectation, and as it were in contempt of the malicious predictions of the Montevidean press, has supplied more than an average quota of export produce. The supply has been fully adequate to the demand; and despite the favourable course of exchange, as regards exporters, the prices in current money are stationary, and with a slight downward tendency. In the wool-market this contrast with last season is striking, and somewhat unaccountable. Wools of the same quality, and got up in first rate condition, hardly command the same nominal prices; with a wide difference in the intrinsic or exchangeable value of our currency.

The unfavourable news latterly received from the United States, and the consequent want of competition among buyers, are the only assignable causes for a change as extreme as unexpected and unwelcome. The unusually early date at which the wool has *been brought forward, owing to the remarkably* mild season, and the dubious aspect of the political world, has also been suggested as a solution of the enigma; and we are disposed to think it may be a concomitant and influential cause. Intending purchasers in England or else-where could not forsee this accidental anticipation of the ordinary term; and their orders by the next Packet may alter the aspect of affairs.

At all events the evil involves its own remedy, for if the present low prices are to rule in the market, the extensive growers must ship on their own account, and so restore the natural equilibrium. It is now too great and important an interest, to be the sport of accident, or any preconceited combination. Prices last year may have been extravagantly high; but that affords no good reason, why parties interested should now blindly rush as far to the opposite extreme.

We submit these reflections in the hope of protecting and encouraging an interesting department of national enterprise. Advocates of free and unshackled commercial intercourse, in the most acceptation, we fancy we cannot render a more important service to the great cause, than by fomenting and animating our export resources. They are the only sure foundations of a sound and satisfactory system; and we cannot help once more recording our regret, at seeing the order of nature to a certain extent inverted, in the preferential application of capital and enterprise to traffic and commerce, whilst the great and inexhaustible sources of individual prosperity and national wealth are comparatively neglected.

Political Aspect.—All agree that something must be done. Things cannot long remain in their present state. On the two banks of the Plate, and the Paraná, we have at least from 60 to 70,000 men under arms; say 40,000 in the Province of Buenos Aires alone, and from 25 to 30,000 between Brazilians, Entrerianos, and the other allies. With the exception of part of the Brazilians, all these are civilians, withdrawn from the arts and industry of social life; to the incalculable prejudice of young communities, in which commerce, civilization and humanity are deeply interested.

An early collision seems inevitable; but when, where, and in what form, are points on which it were vain to expect uniformity of opinion. Viewed from different elevations, and seen through mediums more or less reflective, according to the personal or party views of individuals, every movement of the political kaleidescope presents new combinations, that bewilder from their endless and inexhaustible variety.

Judging from the unceasing fanfarronade of the "Comercio del Plata," and other influences at work, it appears to us probable that Urquiza may be decoyed and precipitated into the breach, in the same manner as the infatuated Lopez, in the Cuban affair. Count Caxias and the Montevidean-foreign clique compass heaven and earth, to bring matters to this pass, as their last desperate hazard in a losing game. But Urquiza himself, on whom the *little all* depends, may possibly, in his lucid intervals, think and feel very differently on this cardinal point. *The composition* and character of his *heterogeneous* allies, are not calculated to inspire unbounded confidence. He knows from experience, the STATELY but TARDY movements of the Imperialists, and the moral prestige of an array of observation, stationed at Colonia del Sacramento, a hundred leagues distant from the probable scene of contest, is not exactly the kind of co-operation required, in the life or death struggle that awaits. And yet it is the only alternative of which the case admits. Weak and discordant in itself, any foreign ingredient, and especially any Brazilian alloy admitted into his cause, would detract from its efficiency, and ensure its definitive discomfiture. As a plausible pretext for their inaction and inability, the "Comercio" has expended some very inopportune ruminations on this identical point. The simple truth is, that whilst they would all be content to see the downfall of General Rosas, they *modestly decline the vanguard* in the hazardous enterprise. With patriotic enthusiasm on their lips, we read poltroonery in their hearts, and dastardly sycophancy in every thought and action of their abject lives.

In preceeding numbers we have alluded to the defection of Paraguay from the vaunted coalition. The "Comercio del Plata" has not dared to question our statement, or deny the fact; whilst an extra dose of cooaxing and cajolery has been doled out to Urquiza, to blunt the edge of his disappointment, and screw up his courage to the sticking point. How is the gold changed! The tactics of that once redoubted champion of anarchy and foreign domination, with its poetic diction and legal acumen, are now reduced to fulsome adulation, magnilocquent predictions, and a grotesque assertion and stale repetition of alleged disunion and despondency in this Republic.

Inflated as we may suppose the pigmy Liberator to be from the flattlent administrations; hushed as the voice of conscience must long have been, in his seared and obdurate heart, the instinct of self-preservation cannot fail to warn him of the depth of the abyss into which he is hurried; more especially when he sees the contagious example of Paraguay spread and extend itself among his Correntino *victims*. Imperial gold may purchase the services and allegiance of Urquiza, and certain of his renegade associates; but they have neither prestige to attract the support, nor power to enforce the indefinite obedience of Oriental communities, with Argentine blood in their veins; the remnants or immediate descendants of the immortal champions of Independence, who dragged their artillery over the central snows of the Andes, bearing in their arms the illustrious invalid San Martin; and who, at a subsequent period, under the distinguished Alvear, humbled the Imperial Eagles on the plains of Itazaingo! These proud and cherished recollections defy alike the sanguinary despotism of Urquiza, and the ruthless savagery of Cesar Diaz.

Much might also be said on certain recent

Amount of the principal articles of consumption imported during the month of November:—

Brooms, doz.	200	Paper, white, bales	114
Bricks	216,100	» » reams	300
Brandy, Spanish, jars	400	» wrapping, bales	50
Cordials, boxes	171	Raisins boxes	400
Cheese, boxes	45	Rice, Brazil, bags	300
Coffee, bag	1	Spades, bundles	97
Coals, English, tons	5	Salt, Cadiz, lasts	460
» Germany »	35	» Cette, kilogrammes	12,000
Cottons, woollens, linens & silks,		» Cape de Verds, moyos	426
English, bales and boxes	438	Sugar, Brazils, barrels	2,615
Domestics, &c. American, packages	1950	» » bags	523
French cognac brandy, boxes	50	» refined, barrels	126
Flag stones	4,981	» » boxes	50
Farina bags	155	Specie, doubloons	3,000
French merchandise	466	» » bags	3
Gin, boxes	400	» » dollars	900
» demijohns	1,999	Spirits, Brazil cana, pipes	187
» baskets	350	Starch, bags	5
German merchandise, packages	5,912	Soap, boxes	350
Grind stones	120	Shingles	40,000
Iron, bars	393	Stockfish, boxes	175
» bundles	106	Tin plates, boxes	15
» pigs	69	Tobacco, American, boxes	10
Lumber, feet	145,500	» Brazil, rolls	1,054
» Brazil cedar, board and plank	192	Vinegar, pipes	104
Nails, English, kegs	15	Window glass, boxes	534
Oil, olive, casks	110	Wine, red, pipes	1,701
» » boxes	206	» » baskets	131
» » jars	1,531	» Champaign, baskets	20
» Linseed, demijohns	50	» Musatel, boxes	100
		» Frontignac »	10
		» Malaga, quarter casks	200
		Yerba tareios	2,731
		» half do.	1,354

incorporations, and attempted amalgamations; but we reserve that topic for a future opportunity: and if vouchers be required for the views we here advance, we feel much complacency in referring to the communications of Generals Mancilla and Alvear, given in this number, and similar testimonies from Generals Guido, Pacheco, Ortiz de Rosas, Benavides, and other competent authorities, recorded in recent numbers of our Journal; and to these illustrious names we might still add that of San Martin himself. But we have already said enough to mark the progress of events, and their declared tendency, and we leave each to draw his own inferences as to the probable result.

We have been requested by the Committee of the British Hospital to mention, that a portrait of the Rev. Barton Lodge has been brought from England, for the purpose of being placed in the Institution, which owes its existence in a great measure to his exertions, and can be seen by his friends at the British Library, Calle San Martin, where it will remain on view for a fortnight.

Review of National Periodicals.

