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(No. 1369.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

[*Copy.*]

British Legation,
Buenos Ayres, 3d of January, 1853.

The Undersigned, Her Britannick Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Confederation, has the honour to inform His Excellency Brigadier Don Manuel G. Pinto, Provisional Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, that at 2 p. m. on the 3d instant, he received a verbal communication from Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres, Minister of Government, which was delivered to the Undersigned by Mr. Hood, the British Consul, the nature of which was so extraordinary and unforseen that he desired Mr. Hood to give him a written statement of what took place at the interview which he had with Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres, and which the undersigned now has the honour to transmit to His Excellency.

The Undersigned would not have taken the liberty of writing to His Excellency but that he had received no official communication of the formation of the new Ministry which has been done on former occasions.

Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres states that public opinion has marked the Undersigned as a dangerous man, having connection with the enemies of the Government, and fomenting and encouraging the present Revolution.

The Undersigned, in the most solemn manner, denies the accusation; but he did certainly use his best endeavours indirectly with both Parties to come to an honourable arrangement of the present state of affairs, without having recourse to shed the blood of brothers, which can be so little spared in this country.

Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres states that innumerable accusations are made against the Undersigned which the Government and he, as Minister, did not wish to credit; but when accusations of such a grave nature make it necessary for a Government to think of expelling from the Country the Representative of the Government of a Nation on the most friendly relations with the Government to whom he is accredited, surely it ought to require some stronger proof than mere idle, hearsay stories, before it takes a step so violent and which would tend to the most disagreeable results. If, as Dr. Torres states, the life of the Undersigned is in danger, from an attack upon his person, and which it is impossible for the Government to prevent, the Undersigned must then take such steps as he may have in his power to defend himself.

The Queen, the august Sovereign of the Undersigned, was pleased to appoint him as Her Britannick Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Confederation; and the Government of the Argentine Confederation was pleased to acknowledge and receive the Undersigned as such: it would be impossible for the Undersigned to leave his Post without compromising his dignity and honour, unless he was forced to do so.

The Undersigned Her Britannick Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Confederation avails himself of this occasion to offer to His Excellency Brigadier Don Manuel G. Pinto, the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT GORE.

His Excellency Brigadier Don Manuel G. Pinto, Provisional Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, &c., &c., &c.

[*Copy.*]

Buenos Ayres,
3rd January, 1853.

Sir,

In conformity with your request I have the honour to make you a Report of what occurred last night at the official interview with Dr. Torres to which I had been called by him.

At 10 p. m. I went to the Government House where I found Dr. Torres waiting for me. He commenced by excusing himself for having troubled me, but he thought that the importance of the matter was a sufficient excuse.

He then said that publick opinion had marked you as a dangerous man, having connection with the enemies of the Government and fomenting and encouraging the present Revolution; that the Government and he, as Minister, did not wish to credit the innumerable accusations made against you but the popular excitement had arrived at such a point that it become absolutely necessary that you should absent yourself from this City. This was necessary, he said, to calm the general excitement and to prevent any serious attack being made upon your person which might easily be done and which none would regret more than himself but which it was quite impossible to prevent in the present state of the publick feeling, more particularly as you have been in the habit of going about Town alone at late hours of the night.

He said that the applications daily made to him were numberless to remove you from Buenos Ayres; but that he had not wished to accede to this wish, universally expressed, because he desired to do nothing which might be construed into a want of respect towards Her Majesty's Government, a Government which he respected and with whom he wished to avoid any differences or misunderstanding, more particularly in moments like the present. On the other hand, that your position in Buenos Ayres was an anomalous one, you were accredited to the chief of the State who has been declared to be General Urquiza, whom you recognize as such, that neither you recognize the Government of Buenos Ayres, as a Government to which you are accredited, nor do this Government recognize you in your official capacity. They know that you are a British Agent but that this is not your district and that therefore, you are only here as a transeunte (passenger). That this special case would therefore justify him in sending to you your passports with an intimation to leave the Country, but that he did not wish to adopt this course and he hoped that another plan which had occurred to him would, with my assistance, produce the same result without being offensive either to you personally or to the British Government.

He then desired me to see you officially to state to you what he had told me, and to urge you by every means in my power to leave the Country voluntarily for a short period, saving the Government by this means the painful necessity in which they find themselves of sending your Passports to you, a measure which must be disagreeable to yourself and to Her Majesty's Government. He added that he felt certain that you would lend yourself to this because you could not be ignorant of the state of public opinion, and that no person ought to be more desirous than yourself to remove obstacles which existed to the maintenance of friendly relations between this Government and that of Her Majesty, more specially when the most moderate course possible had been adopted by them in making this friendly verbal intimations to you through the medium of a personal friend and Her Majesty's Consul.

