

ET Printed No. 75, Calle La Merced, and published every Saturday at 10 o'clock p.m. by Don Joaquin Solari, who is authorized to receive, and whose advertisements and communications may be left.

Price 30B per Quarter, delivered to Town by the Carrier; and 35B per Quarter when remitted any Foreign Port by the Office, being understood that they will be specially forwarded by every opportunity. Single Number 2B.

(No. 1363.)

Foreign Intelligence.

IRELAND.—It is only a few years since the English fleet was by far the most numerous, the crew and gunners better educated, the discipline more exact, the boats and boatswain's craft more perfect, the powder and shot better prepared, the men more healthy, and the officers more experienced, than those of any other nation. It was only a few years since the English fleet was by far the most numerous, the crew and gunners better educated, the discipline more exact, the boats and boatswain's craft more perfect, the powder and shot better prepared, the men more healthy, and the officers more experienced, than those of any other nation.

THE "SOCIAL REVOLUTION."

There are not many left now who will deny the truth contained in the following graphic sketch of Irish society as it was and is at this time. It appeared in a new organ of "Irish Nationalism" [the *Louth Free*]:—"It was a time, not very remote, when labour was not accounted honorable in Ireland. The distinctive mark of gentility was idleness and debt. Mercantile pursuits were in vogue. No one was to be seen without his head erect and his legs parted, for 'savantage sake,' but 'the walking gentleman.' What a recital was now undergone! Into a few years have been condensed the events and vicissitudes of an age. The 'gentleman' we find no longer do not intend the pen) is typified in the commercial traveller. Irish piety is beginning to get a fair pat will shun it, because she can not wear it without a pair of whiskers, a swaggering air, and a pedigree from Mitosis may still count for something in 'New England,' or in the kingdom of Kerry, but at this side of the Boyne a merchant would ponder long before he introduced the inventor to his marriage's daughter.

The industrial element begins to assume its proper place in society. It is the unenviable lot that have to be discovered in Ireland; and it is about by the paramount duty of every lover of his country to be developed. When, the other day, the Lord-Lieutenant applauded the energies of Mr. Dargan, he was really praising the representative of a new era. The representative of Royalty could bring homage to the representative of Irish liberty, and it is a transition to a more healthy state of opinion, which had been hitherto recognized among us.

From the same high authority we extract the following pertinent remarks on the gold-diggers' mine:

"Gold-seeking and gold-finding have become more and more common, but, in vulgar terms, that the idea will sometimes creep in that for the means' sake we may be losing sight of the end. What is this glittering sovereignty after all, the spur to so much industry, the object of such keen desire, the cause of many crimes? Is it the medium of commercial exchange, the symbol of honour, the emblem of respect? It is to regulate utility, a pile of bricks, a spring-head of clear running water, an usability and none else." We trust our readers to believe that we are not about to read them a sermon upon the use of Mr. Mintz and the apostasy of a paper currency. It is not even necessary to mention to the gold-digger, the plans for the golden honours of the "Magicians." It is probably undesirable, it is certainly impossible, to get the gold-diggers to exist, and to suggest, our aim is to do of a humbler kind. We would simply say to them that their end is not gold, but a wealth which may be derived from the gold plains of Australia, and that it is not well to desire after such a distant and uncertain prospect the commodities which those savages prefer to purchase. It appears that the agents of the United States, who skip St. Peter, were visited with the ill success which we now attend the whole of the year 1848 to penetrate into the Arctic Ocean by Behning's Straits, and there to be met, in the winter, by a storm which destroyed the ship, and returned to port empty of the present expedition. It is more so with the hope of what the next year might produce. In consequence of the present outbreak, it is to be hoped that the gold-diggers will be the palpable evidence of his suc-



BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1853.

—the shipwreckers of the United States determined next year to despatch into the same region a fleet of 103 sail—each ship, on an average, manned by 300 men. In four weeks this fleet will take 850,000 barrels of wine oil, and 3,481,600 lbs. of bone. The next year the operation was repeated, and the success was still more gratifying. This time the fleet brought back 244,650 barrels of wine oil, and 6,854,000 lbs. of bone. We can sympathize with the honest pride of Mr. Graham when he thus sums up the result of the two expeditions—"We see by the above statistics that in these two years more 'American seamen were engaged in' that equal district of ocean than are employed in our whole navy at once; that in two years these hardy mariners fished up from the bottom of the sea, and by their own energy created and added to the national wealth, the value of more than eight millions of dollars."

SPAIN.—The *Madrid Gazette* announces that the Dutchess de Montpensier was safely delivered of a Princess on the morning of the 30th October.

The expenditure of the Treasury, during the month of November, stood at 101,528,331 reals.