The communication of General Mancilla, addressed to the "Gaceta Mercantil," and inserted in the number of the 21st instant, is worthy of particular attention, from the known capacity, antecedents and social position of the author. "Contemporaneous with the political events of the past 41 years," an active agent in, and an intelligent observer of the grand drama, in which the reputation of individuals, and the fate of communities have been the stakes, we find a weight and unction in the sober reflections and time-tested opinions of the hoary veteran, that we cannot award to the flippant impertinences of the beardless and abortive advocate Seguí, prematurely emancipated from the halls of the Jesuits.

"Forty one years have elapsed since the 25th May 1810, and contemporaneous with the political events that have transpired, during that epoch of glories, so often obscured by the reverses attendant on a new political being, I have never quitted the scene, and in it, with the intelligence allowed by my limited capacity, I have held as the guide of my reflections, and the rule of opinions, the old Spanish proverb, *there is no evil that may not result in good*; and, starting from this maxim, as often as I have had to deplore any mishap in our common situation, have endeavoured to deduce from it the good that it ought to afford us.

Always confiding in the prosperity of the Republic, which has been proverbial with me, because I am thoroughly convinced that this world, sooner or later, with greater or less difficulties, must become Republican, and Democratic Republican, I have never doubted even remotely of its triumph in this respect.

When I first began to form my ideas, I was seduced by the aspiration of wishing an ideal perfection for my Country; but the course of a very few years served to convince me of the impossibility of my aspiration, for measuring the national capacities and elements, I comprehended that great difficulties were then opposed for my first wish, and thus without abandoning the conviction of our unquestionable Independence and Liberty, earlier or later, as I have remarked, and without being deterred by events, possessed of a more thorough knowledge of persons and things, I felt convinced that what we required to approximate the desired object, was a man superior in all respects, who might teach and accustom us to obey, so as to be capable of being free and independent, the only means of not consuming ourselves in anarchy; but with the indispensable condition that this man should have the capacity of understanding the Country, and that he should combine Republican Patriotism and public prestige with his great powers and lofty capacity; because otherwise he could not continue in power, in a country so eminently disposed to independence, by its dimensions, and by its kind of education. The appearance of this man was the blessing I desired for my country, and Divine Providence, in whom I always confided, and fervently confide, forthwith presented him on the scene, surpassing my wishes. Don Juan Manuel de Rosas........This Argentine, whom I do not pretend to classify, and whom I have not hitherto seen pourtrayed, such as I admire him, and I do not hesitate to confess that, being the man on whom I have not ceased to think for the last twenty years without interruption, seeking to comprehend, in order to assist him, has left me the more astonished, the nearer I fancied I approached to understand his views.

It is of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, therefore, that I am about to speak, and of whom I will only say: Don Juan Manuel de Rosas is the ideal of my wishes, and whom I style with all the sincerity of my heart the Supreme Chief of the State, giving him, in common with the Argentines, the merited titles with which he has just been invested.

Did I not reckon upon the indulgence of my compatriots, to excuse me the bad logic with which I am going to express a sentiment of patriotism and gratitude, and above all were I not aware that on speaking of our Hero, every thing is dispensed with, because his name alone perfects and ennobles it, I would not continue with this task, and on this as on many other occasions, I would consign to silence my sentiments of gratitude and content, without giving any kind of publicity to my congratulations.

Were it my object to narrate the grand, the astounding, the ever-memorable exploits of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, since his appearance on the political scene, I could not find words wherewith to do it, nor could I satisfy myself, and in short I would deviate from my purpose without any advantage, and from the special object I had in view in taking up my pen.

I have said at the commencement, that whenever I have seen an evil, I have endeavoured to deduce from it the good that it might involve in itself, according to the Spanish adage, and this is what I purpose to show, on taking up the infamous defection of the insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza.

I have already remarked, that I do not presume to act the historian, with regard to the administrative acts of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, during his political career, because I have neither the capacity, nor have I the antecedents at hand, nor the presumption to undertake this gigantic enterprise; and accordingly I will only say: that though previously to the infamous treason of the insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza, the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation obeyed H. E. General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province, and had him invested as Representative of the Foreign Relations, the anarchical declaration of the insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza, has so moved the enlightened patriotism of the whole Republic, that public opinion, aroused throughout the whole of it, without the slightest tampering, has given us a National Government, constituted by the vote of all the Legislatures and Governments of the Provinces, that have acclaimed General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas Supreme Chief, with absolute national authority; and in this we have already derived an immense benefit from that evil.

As to the Empire of Brazil, which after all, is a nation that some may imagine capable of contending with our Republic, the treason of the insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza has placed in a clear light the impotence of that treacherous and infamous Government; since after ten years of pretended quarrels with the Republics of the Plate, and after making warlike preparatives, has had to send to recruit troops in Europe, and await the defection of the insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza, to put in campaign a few miserable contingents; these, and their vessels of war, stationed where our cannon cannot reach them, being the whole of its power. The impotence of Brazil therefore is well-known, and behold here another benefit derived from the treason of the insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza.

In manifesting my ideas my only care is to state my own opinions, because decided as I am to give my last breath in defence of my beloved Country, and in support of the prudent and energetic administration of the Argentine Hero, the Illustrious General Rosas; convinced as I also am that this Country is unconquerable, it matters little what effect my opinions may produce abroad, and my sole object is to express myself with becoming sincerity.

The natural affinity of the benefits I have enumerated, has given to us Argentines, and especially to our own Province, the greatest of all benefits, and which is that our Great Man, Republican from principles, and the bravest Champion of our times, as a Warrior and Statesman, has desisted from his resignation of the high post, where the enthusiastic vote of his Compatriots, inspired by the secret hand of Providence, had placed him, for the honor and glory of the Republic and of America, whose immunities, honor, and rights he has maintained with a firmness and wisdom unprecedented in the history of time. General Rosas declares that he is strong and vigorous, to participate in our glories, and to direct us as at all times to defend our sacred rights, to avenge our insults, and to chastise the desertion of the infamous insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza, as also the agonizing remnants of the loathsome ruthless unitarian band, to which he has publicly declared himself to belong, as he has secretly belonged to it, since the time when, unfortunately for this invincible Republic, he began to figure in a situation of which he was unworthy.

I have already remarked that in the part which has been assigned to me to act in the revolution, I formed my opinion of persons and events; and now is the occasion to speak of the infamous traitor, insane ruthless unitarian Justo Jose de Urquiza, and whose treason, manifested in the month of May of the current year, did not surprise me, because knowing more perhaps than any one else, I never considered him a federal; and in proof of this opinion, I could cite several persons, very respectable from their position, who have heard me repeatedly say so, when he was only a Colonel, Commandant of the 2d Department of Entre-Rios, thirteen years ago. And afterwards, a few years later, I frequently uttered these precise words:—"*This Anarchist, this Urquiza is destined to give sauce to the Governor, when from the very elevation in which he has unfortunately succeeded in placing himself, and by the improvident manner in which he is extolled by distinguished citizens, who do not know him, he will believe himself, in his extreme ambition, in his evident ignorance and presumption, with power and capacity to govern the Republic, and to be respected and beloved by all.*"

In the year 1849 I had also occasion to lament, in the presence of a highly respectable person, afraid that from my rank in the army I might perhaps have occasion to alternate with him, declaring that I was opposed to him for the sole reason, that I believed him to be a secret enemy of H. E. General Rosas, and that knowing my decision for H. E., I knew he would not fail to hostilise me on every occasion, if he could do no more.

I cannot say what importance the opinion I am about to manifest may merit from my federal compatriots; but I will speak it out to show my views in the present circumstances.

I am not a universal historian, but from my experience in the history of this part of South America, I have never seen any insurgent ultimately triumphant, and this may be said though the revolts have frequently taken place against discredited Governments, personally weak, and frequently venial and disgustingly corrupt, and if the mutinies or treacherous defections have been preceded by seductions and pompous offers, still less,—and I will assign the reason.

Who has failed to judge when he has witnessed, the declaration of the Government of Corrientes, that the known ferocity of Urquiza and his spoliations, are what have caused it to bend the neck to the traitor, and that as soon as it finds a support, it will unite with the good cause? Is any one ignorant that of the Correntino force that Urquiza passed to the Oriental State, the half has deserted, and now lives in the forests, it being also notorious, that a third part of those that came to Entre-Rios have done the same, and that those who remain do nothing else than complain of the violence to which they are subjected?