He concluded by begging me to perform this service which he sincerely trusted would have the desired effect.

Having applied to him for a written statement of what he had said he objected to give me any, stating that if he consigned what he said to paper, he would not think adopt this moderate course but would be compelled at once to send you your passports.

I expressed to him my regret that the Government should entertain such sentiments against you, and that excitement among the people should have risen to such a state, which I was obliged to declare to him were not, in my belief, founded in just causes as I considered you free from any imputations, but as he desired me to do so, I should comply with his request wishing him to understand at the same time that I should find it my duty to communicate the subject officialy to Her Majesty's Government.

He thanked me for the service, I should render both to you and to the Government and declared that he desired nothing better than that Her Majesty's Government should be made fully acquainted with all that had occurred.

Here the conversation on this matter ended and after arranging some other matters of business I took my leave.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) MARTIN T. HOOD.

The Honourable Robert Gore,
&c., &c., &c.

Ministry of Government and Office of Foreign Relations—

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 6th, 1853.

To the Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. M. the Honourable Robert Gore.

H. E. the Governor of the Province received Your Honour's note of date the 3d instant, in which, on manifesting the verbal communication which the British Consul transmitted to you, your Honour encloses a copy of the written statement which the Consul aforesaid gave you; gives explanations as to the motives that compelled the Government to send said communication to Y. H., and makes some observations for the purpose of showing the inconvenience you find in departing from this Province.

The Government of the undersigned has carefully informed itself as to this note of Your Honour, and after serious consideration on so grave a subject, has ordered the undersigned to manifest to Y. H., the unalterable resolution it has adopted of not allowing the residence of Y. H. in this City, founded on the powerful reasons of which you are already aware, from the verbal communication transmitted to Y. H., in the name of his Government, by the Consul of H. B. M., and from those which the undersigned gave you, in the conferences which he has had with Y. H.

However painful this step may be to the Government, it could not disregard the exigences of public opinion, strongly declared for a length of time against Y. H. as the undersigned stated to you at length in the aforesaid conferences wherewith you honoured him.

In so delicate a situation, the Government would not comply with its obligations, nor with those imposed upon it by its conscience, in complete accordance with public opinion, should it not exact, as the undersigned does by its order, your Honour's removal from this City, for which purpose he has the honor of enclosing in the present, the passport for Y. H. and suite, trusting that Y. H. will comply with this duty as soon as possible.

The undersigned has also received special orders to declare to Y. H., that in adopting this measure, the Government of Buenos Ayres does not entertain the slightest intention of offending in any way the respect and consideration to which the Government of H. B. M. is entitled: and on the contrary has found itself compelled to adopt it, to prevent a deplorable perturbation in the good and friendly relations between the two countries and Governments, to which the permanence of Y. H. in this City would undoubtedly lead.

The Government will opportunely give to that of H. B. M. the requisite explanations respecting this unpleasant incident; and entertains the well-grounded hope that they will be duly appreciated in the high councils of H. M., recognising the necessity and justice of the proceeding of this Government with regard to Y. H.

The Government flatters itself with the belief that Y. H., on retiring from this City, must feel convinced that, in the adoption of this measure, no other considerations have prevailed in the mind of the Government than those of justice and public convenience, to which it has postponed all the personal considerations to which the Honourable Captain Gore is entitled, and which the undersigned will always feel pleasure in recognising.

LORENZO TORRES.

¡Viva la Republica del Paraguay!

The Minister Secretary of State, and provisionally of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Paraguay.

Asuncion, Nov. 26th, 1852.

To H. E. the Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and Charged with the Office of Foreign Relations.

I had the honour of receiving the estimable note of Y. E., of date the 3d instant, with the welcome communication that, by the law of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres of the 20th October last, Dr. Don Valentin Alsina was appointed Governor and Captain General, and that he unipersonal of the Ministry, naming Y. E. for that of Government and Foreign Relations; for Finance Don Juan Bautista Peña; and General Don José Maria Flores for that of War and Marine.

Y. E. on giving me this information, in order that I may submit it to the knowledge of H. E. the President of the Republic, assures me that the Government of Buenos Ayres, in its relations with that of this Republic, will feel special satisfaction in accrediting to it the invariable desire it entertains of preserving unimpaired the relations that happily subsist, and ought to subsist between communities united by the bonds of blood, religion and neighbourhood.

The elevation of H. E. Dr. Don Valentin Alsina to the command of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and the worthy choice which he has made of the gentlemen whom he has placedin the Ministry, have afforded much satisfaction to H. E. the President; and he confidently trusts that he will continue the policy of justice, harmony and sincere friendship which H. E. the Governor has cultivated with Paraguay, since his eminent patriotism and distinguished literary merit raised him to the Ministry of Government and Foreign Relations, during the command of his worthy predecessor.