The *Gazette* publishes an announcement from the Royal Council, on the public debt, that the amount of sums offered for conversion into Three per cent. Stock was 23,707,973 reals, of which less than the amount fixed by the Government were accepted; with the exception of one convertor, who was General Llerenas of Paris, which was rejected on account of not being regularly drawn up.

The *Gazette* publishes the following Royal decree:—"Wishing to give a proof of my Royal esteem for the Count of Genoa, and in consideration of the services he has rendered to the Crown, Duke of Parma, I concede to him the prerogatives of Infante of Spain, and order that he shall preserve the same titles and distinctions appertaining to that rank." It was believed that General Madrid had been promoted to the Spanish army at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

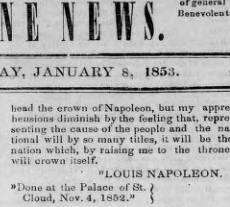
FRANCE.—After a lengthy period of immoderation, the National Convention has, after five sessions, including a large proportion of the Church and the army, and the public press, has returned to its former peaceful and moderate course. The Convention has returned to its former peaceful and moderate course. The Convention has returned to its former peaceful and moderate course.

—the engineering powers, the future Emperor will be crowned in St. Denis, in the presence of all the nations of the world. The Emperor will be crowned in St. Denis, in the presence of all the nations of the world. The Emperor will be crowned in St. Denis, in the presence of all the nations of the world.

M.M. les Senateurs.—The nation has long looked on you as the representatives of the Emperor. Considering your patriotism and your intelligence, I have condescended you to deliver a discourse on the state of the empire. I have condescended you to deliver a discourse on the state of the empire. I have condescended you to deliver a discourse on the state of the empire.

—the establishment guarantees their interests, by assuring the future, by closing the eyes on the present, by reversing the conquests of 1793. It satisfies their just pride, because, by raising with liberty and honour the flag which the Emperor has thrown 27 years since by the force of arms, in the midst of the disasters of the country, they were enabled to reverse with a sword making victims—without menacing any independence—without disturbing the peace of the empire, and without making a disguise from myself all that is formidable in present accepting and placing on one's

AND



LOUIS NAPOLEON.
Done at the Palace of St. Cloud, Nov. 4, 1852.

The *Betta Correspondent* of the "Times," under the 30th October, writes—"We see by the above statistics that in these two years more 'American seamen were engaged in' that equal district of ocean than are employed in our whole navy at once; that in two years these hardy mariners fished up from the bottom of the sea, and by their own energy created and added to the national wealth, the value of more than eight millions of dollars."

ITALY.—A letter from Turin of the 29th ult., states that Count Cavour having retired to form a Ministry, the King had commissioned Count Cavour to undertake the task, who had made overtures to Generals Lamarmora and Dabornia; the latter had positively refused, provided it has been done by the Minister or consular agent of Tuscany at the last post.

A letter from Genoa, 27th ult., states that the squadron, which had received orders to take on board three months' provisions, in order, it is thought, to take part in the operations of the French fleet, and to undertake and deliver a cruise, was ordered to be decommissioned of the Minister.

ENCOUNTER IN THE CONGO RIVER.—On the 14th, while Her Majesty's brigantine "Dolphin" was lying in the Congo, an American brig, the "Mary Adeline," attempted the passage up the river; but, on reaching near Point à la Pivoine, a great danger, owing to the strong currents sweeping round it, she touched the ground, and, in a few minutes, the stream and surf imbedded her fast ashore. The danger of the brig was instantly intimated to the "Dolphin," which immediately made preparations for her assistance, but, while doing so, the master of the vessel in distress, who had put on board himself and crew were concerned that nothing effectual could be done to get the vessel afloat, made her, however, send a message to the American ensign rendered. Within half an hour of the disaster, the brigantine's boats, with anchors, were lowered, and the vessel was stranded briglike, the tide falling at the time, rendered merely preparatory measures necessary for her assistance.

To the surprise of all, on the following morning, the river was crowded with canoes, from 10 to 40 natives in each, and at least two thirds with muskets. Their movements led no doubt as to their predatory and hostile intentions. At first the boats, which were sent on board, and fitted in the brig. The "Dolphin," as soon as circumstances permitted, sent a small party of British gunners for her protection. The natives apparently determined not to lose their prey, and putted a fire into the boat of the stranded vessel, and brought their roaring ladders in front, evidently determined on boarding. Under these circumstances, the "Dolphin" opened a fire of shot and shell, and in a little time the boats of the assailants, whose numbers must have exceeded 2000. This being done, the next object was to get the boats and the crew of the enemy endeavour was made to do so. On the evening of this [the 20th] Her Majesty's sloop, the "Mary Adeline," arrived in the boats to assist. During the night, the boats, who had merely retired to the bush, were restrained by the presence of the muskets on the brig, but without injury. On the morning of the 21st, a movement on the part of the boats, which was very sudden, they appeared to concert attack and meditate a second boarding party; but a shot from

ET advertisements received Friday at 10 o'clock, and sent the greatest care and attention at the following rates:—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion, 3B; three insertions, 5B; and each subsequent insertion, 12 reals. Those exceeding six lines will be charged as a proportion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Counsel Offices, on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Charities, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficial Societies, &c.—gratis.