And if from the Provinces which he oppresses, the insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza has been unable to reckon with resources of importance, can they be supplied to him by the Oriental Republic, which the miscreant will leave involved in anarchy? Is it not clearly seen, that different parties exist in the Oriental State, and that by the majority of the Orientals, the Illustrious Chief of the Argentine Confederation, General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, is respected and beloved? And I ask; in a Country, the population of which I know, and that in normal circumstances might place at the most ten thousand men under arms, [not to form an expedition with the half of that force; for to do this it must reckon with resources that do not exist in the absence of a unity of obedience,] can the Government that may be established there easily assist, with thousands of men and with the necessary constancy, the traitor Urquiza for his mad enterprise against the Argentine Republic, where the defections he has to find are the lances and bayonets of the federals, faithful to their sacred cause, and to the person of the Immortal General Rosas?—

I now proceed to the Brazilian invaders. Under the pretext of grievances, [for what it now wants, as it has always wanted, is the fertile territory of the Oriental State, because nothing can be more barren than Rio Grande] the Brazilian Government is now with a force in the Oriental State, watching the march of events, and with a treaty, by which, under the colour of indemnification, it has been offered a great part of the Oriental Territory; an instalment of which it already occupies. Accordingly its General says,—"The anarchy of this State gives no security to his Majesty, and consequently hence we budge not." But, as this is not the work of the Orientals, but the work of the ruthless loathsome unitarian band, the real Orientals, the men of honor, will forthwith awake, and knowing their situation, will energetically tear in pieces the compact that has placed them in the most infamous and degrading position.

LUCIO MANCILLA."

In the following private and confidential letter, from our venerable and respected Minister Plenipotentiary near the Cabinet of Washington, the Hero of Ituzaingo, there is an earnest pathos and dignified patriotism, that cannot fail to be read with interest and profit in the actual circumstances. Deeply skilled in the theory and practice of war, and more competent than most others to pronounce on the respective merits of the Argentines and their Imperial opponents, we hold his impartial and dispassionate opinions in the case, as entitled to the very highest deference.

"To Don Pedro Ximeno:

New York, August 29th, 1851.

My very Esteemed friend—

I have had the pleasure of receiving your esteemed letter of the 12th June last, and am duly informed of all you have the goodness to say to me in it.

I do not know Urquiza. When his treason was announced I considered it false, and destitute of foundation, and one of the thousand false-hoods and lies that are invented by the enemies of our Country.

Afterwards I have seen the unprecedented fact confirmed by the publications you remitted me, and it must be confessed that he really and truly merits the epithets of ruthless and insane unitarian, wherewith you classify him; for only a bedlamite could have conducted and comported himself as he has done.

I am greatly delighted at what you tell me of the good disposition of the other Provinces of the Confederation and their Governments. I cannot fancy how men can be so perverse, as to associate with foreign nations against their own Country.

Fortunately the Province of Buenos Ayres possesses in itself alone all the necessary elements for resisting any aggressions, and, guided by the ability and unflinching perseverance of General Rosas, there is nothing to fear; but that does not prevent us from feeling the cruel disgust, injury and shame, that result from seeing a man of our own country allying himself with foreigners, against the honor and independence of our land.

I am now old and infirm, my friend, and I think it would almost be better for me to die, than see and endure the torments and repugnance occasioned by being a witness of such dastardliness, ingratitude and infamy.

I have received the publications which you remitted me. Be pleased to deliver the accompanying communication to our Government.

I wish you health and happiness, and command the affection and regard of your friend and servant.

CARLOS DE ALVEAR."

LIFE OF A TRAITOR.

(*From the "Archivo Americano."*)

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

Part III.

[*Concluded.*]

"The communication referred to, was written in the month of January 1850, and about the beginning of the following year, Urquiza treats as "*pharsaical* the resignations of General Rosas, without any other tendency than to humble the Governments and communities of the Confederation, to give up honour and patriotism, and to proclaim the principles of monarchy, that he has long cherished in his heart." [16] Meanwhile the principles which General Rosas has ardently maintained are Republican, declining every personal demonstration, renouncing all titles, all distinctions, every prerogative, requesting, beseeching, imploring his friends, his fellow-citizens, his colleagues, to exonerate him from the overwhelming weight of public affairs, and to grant him the favour of returning to the repose of private life, or to occupy him in some subaltern destination. These are the *monarchical principles* entertained by General Rosas! and they would be complied with, did not the treason of Urquiza compel him to remain in the post which he occupies by the will of his fellow-citizens; not only because his conscience so demands, but to realize the votes and the hopes of all the Governments, all the Legislatures, all the Communities, that in these moments, have deposited in his hands all the powers of the State. This excess of confidence is the most solemn refutation that can be offered to the calumnies of the infamous traitor Urquiza. Eternal praise to the Communities, to their Representatives, and to their Governments! A halo of glory will shine around their names in the tersest pages of Argentine history. They have all fulfilled their mission with dignity, and this conformity of votes, so freely expressed, will pass to posterity as an unimpeachable proof of patriotism, and of their ardent adhesion to the illustrious person of General Rosas, so worthy of receiving this homage.

To these suffrages nothing has been wanting: their promptitude, their unanimity, their spontaneity, their energy, all the characteristics of a magnanimous act of a nation profoundly attacked in its noblest interests, in its dearest affections. Popular sentiment has anticipated these vindications and apologies, and its severe and irrevocable sentence has burst forth like lightning, from one end of the Republic to the other, against the vile detractor of the great, illustrious and worthy Magistrate, who is so much entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen. It was written in the inscrutable decrees of Providence, that the efforts of him who aspires to [illegible] fraternity of the Argentine Provinces, should be exactly what would most contribute to consolidate them; and should exalt to the first magistracy of the State, in a manner as reasonable as legitimate, with the amplest powers that communities can confer, the man whom it was proposed to deprive of those with which he was also legally invested! And he, despised and proscribed; rejected from the bosom of the great Argentine family, excluded from the number of the defenders of the national independence, basely intermingles with the ruthless Unitarians, and the Germans that defend the Cabinet of Brazil, whose plans he seconds, and to whom he has ignominiously sold himself. And shall it be as a traitor, as a disturber of order, as a perjurer, that he shall present himself to organize and constitute us; or as a renegade and ruthless Unitarian, who aspires to govern the Republic? It is not only against the person of General Rosas that he now has to wage war, but against the combined power of all the Republic, against the irrevocable decrees of all the Governments, against the firm and unanimous will of all the communities. Let him come, if he dare, with his Brazilians, with his Germans, with the ruthless and loathsome Unitarians, the last remnants of that iniquitous faction, that has caused so many evils to the country, and that labour only to prolong them. Let him come to organize and constitute us, and he will see what has never been seen: a whole community take up arms, and defend the sacred soil of the country against such aggressors. The fire that inflamed the illustrious founders of our independence has not been extinguished in the breast of their descendants; none of them will suffer the disgrace of prostrating themselves at the filthy feet of a Brazilian. The Argentines loathe traitors, and desire nothing from them. To constitute a community is the work of an eminent genius, and not of a degraded being; of an honoured citizen, not of a delinquent; of him who has talent, popularity and prestige, not of him who bears on his forehead the seal of treason and of infamy. To this one, no further room is left for him in his Country, than suffices to sustain a scaffold."

[16] These are his own words, in one of his letters to the Governor of Salta.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.

[From the "Morning Herald."]

"If we may credit our versatile friend of the *Chronicle*, the war between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, which was not to have been formally declared and opened before the 14th of August, had already commenced on or about the 25th of July. The pretext for this war, as our readers have already been made aware, is founded by Brazil on some cattle plundering by the troops of Oribe, the President of the Republic of the Uruguay, and is, therefore, derisively styled the "bovine war." This was of course the *pretext* only, the real object of Brazilian ambition being the extension of her already overgrown and unpopulated territory to the River Plate, and the possession of Monte-Video, whose independence is under something more than the moral guarantee of this country. This war is the natural off-spring of the vacillating and unintelligent policy of Lord Aberdeen in the affairs of the states on the river Plate. He was supremely ignorant of the political and social state of those South American lands, and, except Mr. Hood, apparently without one person of his numerous staff of officials to enlighten him.