The Government of the Republic has the satisfaction of being able to assure Y. E. that it abounds towards that of Buenos Ayres in the same sentiments which Y. E. has manifested.

I avail myself of the opportunity to salute Y. E. with distinguished consideration.

BENITO VARELA.

To Dr. Lorenzo Torres.

Fuerte Azul, Dec. 30, 1852.

My Esteemed Compatriot and Friend,

Your highly esteemed of the 23d inst, is before me, to which I have the satisfaction of replying.

I regret along with you the suppression of the ideas I had sketched out for my proclamation, I presume said suppression to be the offspring of a pusillanimity, and at present, my friend, it is necessary to march boldly and firmly.

I received Reyes, not that I consider myself authorised to receive missions, but to see if I could discover any thing that might affect our cause; and in fact from all our conversation I deduce the inference, that the siege is a maniac enterprise, conducted by a gang of scoundrels, without any other definite object, than plunder after the triumph. Alas, alas for our unfortunate country, should it fall into such impure hands! In short, this fellow Reyes wished to seduce me, forgetting who I am, and what have always been my principles with regard to the fate of my country; but the disappointment he carries back affords me satisfaction, as it cannot fail to influence the speedy and favourable issue of the matters now pending: I shall soon commence my march, with the confident anticipation of triumph. I think, the same as you, that your new mission to vandals can have no good result; but I have great faith in my own mission, *from the incontestable reasons that accompany it.*

I have much more to say, but time is precious, and I conclude anticipating my felicitations on our infallible triumph over these bastards, without country and without honor.

Your Compatriot and Friend,
PEDRO ROSAS Y BELGRANO.

To Colonel Don Agustin Acosta.

Fuerte Azul, Dec. 30, 1852.

Compatriot and Friend,

Your very esteemed of date the 28th has come to hand; and informed of its contents, I have the pleasure of replying to you, that Reyes has been to see me, for the purpose of requesting my cooperation in support of the besiegers; an absurd pretension, especially when the part of a man who perfectly knows my sentiments and character; but I saw him from curiosity and also for the purpose of ascertaining something that might promote the interests of the just cause which we defend; nor has my expedition been illusory, for from our interview I have always been able to deduce the inference, that the cause of the mutineers is lost, and that it can only survive so long as we delay in moving against them. My sole and uncompromising answer to all that Reyes suggested to me was, that both the Honourable Chamber and the Superior Government must be left in complete liberty for their deliberations, to which the rebels must submit themselves unconditionally, hoping for all from the clemency of both authorities, the only and exclusive ones that can arrange the present question, and appreciate their pretensions, as exaggerated as ridiculous. Whether the envoy returned satisfied, you may judge from what has been said.

Be pleased to present my kindest regards to said friends, believing me always—

Your attached Friend and Companion,
PEDRO ROSAS Y BELGRANO.

¡Viva la Confederacion Argentina!

To Colonel Don Hilario Lagos,
Estancia of San José,
December 23, 1852.

My Dear Friend—

In consequence of your esteemed communications, I have determined to send you the blacks and mulattoes that I brought from Buenos Ayres, to the number of 450, under the command of Colonel Ramiro.

I was going to send them with Palma, but latterly I have my suspicions as to this Chief,

for reasons which it would be long to enumerate at present. I send this small reinforcement to you in the meantime, till the Sovereign Congress votes the number of people that must go in support of that glorious »pronunciamiento» against the demagogues. But as we must speak clearly, I do so at once, telling you that I send these men with the precise and indispensable condition, that as soon as you have reduced the demagogues to order, *the Province of Buenos Ayres must at its own cost place the blacks and mulattoes whom I send you in the Uruguay*, because my object in sending them is only that they may contribute to the great work of the National Organization, under the federal system, till the Sovereign Congress send a powerful reinforcement.

I wish you success in your campaign, and, considering me always as your friend, that you reckon with the resources of this Province, and of all the others of the Confederation.

Your Compatriot and Friend,

Justo J. de Urquiza.

Foreign Intelligence.

United States—By the barque "O. J. Hayes" our dates are brought down to the 7th November—Although the returns of the Presidential election had not all been received, there was no doubt that General Pierce, the ultra democratic candidate, had been elected by an overwhelming majority. That a name hitherto unknown beyond the limits of his County or State, should have so far out-distanced General Scott, as he probably would have done even Daniel Webster, had he been spared to come to the poll, is a social phenomenon; in which we must read, not the triumph of an individual, but of a party or principle.