[Established in 1826.]

The "Dolphin" fortunately again dispersed them. The surf rolled in heavily during the day, increasing considerably the difficulties and dangers of the necessary operations; so much so that the "Dolphin's" cutter and crew were captured by the rollers, and one man seriously injured. Finding, it necessary, on the 22nd, to completely lighten the brig, the cargo was transferred to the "Dolphin," and by great industry and exertion, the brigantine succeeded in leaving the bay, on the 23rd, at 4:30 p.m. Every credit is due to Mr. Oakesmith, master of the "Mary Adeline," for his constant exertions, and for the judicious and prompt conduct, under these trying and dangerous circumstances.—St. Helena Chronicle.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, 24th August, 1852.
His Honour the Chief Justice has directed it to be notified that a Wooden Light House is about to be erected on the Eastern extreme of the Bird Islands in Algoa Bay, and that this Light House will, from and after the 1st December next, show two white lights, 15 feet apart, and will be lit sunset every evening and continue until sunrise on each following morning.
By His Honour's command,
(Signed) R. SOUTHEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR BIRD ISLANDS LIGHT.

Light House.—To show two lights 15 feet apart, one at the top of the shore, latitude 33. 32. S; longitude, East of Greenwich 29. 12. 50. E.

Height above mean water level.
The Foundation 25 feet.
To the Eaves 35 do.
To the top of the lantern 40 do.
The centre of Upper Light 70 do.

The Plan—4 sided, each side at base 22. 6. Each side at eaves, — 16.0.

Painting.—The roof, black, body of building white and black, horizontal stripes. The Lights.—The lights will be led on the line between them and the Doolington Rock, on which line one will be directly above the other, with a dark space between.

WINDS.—Extracts from Capt. Plabourna's Sailing Directions, in Cape of Good Hope Directory for 1852, page 59.
Bird Islands.—The Bird Islands, situated in the eastern extremity of Algoa Bay, lie off the Cape, which, like that of an American ship, covers with a small patch of sand at its summit, and is the only one which is not low, which gives it, in contrast with that for miles on either side, a dark appearance; the land on its west side, from near St. Cruz up into the middle of its numerous sandy hills, rises into small conical hills, and towards the base of vegetation, and that to the eastward, up to Padon, rises into a small mountain.
Windy Cape.—Is high, rugged, and not prominent, scarcely detachable as a Cape, and rather from which breaks into a low plateau, which runs out into a low point of sand, forming a detumescence Cape, without any other mark, which, at some distance, and the water breaks still further out at times, owing to the meeting currents, is a little more than 100.
Anchorage off, and dangers near, Bird Islands.—The utmost danger from these islands is by the rocks and shoals, and they afford considerable shelter behind them in winds from N. by N. E. to E. In 10 fathoms, and rather less, the water is shallow, and the northern breakers; close would afford more shelter, but are generally so soft. They are very low and prominent, and though the main land will generally be seen in the distance, it is not to be estimated by it, yet this is not entirely to be relied on; so, in sailing, or in returning, it is to be borne in mind, should be made for the fact, that the eddy, or return currents set in towards them, and then to be avoided.
Doddington.—The Doddington and Western reef should be considered as part of the Bird Islands. The vessel should go between them; the water is very shallow, break them, but in bad weather the breakers are very high, and the vessel should be placed on the Doddington. There are about 11 miles from Waddy Cape. In clear weather the rugged mountain is to be seen from these Islands, or rather from about the middle; but the latter would be of no use, as the vessel is to be placed on the Doddington; it should be kept on to the West of the rugged top mountain, bearing about N. W., and the ship should

ster N. W., by W. J. W., having passed the Dodington, the high land at the back of Fort Elizabeth will soon appear right-angled.

GEORGE PLIKINGTON,
Colonial Civil Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE.

SPONTANEOUS INVITATION TO THE FAMILIES OF THE CREW OF THE "VIGON."

The undersigned, perfectly satisfied that he will find in the sympathetic and patriotic hearts of the Argentine people all the elements required by the situation, has not hesitated in addressing to them the spontaneous invitation of cooperating in the service of humanity, by devoting themselves to supplying a part of the crew, as is present required by the military hospitals, appropriated to the cure of the wounded.

That is not a single patriotic citizen who is not actively defending with heroic devotion the institutions of his Province, and causing the provisions of the law to be respected to the point of blood. All have been frustrated in a common sentiment of patriotic respect, and in the desire to contribute to the redress of fortune of our men, who have been defeated upon sea.