The counsels of Mr. Hood were, of course, neglected, as being wiser than the wise man of the east, or rather the seer of the north, could comprehend. He accepted instead the inspirations of the wily M. Guizot, then Prime Minister of France, and the interested representations of certain adventurous persons in Liverpool, who had prospered on

the war between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. And so here we are after more than a dozen years of this paltry policy *á la bascule*, this Aberdeen policy, in the midst of a war,for it concerns our commercial, if not our political, interests almost as nearly as if the conflict were our own. With all his accomplishments and amiable qualities otherwise, it can scarcely be denied that Lord Aberdeen has been most unfortunate in this portion of his career as a foreign secretary.

Whatever may be Lord Palmerston's other sins, and they have been sufficiently numerous to have occupied very many columns of the *Herald*, we must award him the merit in all fairness of having set the seal of reprobation on the miserable warfare carried on in the River Plate, by his convention with Buenos Ayres soon after his accession to office. The leading feature and pervading sentiment of that convention, expressed or implied, was the independence of Monte Video; and to the conservation of that independence Great Britain stands as much committed as if bound by all the formalities of a solemn guarantee against all the world. The presumed intent of the head of the Argentine Confederation then was, that if not actually seeking the conquest and re-annexation of the Oriental State to the Argentine Union, his aim was to secure such an ascendancy as would reduce her to the position of a subject province. On this presumption Lord Aberdeen went to war, although the Ponsonby treaty of 1828-9 was before him to show, that, whether as to Brazil or Buenos Ayres, we had contracted an obligation of the strongest moral character that neither one nor the other should be permitted the appropriation of that intermediate state, or the exercise of dominion within its territories.

What was presumed of Buenos Ayres, and was conceived by Lord Aberdeen to establish a *casus belli*, may be even perhaps more strongly predicated of Brazil. She has congregated a considerable number of troops in Rio Grande, right on the frontier of the Oriental Republic,whilst she has purchased beside the defection of two at least of the subordinate members of the Argentine Confederation to aid in her projects ; and, if the *Chronicle* may be believed, the separate *armies*, for so they are ostentatiously dignified, are in full march to bring Monte Video once more under the Brazilian yoke. When our learned friend of the Strand, and his correspondents, discourse so profoundly about the states that have seceded from the Argentine Union, and the *armies* they have brought into the field, may we be allowed to volunteer them a lesson in contemporary history ? The *great* state of Entre Rios, of which the renowned Urquiza is the head, contains, according to M'Culloch, between 50,000 and 60,000 inhabitants, and the confederate state of Corrientes some 10,000 or 20,000 more, perhaps.

The territorial ambition of Brazilian statesmen would appear to be a sort of hallucination approaching to insanity—an unaccountable monomania at least. Territorially Brazil is the third empire in the world, inferior only to China and Russia, superior to the United States, even with their late gigantic acquisitions in Mexico and Texas. And yet with an extent of territory equal to the support of 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 of souls, her total population, dispersed along the coast, does not exceed,—does not, according to the best authorities, reach to 6,000,000, and of these four-fifths are negro slaves. Nevertheless a Brazilian Government of the present day sighs for more land, and labours in the traditions of the old Portuguese time, when the boundaries of the River Plate were the great object of intrigue and ambition. So far back as 1703, if we recollect right—for we have not the work before us—it will be found in Lord Mahon's »History of the War of the Succession» that the King of Portugal of that day, in a treaty by which he engaged to furnish 25,000 men in support of the pretension of Archduke Charles of Austria to the Spanish crown, expressly stipulated, *inter alia* of money, &c., that Charles, once established in the monarchy, should cede to him, to Portugal, all the territory of Spain southward to the River Plate.

We recommend the passage to Lord Palmerston's perusal at his earliest leisure. Meanwhile British commerce and interests are suffering from these idly ambitious projects and puny warfare, of which the noble lord is likely to hear more anon from those concerned. We augur well of the transfer of Mr. Southern from Buenos Ayres to Brazil. We must award him the merit of having, by a happy combination of patience and skill, achieved the pacification with Buenos Ayres. The exertion of the same qualities, aided by undoubted intelligence, may enable him to become a useful mediator between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. No diplomatic man ought to be more profoundly conversant with the peculiarities of the Spanish and Portuguese temperament than Mr. Southern, who, unaided by aristocratic connections, has worked his way to high position and reputations slowly but surely. Probably, and many persons well qualified to judge are of the opinion, the *fracas* with Spain might have been avoided if Mr. Southern had remained there as Chargé d'Affaires or Minister, instead of being replaced, as he was, by a gentleman of high and indisputable accomplishments, but, withal, little acquainted with the distinguishing features of the Spanish character.»

London, 7th October, 1851.

Dry River Plate Hides—A good demand has prevailed for Hides of fair to good quality, and for such extreme prices have been obtainable. The recent supplies, however, have consisted chiefly of ordinary to common qualities. The reported sales amount to 1491 hides at the following prices,—light Butts averaging 23 to 24½ at 6½d per lb. Good exports av. 31 lbs. at 6d per lb., common do av. 37⅞ lbs. at 5d per lb. Import 4563 Hides. Present Stock 6039 Hides.

Salted River Plate Hides—The demand has not been quite so animated as during the previous month, yet a fair amount of business has been transacted at prices current at the date of our last issue. Good light Ox and Cows are somewhat firmer in consequence of shorter supplies of Australian Hides. Present prices are 4d to 4 1-8 per lb for fair to good heavy Ox ; 3⅝d to 3¾ per lb. for inferior to middling do., 3⅜d to 5 5-8d per lb for light Ox, and 3⅜d. to 3½d per lb. for Cows. 5176 Salted Buceo Hides have brought the following prices, viz., for heavy Ox, good, av., 64¾ to 68 lb., at 3 5-8d to 3¾ per lb., tare 5 lb. ; inferior do. and cut, av. 69¼ lbs at 3¼d per lb , tare 6 lb , light do. av. 43 7-8 lb. at 3⅜d. tare 4 lb., slightly damaged av. 65⅜ lb at 3 3-8d per lb. ; tare 5 lb ; badly do at 2¼d to 3d per lb. Import 20,606 Hides. Stock 33,854 Hides.

Horse Hides remain nearly neglected, from the dull state of the manufactured article, and sales are only effected with great difficulty. The following are the only transactions—660 Salted Buenos Ayres, 23½ lb 5s, small 16 5-8 lb. 3s 6d each. 3397 Salted Buceo, damaged 21 1-8 to 23¼ lb 3s 7d to 3s 11d, do Colts 14¼ lb. 2s 8d, slinks and badly damaged Horse 1s 2d to 1s 7d each. 469 Dry Buenos Ayres Colts, 7 7-8 lb. 3s 6d, damaged do 3s 1d each. Import 3094 salted Hides. Stock 11,173 salted and 7,332 dry Hides.

Sheep Skins.—4977 B. A. medium and coarse wools, 5½d to 6d per lb., damaged 4d to 5d per lb.

Nutria Skins.—The sales are 3 bales av. 16 1 8 to 23¼ lbs. at 7d per one fifth of a pound, or 9s 4d to 13s 6d per doz.

Horns.—The sales are 17,062 Buceo,—Ox, av. 25 5 8 oz. at 53s to 53s 6d, Cow av 13 oz at 20s.

Bones.—The only transactions to report are 15 tons Buenos Ayres Carcase at £4.

Horse Hair.—In the absence of public sales the transactions are confined to 26 bales and 22 bags as follows,—slight to fair mixed at 7¼d to 7½d, slightly mixed and short at 6¼d per lb. 28 bales and 103 bags are advertised for to morrow. Import 51 bales 25 cases and 69 sacks and bags.

River Plate Tallow.—A good business has been tarnsacted in the aggregate in this description since the 6th ult., the sales comprising 1504 casks, 296 boxes. For the first two weeks from that period prices, in common with those of other kinds,had a tendency upward, and some rather large sales were being made by private contract,—ultimately at 38s per cwt. *round*, for fair to good *average* qualities of cask Tallow ; small assorted lots really fine bringing 38s 6d. During the past ten days, however, the market generally has presented a dull state which has resulted in a very limited business being transacted, and nearly the whole of that offered by auction on the 3d instant was taken in for want of buyers at a decline of fully 6d per cwt. on the extreme rates of September. Good to fine qualities of Cask Tallow cannot now be quoted over 37s 6d to 38s. *Pure* Tallow continues to be much wanted, and 40s to 41s could still be obtained for some quantity really prime.