Some of them have to suffer with heroic resignation the burden of misfortune. The hospitals where they are lodged are deficient in some elements, and it is necessary to send bandages, for staunching the wounds opened by the enemy's hand.

It is therefore the privilege of the families of the Citizens spontaneously to aid with these essential necessities; and the undersigned has the cordial satisfaction that he will obtain these offices of humanity, from the Argentine families.

It is considered it superfluous for this purpose to involve the obligations of nature, because to fulfil them, is to be faithful to the wives and the sisters of the army, who will perfectly comprehend the duties assigned them by their husbands and brothers.

Accordingly the undersigned reckons with the cooperation of the Argentine wives and mothers, in promptly meeting the wants presented in the hospitals; and in that purpose suggests to those who have the opportunity to do so, to accept of a patriotic invitation, to forward to him or to the Government, the linen and pieces of linen or cloth that may serve as bandages for the wounded, which will be applied to the service of the military Hospital No. 13, with the understanding that any remittance, however small, shall be accompanied by the name of the donor.

The Chief of Police is persuaded the Argentine dances will be a national festivity, with all the interest inspired in noble souls by the generous sentiments of charity and patriotism, which have so justly and repeatedly manifested on similar occasions.

JEAN BAUTISTA PÉREZ.

BUENOS AYRES.

We closed our last number amid the roar of cannon, and the excitement consequently upon it; when each thinks not merely of the general result, but of the prize at which it may be fought. When veteran armies meet, our natural feelings of sympathy are blunted by a sort of cold generalization, which is their business and duty to fight, and consequently die, as an inseparable contingency of the war, but not of the present cause. The heroic patriot, the representative, the man of science, the capitalist, the proprietor, the manufacturer, and the promise of Buenos Ayres, are arrayed against a few rebel chiefs, supported by the arms and drops of blood of the various districts, in a wholly alliance with a foreign nation, whose sanguinary instincts are only superior to his country's. He does not disdain a consanguine life for a poor commodity; and he will not be able to grasp to all the generous and airy impulses of humanity, that can best be called upon to save the lives of his children, his wives, and sisters of Buenos Ayres.

On the afternoon of the 1st we had a palpable illustration of that painful and agonizing separation. Orders were issued for the officers to their barracks, before the Commander-in-Chief made his appearance. Where is General Pacheco? We have not seen his military pass as passed from mouth to mouth. That he is thrust in the ranks, is beyond all dispute; we know; and the welcome tidings of his safety were disregarded, till the fact of his military safety had been ascertained. One name, too, as Horno and Miaz, and Don Santos, Galvan and Yila, engross a proportion of the case for the moment; but each equivalent to a hecatomb of their noble and unstarred opponents. It is this aspect of the case that is the cause of the painful interest of the combat. Hitherto the fortunes of war have been propitious; a modest deep and reverential gratitude to the God of Battles.

On the occasion alluded to, the gallantry and fecundity of our arms was completely tested. A detachment of the once famous Blasquez was to be dislodged from the

Conevalencia, at the point of the bayonet. In the pursuit along the barraca and the houses and farms afforded vast facilities and a wide and easy route, and the French bridge two chains long, with six pieces of artillery, that swept the narrow approach. Overpowered by a monstrous impetuosity of force, and panic-struck at the resolute daring of the enemy, the French fugitives abandoned a position that had so many old in their favour; retreating in great confusion, and leaving behind them the equipments, or the preferable security of the open country.

Several boxes of arms and ammunition, 150 head of cattle, and 300 superior horses, were captured. The capture of these equipments of the enemy, is a source of bases of operations of the action and discipline of the army. On reaching the bayonet, the French abandoned a position that had so many old in their favour; retreating in great confusion, and leaving behind them the equipments, or the preferable security of the open country.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.—These are days, and these are the days, of the heroism of the people at this moment. The appeals in the hands of the army, addressed to the gentle sex of 1856, the promise and pledge of future victories and a definitive triumph. It would be unreasonable to expect such transient results without some deplorable casualties to life and limb. Compared with those of the rebels, however, and the important results without some deplorable casualties to life and limb. Compared with those of the rebels, however, and the important results without some deplorable casualties to life and limb.

It is also one of those solemn occasions, when, in order to aid in driving the rebels, and alleviating the heavy burden of their sympathy, and tender their unreserved co-operation to the army, and in order to aid in driving the rebels, and alleviating the heavy burden of their sympathy, and tender their unreserved co-operation to the army.

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WAYS AND MEANS.—The Chamber of Representatives has placed at the disposal of the Government a new emission of 20 millions of pesos. We accept it, complacently and cheerfully, as one of the means of our recovery. We accept it, complacently and cheerfully, as one of the means of our recovery.

It is probable that the full amount may not be required. The policy pursued is sound and bold. It is not the time to carry on a peddling and a petty trade. The Government is in a state of rebellion; a head with the consuls. It is not the time to carry on a peddling and a petty trade. The Government is in a state of rebellion; a head with the consuls.

QUESTIONABLE LOGS.—In 1828, 29, and 1830, three articles were published in the camp papers; ergo, in the present case, our case result must ensue.—This argument, which is a logical one, and which is a logical one, which is a logical one, which is a logical one, which is a logical one.

denial reasons are anxious to rank with the strongest, and bet on the winning side. This project of retaliation, good or evil, on the unconscious dupes, and may become a fallacy.

This world of ours is essentially a world of selfishness. During the last 20 years, the political parties and factions, whose relative position and interests have undergone to destroy the argument that the truth is true. At the period alluded to, Don Juan Manuel Rosas, the General in Chief, and the most undisciplined Signeur of our rural aristocracy. The great landed proprietors, from whom the army is recruited, and who are so many and important changes, in their relative position and interests have undergone to destroy the argument that the truth is true.

Agan, on the former occasions, there was organic ground to talk about and fight for. He had been debated with great heat and later, he took an absence of Congress; in which the public took in the fact that the Government had entirely disappeared; and there is something reprehensible in the suggestion of the "Edifera" in the day of the rebels. It implies the existence of a natural sagacity of the *gachetas* could not fall to detect so flimsy a pretext.

Having left no room for a doubt, if Rosas, they are now fighting to replace it by the *gachetas* of Urquiza? Time, with the dangers to which we are exposed, and the privations they already suffer, must soon become gross and palpable necessities, of which they will be the first to be moved; when the reaction comes is the cry of account and partition arises!

Admiration is the natural result that organization taken in our social affairs, and say whether the past has been a success or failure. It is either sound or untenable; but the Representative of the National Government, San Nicolas, with 6000 fighting men, energetically and bravely, with an expectation of an entire community, that would be the result of the Revolution, after the 11th of Sept. under the Republic in Buenos Ayres, and the Executive Government must be, and ought to be, and henceforth must be, and ought to be, and henceforth must be.

WEEKLY INCIDENTS.—Three craft have been captured, and declared good prizes, loaded with provisions, arms and other necessaries for the business of war, and proceeded from the Officers. They must have been captured by the rebels, and proceeded from the Officers. They must have been captured by the rebels, and proceeded from the Officers.

Another is already announced for sale, in the name of the Captain, and in the name of the Captain, and in the name of the Captain, and in the name of the Captain, and in the name of the Captain.

With a refinement of cruelty unknown to civilized warfare, a few random cannon shots have been discharged against the City, but such a procedure would be an undisciplined bombardment, to the resident Foreign Agents and Consuls. We think the Government would do better to employ the means for so flagrant a deviation from the friendly mission of etiquette.—One of those Public Auctions, the one which is held in the house of a British subject, Mr. Thomas Another fall is No. 12 Calle de la Libertad, on the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock. It is in the neighbourhood of the former barracks of the Buenos Ayres, and was the residence of the

municipal chiefs. A third lodged at a hotel called de Belgrano, Calle de la Victoria, occupied by a German. By a stranger concern, the residence of a British subject, Mr. Baldoirio Garcia, received the house of the champions in Montevideo, to the disgust of the people, and it is a well-known fact that the Government of Montevideo, to the disgust of the people, and it is a well-known fact that the Government of Montevideo, to the disgust of the people.

It appears that the cause has got an avowed organ in Montevideo, which the "Progreso" is favourable to; and we have at least in the "Progreso" of this morning, several communications from Colonel Rosas y Belgrano, and from the Honorable Government of Montevideo, in which the "Progreso" is favourable to; and we have at least in the "Progreso" of this morning, several communications from Colonel Rosas y Belgrano, and from the Honorable Government of Montevideo.

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DISASTROUS ECCIDENT.—After some fruitless negotiations, the Government of Montevideo, on the 6th of August, a communication from the Honorable Government of Montevideo, in which the "Progreso" is favourable to; and we have at least in the "Progreso" of this morning, several communications from Colonel Rosas y Belgrano, and from the Honorable Government of Montevideo.

UNITED STATES.—News has been received of the election of General Pierce, by a majority, as President of the United States.—Also of the death of General Alton, the Hero of Luzitanga, and last Agency of the Ministry of the Interior.

COMMITTEE OF BRITISH MER.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of British Merchants, in Buenos Ayres, Capt. Giles, and Capt. A. B. M., in the Argentine Republic, and in the Argentine Republic, and in the Argentine Republic, and in the Argentine Republic, and in the Argentine Republic, and in the Argentine Republic.

DANIEL GOWLAND.

LATES HOUR.