The import has been 1140 casks and 27 boxes, and the present stock is about 1636 casks and 181 boxes unsold.

[Anning & Cobb's Prices Current.]

Miscellaneous.

SLAVE-MARKET OF NEW ORLEANS.

The town or city of New Orleans has several particular races in it, speaking different languages, and living in separate parts of the town. One class speak French, have French manners, French-built houses, French hotels, and French names to their streets. Another class invariably speak English, and are either from England, or originally of English families. Then we have the working black population, or slaves, of the African race. Most of them are quite black, with the flat nose, thick lip, and the woolly hair peculiar to this people. The climate agrees with them, and they invariably look fine, healthy, happy, strong creatures. They are all born in America, but of real African blood. Many are sold here every day—sometimes hundreds change hands in a few hours. To a Briton the sight is of course repulsive! But such is the state of things here, that you must keep perfectly quiet, and make no remarks, or else you are sure to get into trouble; for most persons, male and female, consider that they have a perfect right to act according to the laws of those western states, and buy and sell men, women, and children as they think proper.

When a young man is called up on the auction-platform, he looks about him, and does not appear to care much. Perhaps he may not have been well pleased with his late master, and thinks he may get a better.

»Come along, my fine young fellow," says Mr. Beard, a short, thick man,with a red face—the best auctioneer here. "That's it! Why, my friends, you can see at once that he is as powerful as an elephant and as active and quick as an Arabian. What's your name, my fine fellow?"

»Samson, sir." [They never have any surname.]

»Now, gentlemen, how much shall I say for this fine-grown, healthy, powerful young man, Samson? Excellent name for him—descriptive of his qualities. Now, gentlemen, give me a bid—a bid—a bid!" »$500." »Thank you—$500 only is bid for one of the finest men I ever sold. Youth, health, power and character, all in his favor. I assure you, gentlemen, that he is worth $1200 at this present moment. Look at his build, limbs, chest, carriage! $600 now bid—600—600—600! Double it, my friends; come—come!" »650. "»Thank you; 650—650!" »750." »Now, that is more creditable." »800."' »800 bid." »900." »900; now, my friends! Gentlemen, you will never have such a chance again—only 900! 900 once—900 twice—900—900—900!» »950»—»960.» »960—960—» »1000.» »Now gentlemen, 1000 only is bid for this valuable, splendid young man, free from all disease or vice, as prescribed by law. Now, gentlemen, are you all done? Surely not letting him go at this price! However, I cannot wait. Are you all done, gentlemen? 1000 once—1000 twice—1000 thrice! Mr. Jefferson, he's yours! Samson, there's your master!» and poor Samson is led away to misery or comfort, to ill-usage or to kind treatment, just as it may happen. No help for him whichever it may be.

Then we had some girls and young women sold inthe same way.

»Come up, Lucy! Now, gentlemen, here we have a fine specimen of everything desirable in a good servant—young, healthy, active and industrious; can cook, wash, iron, wait at table. In fact, she is highly recommended to our attention; and is guaranteed free from all blemish, disease ar vice, as precribed by law.» Poor Lucy was knocked down at $600. These were both high prices. The men under thirty years generally sell for about $600 to $700 and the women under 30 from $400 to $500. When above forty they are not worth more than half that price.

Such persons as the above do not care much about being sold. They are generally purchased, or at least many of them,by persons who hire them out as servants to families; and many of them have good places, and may get hired out to go to the same street, or near to where they were before. But a very different feeling is manifested at a sale of slaves belonging to a plantation. Their old master, always kind to them, may have died, or failed; and to see fifty or sixty slaves brought to auction is a horrible scene. All of them, old and young, may have been born on the same estate, and become endeared to one another. They think of the happy plantations, the snug little whitewashed cottages surrounding their master's dwelling and garden, the summer-evening meetings, when they played the banjo, sung their native songs, and danced their cheering reels with light feet and lighter hearts, for a negro with a good master is extremely happy, being clothed, fed, comfortably housed, and well cared for. But now they are all about to be sold, and torn from each other. They are standing in rows in the auctionmart, ready for any rude hand to examine them, feel their muscles, criticise their shape, their height, their strength, or healthy appearance, and opening their mouths with finger and thumb, inspect their teeth. A middleaged man and woman are seen standing together; moist are their eyes, anxiously they gaze around them—they are the picture of helplessness. They know the awful doom of separation that may be pronounced in ten minutes between them and the handsome family that cluster around them ; but that doom they cannot alter or control. The sons and daughters, old enough to know what awaits them, press close together, with full eyes and still fuller hearts ; while the young favorites are rejoicing, in perfect innocence, in the clothes which they are decked out in for the day, to enhance their appearance and their value; and they gaze with pleasureable amusement at the novelty of the scene, like a child at the pageantry of a funeral—the trappings of the horses, and the plumes on the hearse that bears to the grave the remains of a parent. They are at length called up; and although husband and wife go together, the children are all taken from them and sold into different districts, and as the mother tries to look at their retreating figures through eyes blinded with tears, she knows that in a few years they are probably fated in their turn to endure the same agony—

»And thou, my son, yet have a son foredoom'd a slave to be,
Whose mother, too, must weep o'er him the tears I weep o'er thee"'.

Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

ADVICE TO THE LADIES.—Young ladies, you caged birds of beautiful plumage, but sickly looks; you pets of the parlor, vegetating in the unhealthy shade, with a greenish white complexion, like that of a potatoe sprout in a dark cellar—why don't you go out in the open air and warm sunshine, and add lustre to your eyes, bloom to your cheeks, elasticity to your steps, and vigor to your frames ? Take early morning exercises—let loose your corset string, and run up hill for a wager and down again for fun. Roam in the fields, climb the fences, leap the ditches,wade the brooks, and go home with a good appetite. Liberty, thus exercised and enjoyed, will render you healthy, hearty, blooming and beautiful. That buxum, bright-eyed rosy cheeked, full-breasted bouncing lass—who can darn a stocking, mend trowsers, make her own frocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, milk the cow, and be a lady withal in" company"—is just the sort of a girl for me, or for any young man to marry; but you, ye pining, moping, lolling, screwed up, wasp-waisted, doll-dressed, putty-faced, consumption-mortgaged,music-murdering,novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness—you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chikens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint—more corned beef and less corsets—more breakfast and less bishop. Loosen yourselves a little, enjoy more liberty and less restraint by fashion. Breathe the pure air of freedom, and become something nearly as lovely and beautiful as the God of nature designed.—[Dow. Junior.]

PENSION TO PROFESSOR WILSON.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the eminent literary abilities and labours of John Wilson Professor of Moral Philosoyhy in the University of Edinburgh, and the world-renowned "Christopher North"of *Blackwood's Magazine*, have been recognized by Government in the shape of a pension of 300l. per annum. In thus disposing, irrespective of the limits or considerations of party, of a portion of the scanty sum set aside for such purposes, Lord John Russell recalls to recollection several similar acts of Sir Robert Peel, who, on various occasions, did like honour to himself and his party by rewarding literary and scientific merit with an impartial hand,whether discovered in the ranks of his political adversaries or in his own. We understand that the Premier's letter intimating the bestowal of the pension is dated from Holyrood, a circnmstance that to some may appear slight and insignificant, but which, in the case of a man whose sentiments of nationality are so warm and well-known as are Professor Wilson's, undoubtedly enhances the gracefulness of the act—

Caledonian Mercury.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Sailed, November 22, Wind S. W., British barque Rhondda, 202 tons, Thomas Baird, for Liverpool, despatched by Samuel Hesse, with 210½ pipes tallow, 2,926 salted ox and cow hides, 2328 do. horse do., 127 bales wool, 4 do. hair, 3 do. sheep skins, 51,000 bones, 5,700 horns.

British schooner Jenny Lind, 165 tons, Ecclestone, for England, despatched by Brownells, Grey & Co., with 198½ pipes tallow, 200 boxes do., 3,350 salted ox and cow hides, 19 tons bones, 10 bales hair.

Arrived, November 23., Wind N. N. W., French barque Henri et Louise, 192 tons, J. P. Gautier, from Cette 9th September, to J. B. Vignal, with 40 empty jars, 50 boxes, 10 barrels refined sugar, 6 boxes oil, 4 bales cork stoppers, 120 grind stones, 20 baskets champaign, 100 boxes muscatel wine, 335 pipes, 40 half do. and 40 quarter casks red wine, 18 half pipes vinegar, 2 boxes cottons, 1 do. shoes and stockings, 1 do. baskets, 2 do. pewter and cottons, 1 do. looking glasses, 80 do. absynth, 20 do. bermouth, 20 do. kirche, 1 do. chairs, 2 barrels cheese.

Passengers—6.

French brig Sappeur Pompier, 193 tons, L. M. Malingre, from Saint-Vallery 5th August, Cadiz 1st September, to Diego Calvo and Sons, with 82 lasts salt, 39,000 bricks, 11 boxes do., 20 barrels paint, 50 bottles linseed oil, 9 boxes smoking pipes, 300 reams paper, 3 boxes and 50 barrels merchandise, 1 box preserves, 9 packages canvas, 3 boxes hosiery, 1 bale and 2 crates cordage, 1 hoghead and 11 boxes shoes 1 cask wooden spoons, 1 box coloured paper, 8 do. samples, 15 barrels hardware.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 21st inst.

Passengers—15.

Sailed, British barque Minstrel, 281 tons, R. Kelly, for England, despatched by Hughes Brothers, with 250½ pipes tallow, 7,535 salted ox and cow hides, 30,800 bones.

National schooner 7 de Marzo, 122 tons, Harris, for Patagonia, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with a general cargo of foreign merchandise.

Sardinian barque Adamo, 302 tons, Martina, for England, despatched by Richard Sutton, Jr., with 352 tons guano and burnt bones.

Sardinian barque Maria Eugenia, 323 tons, Moltedo, for Antwerp, despatched by Henry Solanet, with 4,473 salted ox and cow hides, 11,445 dry do. do., 22 bales hair, 17 do. wool.

Arrived, November 24, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., French brig Cesare, 201 tons, A. Grat, from Cette 8th September, Rio Janeiro 5th November, to Adolfo Van Praet, with 377 pipes, 64 half pipes and 79 quarter do. red wine, 10 half pipes frontignan wine, 12,000 kilogrammes, 3 half pipes vinegar.

British schooner Victoria, Stephen Risso, from Montevideo 23d inst.

Passengers 4.

Sailed, British steam packet Prince, Capt. William Valler, for Montevideo.

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

Arrived, November 25, Wind S. E., British brig Ada, having been got off the Ortiz Bank.

Sardinian barque Esperia, 282 tons, Lorenzo Canevaro, from Genoa 19th Sept., to Bartolome Viale & Co., with 280 pipes and 100 half do. red wine, 200 quarter casks Malaga wine, 19 bags cummin seed, 25 do. anise seed, 1261 jars 68 half pipes and 52 barrels oil, 116 barrels sugar, 200 boxes oil, 50 do. cordials, 50 do. brandy, 300 do. soap, 114 bales white paper, 16 do. bees wax, 1 box saffron, 20 barrels almonds.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Elbe, 175 tons, Segevited, for Santos, in ballast, despatched by Wedekind & Co.

H. B. M's. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Sailed, November 26, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., French barque Camoens, 244 tons, Drauaux, for Havre, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 302,900 bones, 46 tons do., 3 do. ox hoofs, 105¾ pipes ashes, 100 arrobas do., 6481 salted ox and cow hides, 427 dry do. do., 43 bales sheep skins, 14 do. wool.

French barque Coriolan, 219 tons, Pertus, for Havre, despatched by Blas Despony, with 7,525 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do. do., 100 boxes tallow, 48 bales wool, 2 do. ostrich feathers, 12 do. hair.

French brig Automne, 193 tons, Noel, for Brazil, despatched by J. B. Vignal, with 100 dry ox and cow hides, 4,000 quintals jerked beef.

Arrived, November 27, Wind N. E., British mail steam packet Prince, 420 tons, William Valler, from Montevideo 26th inst.

Passengers—19.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, 245 tons, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 26th inst.

Passengers—12.

Sardinian brig Annibale, 216 tons, Manuel Crovetto, from St. Catherine's 14th inst., to José Avegno, 138 marble sills, 20 boxes marble slabs, 300 mortars, 6,000 bricks.

Spanish barque Inez, 235 tons, Jose Ramiz, from Cadiz 29th August, to Santamaria,Llambi & Cambaceres, with 133 lasts salt, 103 kegs olives, 100 half do. do., 12 barrels dried peas, 4 bags anise seed, 1 roll matting, 1 box saffron, 3 boxes hats,

Passengers 2.

Sailled, Danish brigantine Gramm, 144 tons, Bandk, for Brazil, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 3,128 quintals jerked beef.

Arrived, November 28, Wind S,, in the afternoon changed to S. E. rain, Swedish barque Actif, 260 tons, Holmgreen, from Isle of May 13th October, to Treussein & Co., with 133 moyos salt.

British barque Melody, from Cadiz 58 days to Hughes Brothers, with 145 lasts salt.

Sardinian lugger Famma, 124 tons, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo, 27th inst.

Passengers 32.

French barque Bon Pere, Magnan, from Montevideo 27th inst.

EXCHANGE—Nov. 29.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	21¼
Patriot Doubloons	330½ á 331
Spanish do.	1¼ dol. prem.
Bills on England, per doubloon	74s. per oz.
Currency....per dol.	2 5-8d.
Do. Montevideo, specie	par
France, per doubloon	á 91¼ fs. per oz.
United States, do. ....discount p. c.	10
Rio Janeiro	½ p. ct. disc. á par

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 335

The lowest 330

Permits for shipping specie........ ½ p. c. prem.

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 74s. per oz. Lowest 72½s.

FREIGHTS.—Nov. 28.—RATES.

England.	
Dry Hides,per ton 2240 lbs	— á 70s.
Salted do. » »	45s.
Tallow, in boxes & pipes »	47s6d á 50
Bales of wool and hair»	25 & 30s.
France.	
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 % p.)	— á 60fs.
Salted do. 1000 » »	á 40.
Tallow, 1000 k. In boxes or pipes nominal	— á 45
Produce in bales, per 42 ft.	á 45
Continent.	
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 % p.)	— á 80s.
Salted do. » » »	30 á 40s.
Spain.	
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 % p.)	20 á 22
United States.	
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 % p.)	⅝ cent.
Salted do. » » »	3-8 "
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.»	6$
Rio Janeiro.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	3rls.
Pernambuco.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	5rls.
Havana.	
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10rls. in foreign do.	7 rls.

MARKET—Nov. 28, 1851.

Sales since our last report,

Ex-Alfonso, from Barcelona and Malaga, 273 pipes, 48 half and 40 quarter pipes red wine 720 dols. pipe ; 400 jars anised brandy, 32 dols. each ; 270 jars oil 32 dols. each ; 50 bales brown wrapping paper 5 dols. ream ; 50 boxes soap 38 dols. arroba ; 500 do. raisins 38 dols. arr. ; 19 barrels almonds 70 dols. do. ; ex-Theresia Oscara, from Hamburg, 10 pipes spirits 2300 p. p. ; ex-Mont-Bearn, from Hamburg, 999 demijohns [2½ gals.] gin, 30 dols. each ; 400 dozens gin 30 dols. doz.

From Deposit—349 tercios Paraguay yerba 47½ dols. arr ; 180 do. do. 44 dols. arr. ; 70 do. do. inferior 45 dols. arr. ; 390 do. Paruaguá do. 32 dols. arr.

At Auction—1500 barrels Carolina rice 17 dols. 3 rials arr. ; 100 barrels refined sugar (Steward) 46 dols. ; 80 tercios Paraguay yerba 47 dols. ; 66 barrels porter 42 dols. ; 30 casks oil 71 dols. ; 200 jars do., 31 dols.