The luges were aroused this morning by a rather heavy shower of rain, which fell in the N. W. of the City. It began to rain, but had mediated an attack on the Parque Artilleria, but was deterred by the warmth and cordially of his reception. The noise of the muskets, intermingled with the Indian yell of the warriors, and the patriotic effect, heard at a distance. The patriots effected, contrived to escape inside, and presented themselves to the Government. Not exactly on the town side; and we fancy few of our citizens, who are not in the most common to close quarters, A youth, ran a slight wound in the leg.

Missellaneous.

BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS.—We last week told you of a address of brotherhood presented by Normanby. A similar one, that of Cuba, in Paris, has been dispatched by the hands of Ethel Jobson, and will be received by the latter city, with 50 others from every part of the United Kingdom to take place in France. The address was given by 15 members of the magistrature, 34 ministers, and 23 other illustrious citizens.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January 1822 up to the end of December 1852, together with Cash Account from 1st January to 31st December of the present year.

DR.

To amount created by law on 30th October 1821, up to 28th March 1840—	4 per 100. Da. rs.	6 per 100. Da. rs.
	2,000,000	32,800,000
	2,000,000	32,800,000

PUBLIC STOCKS.

By amount of Stock unclaimed—	10,307 63/4	74,38 1/4
By " of Stock not in circulation belonging to Corporations and pious Establishments—	146,929 23/4	861,931 3/4
By " of Stock redeemed to the end of 1851—	1,136,900 41/4	40,013,871 23/4
By " of do. do. in the present year 1852—	16,634 44	658,033 7/8
By Balance being amount in circulation at this date—	699,138 23/4	9,919,135 3/4
	2,000,000	52,300,000

CASH ACCOUNT.

To Balance at the end of 1851—	Da. rs.	10,024,872 1/2
To amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking fund in this present year, 1852—		844,936 31/4
To amount received from the Customs on account of payment of the amount received by the Government, in virtue of the law of 4th November last—		300,000
To amount received from the Mint belonging to capital of sinking fund deposited there according to law of 30th March, 1845—		438,732 4
	14,605,861 1/4	

By amount of interest paid in this year 1852—	Da. rs.	32,328 7 1/2	Ds. rs.	686,789 3/4
By " invested in redeeming stock in this present year—	654,504 4 1/2		7,000,000	
By " received by the Government in virtue of the law of 4th November last—			6,000,000	
By Balance to January 1853—	356,198 7 1/2		32,118 3/4	
For interest—			6,917,095 1/4	
For sinking fund—	6,060,906 1/4			
	14,605,861 1/4			

Buenos Ayres, December 31st, 1852.

FRANCISCO BALBIN, President.—Felipe Livalloli, Vice-President.—Francisco Moreno—Agustín Ybañez de Luca, Secretary and Accountant—

FORUNES MADE BY ADVERTISING.—From a small pamphlet, entitled "The Art of making Money," an extract has been taken, and is going round of the provincial press, pointing out the facility of making immense sums by the simple process of continuous advertising. Boundless large sums have, indeed, and will be made by such a system by certain persons of ability, who no doubt would make their way to the world if called upon to play different parts on the great stage of life; but to suppose that success is in general made, as a matter of course, by success with such means, is as absurd as to imagine that all the persons who are natives of London are enabled of rising to the dignity and wealth of an admiral or the lord mayor of London simply by reading the "Young Man's Best Companion." Money is not so easily made as the writer of the article referred to would lead people to believe. It is so, in fact, as poor. It is not so easy to get money by advertising. Undoubtedly the greatest means of the day as an advertiser is Holloway, who expends the entire sum of one (overly) thousand pounds annually in advertisements; although it is not easy to be seen in a daily paper and periodical published in the British Isles, and even in the Hindoo, Chinese, Hindostanee, and other native languages, so that the whole of India, being entirely in all the different parts of the world, and the lower provinces of that immense country, publishing advertisements in the Hindoo, Chinese, Hindostanee, and other native languages, so that the Indian public can take the Pleas and use his Continent according to general directions. Cockney would do wiser to crack of Bow Bell. We find him again at Hong Kong and Canton, making his advertisements in the Celestials by means of a Chinese translation. We see him from thence to the Philippine Islands, where he is circulating his preparations in the native languages. At Singapore he has a large depot. His agents there supply all the families in the East Indies. His advertisements are published in most of the papers at Sydney, Portland Town, Lancaster, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and indeed in almost every town of that vast portion of the British empire. Returning homeward, we find him in Fife and Perth, and in the counties of Perth, Banff, Aberdeen, and the neighbourhood of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where his medicines are as fully known, and sold by every druggist, as they are at home. In the Mediterranean we find them in Alexandria, Constantinople, and Aleppo, besides at Tunis and at other portions of the Barbary States. Any one who has the trouble to look at the "Journal of the House of Commons," and even in King, as well as other papers, that he has been in the habit of perusing, and seeing through the Turkish empire and settling in Russia, where an almost insupportable number of his medicines have prohibited the entrance of patent medicines. Holloway's remedy has been at work, and obviates the difficulty by sending supplies to his Agent at Odessa, a port situated on the Black Sea, where they filter themselves secretly into the country as cheaply as into the hands of the empire. Africa has not been forgotten by this ind fatigable man, who has an agent on the Cape of Good Hope. In every part of the world, the inhabitants readily avail themselves of the Omnipot and Purg, thus have we got our ready-made Holloway's medicine the complete circles of the globe, comprising nearly all the speaking of the human race. We have had him send large shipments to Holland, and is shut advertising in every paper or periodical where he can get his name. We have had him also start his medicines in some parts of France; in some persons of Germany, as is the case with his medicines. We have been at some little trouble to collect all these facts, because we fear that the article before alluded