From deposit—250 barrels flour 170 dols. each ; 200 do. Carolina rice 16½ dols., arr. 100 petacas Paraguay tobacco 45 dols. arr. ; 70 tercios yerba do. 42 dols. arr.; 300 pipes Cette wine 650 dols. ; 400 barrels Santos sugar, new, white, 37 dols. arr. ; brown 30 dols. ; 240 barrels old do., white 30 dols. ; brown 26 dols. —Ex-Maasnymph, 100 boxes cheese 3 dols. 2 rls. lb. ; 100 do. round do. 8 dols. 4 rls. each ; 500 doz. gin 30 dols. doz.—Ex Mont Bearn 600 demijohns, 2½ gals. 30 dols. each.—Ex Skane 450 barrels flour 5½ patacones each ; 55 barrels rice 17½ dols. arr.—Ex-Bernardus 112 barrels flour 5½ patacones each.

6850
137

EXPORTS—Nov. 28.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs....very carce	70	á	72
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs... do.	68	á	70
Do. do. do. camp, 3 $ bulls, 25, 27 lbs.	67	á	68
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs........ "	67	á	70
Do. N. America, 21 ......"	64	á	65
Do. of all stakes	64	á	68
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs.	68	á	70
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.	70	á	71
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs.	52	á	54
Cow do. do. ....do.	46	á	47
Horse do. dry, each	12	á	13
Do. do, salted » ....rls. sil.	5	á	5½
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.	10	á	11
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	18	á	20
Do. washed "	35	á	40
Meztizo, dirty, "	30	á	35
Do. washed "	50	á	55
Fine, dirty "	35	á	46
Do. washed "	60	á	70
Cordova, baled ....silver	22	á	24rls
Horse hair, duty 4 $			
» Short, arroba	40	á	42
» mixed »	46	á	52
» long »	100	á	120
Cow hair, with garras	27	á	30
Do. do. clean	50	á	52
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
» with grease, arroba	26	á	27
» pure »	29	á	30
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.	32	a	34
Bones, shin & marrow 4 $ p. mil.	80	a	90
Mare's grease, 6 rls. silver, or cur $	12	á	13
Goat skins, per dozen .....rls. silver	25	á	27

DIED.

At Montevideo, on 16th instant, after a short and painful illness, deeply regretted by her relations and acquaintances, Miss Ann Smith, aged 43, native of Liverpool; her remains were conveyed to the Protestant cemetary accompanied by numerous friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

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—15.

For London British brig »John Robertson,» 298 tons, has only room for passengers. n. 22.
Consignees Messrs. J Galt Smith & Co

For London. Hanoverian brig »Luna,» 210 tons, A.1. has only room for fifty bales and passengers. n. 22.
Consignee Adol. Van Praett Esq.

For London. Belgian brig *Rubens*, 285 tons, A. I., now loading and has only room for light freight. n. 22.

For London. Lubeck brig Heinrich Gustav, 230 tons, A. 1. Frank, commander, only room for passengers. n 22.
Consignee L Caumartin, Esq.

For London. Bremen barque Adelayde, 320 tons, A. 1. a remarkably fine vessel and only on her first voyage, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. n.22.
Consignees Messrs. Deetjen & Co.

For London. Dutch barque »Maasmymph, 265 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Vander Berg, commander, has room for a afew tons of salted Hides and light freight. Nov. 29.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

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, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, has only room for passengers. n—15.
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,» A. 1., 350 tons register, Grayson, commander, now loading, and has positively engaged a large portion of her cargo, this vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers. n. 15.
Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For Liverpool. Lubeck brig Bertha, 216 tons, A. 1., has only room for a few bales and passengers. n. 22.
Consignee F. Silva, Esq.

For Liverpool. British bark »Town of Liverpool,» A. 1. 320 tons register, on her first voyage, and has only disengaged room for salted hides and bales. n. 22.
Consignee Messrs. John Best & 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. 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 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 Cork or Falmouth. Danish bigantine »Maria,» 180 tons, A. I. Kroger commander, has only room for passengers. n. 22
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rothenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. The "Phoenix," has an her cargo engaged and has only room for passengers Nov. 29.
Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & 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, Woserow, commander, has all her cargo engaged. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

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. Lubeck schooner Daniel, A. 1. 130 tons, Tauve, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. n.22. Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Antwerp. Hanoverian barque »Landrost Lutken,» 200 tons, A. 1. a very fine vessel, and on her first voyage, has room for few dry hides and passengers. n. 22.
Consignees Messrs. C. Rams y Rubert & Co.

For Antwerp. Hamburg brig »George & Aloys,» 230 tons, A. 1. and a regular trader, has disengaged room for a few dry hides. n.22. Consignees Messrs. George Rick & Co

For Hamburg. Swedish brig "Theresa Oscara," 170 tons, A.I. at Lloyds, has all her cargo cargo engaged. n. 22.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

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

For Hamburg. Danish brigantine Herriette, 145 tons A. 1. at Llayds Rohrs. cammander has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. Nov. 29.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Tuscan brig »Romulo,» A. I. 180 tons, Sheppard, commander, will sail in the course of thirty days. n 22.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

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 New York. The entirely new splendid American ship Parana, Capt. Langston, this fine vessel being on her first voyage, has the greater part of her cargo ready and shipping, and can *still take some on freight. Her* accommodations for passengers are most excellent. To parties desirous of shipping produce by said vessel liberal advances will be made by the n.22—1c. Consignee O. J. Hayes, Esq.

For New York. The A.1. new clipper built American barque Oliver J. Hayes, 413 tons, Capt. Francis Scott. Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, this fine vessel will have quick despatch and offers a most excellent opportunity both for shippers and passengers. n. 22.
Consignee O. J. Hayes, Esq.

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

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Nautical Almanac's 1852, Lumber Rules, Expeditious measurers, Mathematical instruments, sugar, butter, lemon, fancy and picnic crackers, in japanned tins, just received and for sale at N.° 33 Paseo Julio and N.° 66 Calle Mayo by Nov 22—1c. Newnham & Yetman.

To be Let, a house in the Plaza del Parque with a large yard and sheds, suitable for a manufactory; also the house No. 259 Calle Corrientes and the corner store adjoining, No. 261. For particulars apply to the owner at No. 242 Calle Federacion. The above will be let at moderate rents if punctuallity in the payment may be relied on.
Nov. 29.—2p.

Deacon and Rosenberg Stationers most respectfully solicit the favor of a call at their Store No. 47 Calle St. Rosa having just received a choice selection of
Mordan's Gold Pens.
Mordan's Pencil cases, with leads.
Mordan's superior Drawing pencils
Ladies' Desks and necessaries.
Marking Ink—without preparation
Pocket books, Cigar cases &c.
Nov. 29—3c.

To Stammerers. The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has arrived in Buenos Ayres, and has taken rooms in Calle San Martin, No. 91, where he may be consulted for a few days for the purpose of effectually removing the impediment of those addicted to stammering or stuttering, who wish to be relieved. So confident is he of success that no remuneration will be required until the utmost satisfaction is given. n. 15—3 c.
A. C. FORBES.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

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 Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig »Delphin,» 226 tons, Juhl, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyds, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch; her accommodations for passengers are superior. Nov.—29.
Consignees Messrs. Plowes Atkinson & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. French Brig » Sapeur Pompier, » 193 tons. Malingre, Commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's is a chartered vessel, and has only disengaged room for passengers. Nov 29.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & 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 Havre de Grace. The very well known regular trader Packet of the Line French barque »Gil Blas,» 305 tons register, A. Billard, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very superior opportunity to shippers, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit the remainder on freight. This vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers and will have quick despatch. n.—15
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons

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 Rio Janeiro and Havana. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Swedish brig »La Plata,» 216 tons, Fogelmark, 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. Spanish brig »Alfonso,» 206 tons, J. Maristany, commander, is A. 1., and a fast sailer, chartered for the above destination, and can only admit passengers for whom she has good accommodations. n.—15
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

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 Marseilles and Cette. French barque »Australie,» 210 tons, Molle, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, well known as a regular trader, has positively engaged the greater part of her cargo, and has only disengaged room for a few tons of light freight. This vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch. n. 22.
Consignee J. B. Canard, Esq.