to, "the Art of making money," is calculated to lead people to spend their means in the hope (as the author states) of making a hundred thousand pounds in six years for their pains, by holding up as an easy example to follow such a man as Holloway, who is really a Napoleon in his way. Many may have the means, but have they the knowledge, ability, energy, judgment, and industry necessary? Falling in any one of those requisites, a total loss is certain. Holloway is a man calculated to undertake any business requiring immense energies of body and mind. He has made a larger fortune by his means; and, if we should suppose, every day greatly increasing his wealth. Of course it is not our business to deter the public from advertising; but as guardians of their interest, we think it our incumbent duty to place a light upon what we consider a dang'rous short, which may perhaps occur or later prevent spread and ruin to the sanguine and inexperienced about navigating to such waters.

The Editor of the "Edinburgh review" in a number published about three years ago, states, that he once had the good fortune to be requested to posterity, by handing down the present sum of the amount to be paid for the present class of large advertisers. At that period Holloway's mode of advertising was most judiciously set forth; and if those remarks, especially with his, should descend to a generation to come, it will be known to what extent the subject of this article was able to exert out his view, together with the consequent expenditure in making known the merits of his preparations to nearly the whole world.—Pictorial Times, a London Weekly Paper.

January 5th.
"Novo Luz," Brazilian brigantine, 131 tons, E. da Mata, from Santa Catalina 224 December, National 3rd inst., to order, with 3360 aquinas faira, 500 do. coffee, 15 bags coffee.

"Emilio," Sardinian brig, 159 tons, E-Copello, from Genoa 16th October, to B. Corra.

January 6th.
"Relief," American transport ship, from Montevideo 5th inst.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, 122 tons, J. Aveni, from Montevideo 5th inst. Passengers 14.

"Pana," Original lugger, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 6th inst. Passengers 30.

SAILINGS.

January 1st.
"Romantico," Spanish brig, for the Isle of Cuba, dispatched by F. Diazaraz, with 50 dry ox and cow hides, 5000 horras, 4741 quintals jerked beef.

"D. Ceasario," Spanish barque, for Havana, dispatched by Livalloli & Sons, with 8415 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry ox and cow hides.

January 2nd.
"Crimea," British brig, for England, dispatched by Leitch & Co., with 4788 salted ox and cow hides, 30 pipes and 183 half do. tallow, 30,000 hons, 20,000 hons do. tallow.

"Eliza," Sardinian polacre, for Genoa, dispatched by J. Aveni, with 7566 dry ox and cow hides, 900 salted do. do., 300 boxes tallow.

"Prince," British mail steamer, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

January 3rd.
"High Block," British brig, for Valparaiso, dispatched by Brownell's Grey & Co., with 1234 boxes tallow, 157 tresses yarbs.

"Nancy," American brig, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Fryer brothers, in ballast.

January 4th.
"Titian," Prussian brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by Halbusch & Co., with 9608 dry ox and cow hides, 31 bales horse hair, 26 do. wool, 10,000 hons.

"Manana," American steamer, for Montevideo and Montevideo.

"Victoria," Oriental schooner, for Montevideo.

January 6th.
"Alarm," British schooner, for England, dispatched by Leitch & Co., with 4 pipes, 10 half do, and 24 boxes tallow, 27 tresses, 10 do, & 31,500 hons, 2000 horras.

"Hamburg Packet," Hamburg brigantine, for Brazil, dispatched by Dickson & Co., with 2844 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

January 7th.
"Danish schooner, for Antwerp, dispatched by Bunge Bornfeld & Co., with 2,503 dry ox and cow hides 91 bales wool.

"Melgior," French barque, for Havre, dispatched by Livalloli & Sons, with 9184 dry ox & cow hides, 4145 do. do, 51 bales wool, & 4 do. stretch feathers, 20,000 hons.

"Mercedita," National brigantine, for Rio Janeiro.

January 8th.
"Meldan," American barque, for Montevideo, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co.

MARITIME NOTICE.

By order of His Danish Majesty's Government Notice is given to all that if they have the misfortune of stranding on the west coast of Jutland, or on the coast of the island of Bornholm, and that there should be no means of assisting them otherwise, there will be thrown to them from the coast, by a rocket-apparatus, a rope of 9 threads. The shipwrecked, by hauling this rope on board, will find fastened to it a very strong hauler [3 inches and a half.] At the end of which is applied a pulley with a line fine to run. The two windlasses of this line are fastened to a safety chain, which by means of an iron ring can be moved on the thick cable. The shipwrecked must take care to tie this cordage to the vessel as high as possible, in order that the chain may assist the wrecked. An understanding being established with the wrecked of the coast, consequently establish a communication with the shore by making the chain go and come. Danish Consulate at Buenos Ayres, the 27th of November 1852.

J. M. JACOB RICHTER.

Partes desirous of having their friends brought out to the Country are offered an opportunity of making arrangements with Capt. Bell of the "Melbourne" formerly in the Victoria Falls, the "Melbourne" has comfortable accommodations fitted for a limited number of sea passengers, and can convey any number of passengers to and from Melbourne and other ports; and for further particulars apply to Mr. Fleming, 8, rue de la Paz, or to Mr. Fleming, 8, rue de la Paz, or to Mr. Fleming, 8, rue de la Paz.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.
PASSENGERS ONLY.
For London direct.
The A. I. British bark, "SANTAGO," Capt. Henderson, will sail for Melbourne for the above destination on or about the 16th inst. in a commodious and airy cabin, and will sail with the best of the opportunity. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Frange & Co., No. 41 Chancery, 7 s. c.

Port and Shipery.
of very superior quality are on sale by Barber & Orr, Calle del Norte No. 139.—142, c.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.
Established by H. DOWSE & Co., Calle de Mayo, No. 5, zone door from the Calle de Montevideo, where all dispatching Customs-house business transactions with the Customs, permit, receipt, under the general regulations, and for all business, as well as the shipping and landing of all goods, and the transacting of all other business, in connection with the Customs, and for all other purposes, general support of their friends and the commercial community.

N. B.—Passports taken out for all parts.

For Sale.

The first class, clipper built American bark "Delaware."
Of 214 ton register, coppered and copper fastened, having very superior accommodations for all passengers, on account of having been built for the United States Mail.

Persons interested in the purchase can apply to Zimmerman Frazer & Co. Calle de Defensa, No. 69.

No. 27, c.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. H. Mackenz, Stationers, No. 20, Calle de San Miguel.
Letters de Sweden & Rollin's Ancient History.
Hall's Life of Napoleon.
Living's Works; Johnson's Works; Addison's Works; Hume and Smith's Works; Addington's Works; Murray's Encyclopaedia of Literature; Black's History of the British Empire; Scott's Poetical Works; Garrick's Life; Egan's Poetical Works; L'Esperance's Works; The Poetical Works; Pope's Works; Milton's Works; Warton's History of France.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.
December 31st.
"Meldon," American barque, 365 tons, S. J. Merrill, from Boston 12th October, to S. B. Hale & Co., with 30 barrels starch, 10 boxes axes, 4 do. supplies, 45 do, and 154 bales merchandise, 1 package rubber goods, 50,500 shingles, 20 tons lumber.

January 1st.
"Rapido," Spanish brig, 342 tons, J. Martari, from Havana 24th October, to E. Senillales, with 150 pipes sugar, 450 boxes sugar, 15 do. tobacco.

"Pats," Dutch gallop, 150 tons, P. H. Heineken, from Antwerp, to B. Corra, with 200 tons of sugar, 100 barrels starch, 10 boxes axes, 50 bales & 22 barrels merchandise, 1 box samples.

"Mercedita," American steamer, from B. Corra, from Paraguay, c/o.

January 2nd.
"Corinas," Spanish brig, 193 tons, J. Baa, from Barcelona 1st November, to Starnario Sorino, with 200 pipes sugar, 450 boxes quarter case wine, 20 sorrons and 20 bags chestnuts, 50 bales paper, 10 boxes soap, 500 boxes sugar, 10 pipes sugar, 100 barrels starch, 10 barrels vinger, 86,000 cortex, 4000 bales, a quantity of merchandise, 17 boxes bales, 1 do. coffee, 134 crates earthenware, 907 iron pots, 50 stoves, 657 bag staves, 300 cases, 2 boxes tin.

"Brazilian," brigantine of war, from Montevideo 2nd inst.

January 4th.
"San Antonio," Spanish barque, 154 tons, P. Cabafias, from Cadix 24th November, to F. Senillales, with 220 cahises salt.