For Brazils. Sardinian barque »Potosina,» 214 tons, Fidanza, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and is a chartered vessel, has only disengaged room for passengers. n. 22. Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons

For Rio Janeiro and Havana. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. French barque »Mont Bearn» 199 tons, Joseph Oliver, commander, is a chartered vessel and can only admit passengers for whom she has good accommodations.
Nov.—29. Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Havana. French Brig Cesar, 150 Tons, Prat, Commander, is A.1. at Lloyds, is chartered for the above destination and has only disengaged room for passengers for whom she has superior accommodations nov: 29. Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

For Freight or Charter. The British schooner »Sappho,» 137 tons register. George How, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, well known in this trade for her remarkably fast passages, as also for the good delivery of her cargoes, is now discharging her inward cargo in the inner roads. where she will soon be ready to receive cargo, and being a very small carrier, offers a most superior opportunity to shippers of produce. n. 22.
Consiguee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Cousignees, or to
Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

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 satisfied my views I have had the honour of presenting myself at the Tribunal of Medicine, whose License I have received; consequently I offer my services to my 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. Calle Piedad, No. 57. n15. 3p.

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 accommodation [such as Board, Lodging, &c] at moderate charges. Has also on hand the best class of Ale, Porter, Wines, &c. &c.
JOHN GEOGHEGAN. n 15-o. c.

For Sale. At No. 28 Calle Defensa a few hogsheads superior cognac—also Bronte Madeira in quarter casks—Port and Sherry in cases —Gleuliven Whiskey in cases.
Nov. 15.—3p.

A Quinta, only one league distant from the Plaza Victoria, which produces abundant pastures for making hay, will be let or given on shares to a person conversant with farming. Apply at N. 135, Calle Defensa. Nov. 15. 3p.

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.

Removal. Mr. A. Powell begs leave to inform his friends and the public that his school is removed from no. 70 Calle Reconquista to No 25 calle Mayo. n. 29—2 c.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210, 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 108 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 [illegible] in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 22nd inst. [illegible] arrivals and sailings this week se[illegible] 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, Absolon	Bates, Stokes & Co	182	London
Sept. 4	Bg. Hyperion, King	Bates, Stokes & Co.	241	England.
" 5	Bgn. Choice, Ogier	Tomkinson & Co.	177	L'pool.
" 14	Pk. 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.
" 21	Sch. Jenny Lind, Ecclestone	Brownells, Grey	165	London.
" 28	Bk. Minstrel, Kelly	Hughes Brothers	280	England
Oct. 6	Bk. Cornucopia, Jarvis	Bayley Brothers	230	L'pool.
" 9	Bk. Stranger, Miller	To order	250	W. Indies
" 11	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	Nuttall & Co.	351	L'pool.
" 17	Bk. Caledonia, Le Riche	Leon Caumartin	189	England
" 19	Bk. Town of Liverpool, Flood	Russell & Hood	336	L'pool.
" 20	Sch. Sappho, How	Samuel Hesse	137	
	AMERICAN.			
Sept. 14	Bk. E. Wright junior, Averill	Becher, Preuss & Co	270	N. York
Oct. 4	Sp. B. Aymar, Carver	V. Casares & Sons	435	
" 16	Sp. Paraná, Langston	O. J. Hayes	552	N. York
Nov. 11	Bk. Oliver J. Hayes, Scott	O. J. Hayes	413	N. York
" 18	Bg. Cronstadt, Hurd	S. B. Hale & Co.	273	
	FRENCH.			
Aug. 30	Bk. Coriolan, Pertus	Blas Despouy	219	Havre.
Sept. 15	Bg. L'Automne. Noel	Jules Vignal	193	Brazil.
" 18	Bk. Camoens, Drouaux	Llavallol & Sons	241	RioGde.
Oct. 10	Bk. Napoleon, Rabardy	Leon Caumartin	227	Havre.
" 11	Bk. Soleil, Rouvier	Teisserenc-Vallat	228	
" 12	Bg. Linot, Lemaire	D. Calvo & Sons	184	Havre.
" 16	Bg. Henri, Vivies	To order	180	Rio G'de
Nov. 2	Bk. Australie, Molle	J. B. Canard	210	Cette.
" 7	Bk Gil Blas, Villar	Llavallol & Sons	303	Havre
" 18	Bk. Mont Bearn, Oliver	Treussein & Co.	198	
	SPANISH			
Aug. 6	Bg. Ferrolano, Villamar	Pedro Alfaro	130	Spain.
Oct. 8	Bg. Lepanto, Mirambell	Llavallol & Sons	245	
" 8	Bg. Pablo, Sensat	Llavallol & Sons	216	
" 25	Pol. Caballo Marino, Arabalie	A. Mancilla & Co	165	Havana.
Nov. 5	Bg. Alfonso, Maristany	E. Ochoa & Co.	206	Havana.
	SARDINIAN.			
July 21	Bk. Adamo, Piaggio	A. Mancilla & Co.	302	Falm'th
Aug. 10	Bk. Maria Eugenia, Moltedo	Henry Sofanet	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. 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	Genoa.
Nov. 2	Bg. Sabina, Pesante	A. Mancilla & Co.	136	Brazil.
" 7	Pol. Tevere, Risso	Sivori, & Schiaffino	195	
" 8	Bg. Cesare, Dallorso	Pedro Viale	136	
" 15	Pol. Francisco, Cevasco		146	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Nov. 6	Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	Adol Van Praet	305	Brazil
	HAMBURG.			
Sept. 14	Bg. Wilhelmine, Stuge	Otte, Rosenthal	141	Havana
" 28	Bg. Elbe, Segevited	Wedekind & Co.	17[illegible]	Santos
Nov. 19	George & Aloys, Valentin	George Rick & Co	[illegible]	Antwerp
	BREMEN.			
Sept. 4	Bg. George Duckwitz, Schaffer	Otte, Rothenthal & Co	250	Antwerp
Oct. 24	Bg. Phoenix, Diercks	George Rick & Co	240	Antwerp
" 19	Bk. Adelayde, Spille	Visser, Deetjen & Hughes	325	London.
	DUTCH.			
Oct. 7	Bgn. Diana, Klein	Bunge, Bornefeld	184	England.
Nov. 20	Bk. Maasnymph, Vander Burg	Bunge, Bornefeld	367	London.
	BELGIAN.			
Sept. 18	Bg. Rubens, Comelissen	Charles R. Horne	285	London.
Oct. 17	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Praet	242	Antwerp
	PRUSSIAN.			
Sept. 6	Bk. Carl Friedrich, Woserow	Bunge, Bornefeld	3[illegible]5	Antwerp
Oct. 21	Bk. Fortschritt, Range	Bunge, Bornefeld	532	England
	TUSCAN.			
Oct, 17	Pol. Romulo, Sheppard	A. Mancilla & Co.	180	Rio Jno.
	DANISH.			
Sept. 27	Bg. Delphin, Tuhl	Plowes, Atkinson & Co	226	England
" 29	Bgn. Gramm, Bandk	Freyer Brothers	142	Brazil.
Oct. 6	Bgn. Henriette, Rohrs	J N Bieber & Co.	140	Hamburg
" 24	Sch. Maria, Kroger	Otte, Rothenthal	187	England.
	LUBECK.			
Oct. 11	Bg. Henrich Gustav, Franz	Leon Caumartin	250	London.
" 16	Sch. Daniel, Taube	Treussein & Co	137½	Antwerp
Nov. 7	Bg. Bertha, Wachter	F. Silva & Co.	220	L'pool.
	RUSSIAN.			
Sept. 4	Bg. Soumalainen, Palm	S. B. Hale & Co.	207	Brazil.
	SWEDISH.			
Oct. 5	Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	V. Casares & Sons	216	Havana.
" 10	Bg. Theresa Oscar, Engmann	Otte, Rothenthal	160	Hambg.
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oct. 10	Bg. Luna, Christoffers	A. Van Praet	210	London.
Nov. 9	Bk. Laddrost Lutken, Landmann	E. Rams y Rubert	200	Antwerp

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

For Montevideo. The American steamer »MANUELITA ROSAS,» will sail for Montevideo to-day 29th 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.

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; translates also letters and other documents. Any application left at his house 251 Calle de Maypú will be immediately attended to. n15. 3c.

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 a[illegible] Particulars may be obtained on application at 66 Calle Mayo. Sept 27—co.

Wanted, a situation by a person well experienced in all agricultural pursuits as capataz or mayordomo in an Estancia, Chacra or Barraca.
Apply per note addressed T. T. at n. 59 Calle Mayo. n15. 3p.

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

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.