Husting pledges are not always to be confided in; but General Pierce assumes the reins with a strong pressure from behind, that can hardly fail to influence the march and character of his general policy. In the annexation of Texas, the conquest and dismemberment of Mexico, and the repeated attempts on Cuba, we see pourtrayed the energy, the restless activity, and the unscrupulous character of the element, to which the new President owes his elevation. With such bellicose propensities in the ascendant, and open questions on the side of Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, not to mention Japan and Austria, the chances of external peace are rather diminished. In the true *locofoco* section there is a prompt recurrence to action, little care in disguising intentions, no waste of conciliatory means, and an absolute repugnance of apology or retractation. In the prudence and tact of the Executive must be sought the safety valve, against the dangers that threaten from that quarter.

In some of the leading domestic questions a dangerous exacerbation of public feeling may also be apprehended. That an attempt will be made to impose the Maine law is almost certain; its endless complications it is impossible to foresee or predict. Will the Clay compromise satisfy the rampant anti-abolitionist mania? In this question alone there is an element of profound agitation, that must shake the Union to its very centre. These are difficulties and dangers that meet every impartial inquirer at the first step, and render the election of General Pierce a much more important event in the history of the world than the assumption of the imperial purple and diadem by Louis Napoleon.

In one respect, however, and to the South-American Republicans a most important one, the example of the model Republic may be appealed to, and adopted with advantage. Whether or not the most eligible, Gen. Pierce is the duly elected President, and his constitutional term of office is sacred and secure. Hundreds and thousands may be disappointed, watching every act of his administration with a jealous eye, and criticising with a censorious tongue, but no one dares to lisp or think of revolution. The constitution is a reality; in which is centred the respect, stabillity and prosperity of that great and glorious association.

The hopes and fears of the "New York Herald» are foreshadowed in the following peroration:—

»General Pierce has no time to waste in idle and noisy demonstrations over his brilliant triumph. He has before him a future—that future must be moulded by himself, and will bear the impress of his own intellect. Everything depends upon the organization of his administration. We speak not of the men, merely, whom he may call around him. There is a preliminary question to be settled by him, in advance of the selection of any cabinet officer. That point once safely passed, and the rest will follow easily and naturally enough. The country is prolific of talent, energy, and ability, and it can readily be commanded. There is no trouble upon that point. Those who suppose that the list of men capable of discharging these high functions, is limitted to the names of those who have hertofore either filled those appointments, or else been the life long applicants for them, underrate the intelligence, spirit, and energy of the age. The more important—indeed, the all-important—question for the decision of General Pierce, is—upon what principle will he organize his administration? Shall it reflect the national spirit and sentiment of his party? He has been nominated and elected as a national man, upon national principles. Let him firmly and honestly maintain that position, calling around him men of his own stamp—making his cabinet a unit—and we predict for him a brilliant and successful administration, and for the democratic party a permanent foothold in the hearts, affections, and confidence of the American people. If he falters, he is lost; and his party will in the end have more cause to grieve over his election, than they now have to triumph in his success. His future is in his own hands.»

In the following extract, the "Herald" deals out some hard hits to certain of its political opponents:—

»Good for the Newspapers—A Specimen of Whig Decency.—Most of the whig journals of the country, submit to the astounding election of General Pierce, with a good grace. The »Richmond Whig," however, which, during the campaign, was in the habit of indulging in the coarse ribaldry and vulgar abuse of the democratic canditate, which have characterized the "Louisville Journal," and the »New York Tribune," thus vents its impotent malignity upon the almost unanimous choice of the nation:—

»With such a character in the Presidency, surrounded by such a motley and discordant crowd, the richest field for newspaper paragraphing will be furnished that the country has ever known. If the mighty host of office-seekers, rushing into the locofoco boat, did not swamp it outright the inefficiency and drunken sprees of the chief—the wrangling of the disunionists and freesoilers—the rapacity of the restored "rogues and royalists" of the Van Buren era—"the high life below stairs" exhibitions which the rag-tag and bob-tail from New Hampshire would enact in Washington, would supply an inexhaustible theme for argument, invective and ridicule. The whole set, in four years, would be driven forth amidst the hootings and shouts of the whole people. It would be a pity, on account of the newspapers, if nobody else, if Pierce were defeated.»

No doubt we shall have a good time for the newspapers. A change in the national administration never fails to bring it; and the newspaper capital is generally proportioned to the extent of the revolution. As this is a clean sweep, therefore, from stem to stern, of the whig party, and as the whigs, who have been in office for four years, are fat and sleek, and as the democrats are exceedingly lean and hungry, we shall, unquestionably have a lively time at Washington, and in the larger custom-houses and post-offices. But what good is derived, or what object can now be gained, from that vulgar pot-house abuse of General Pierce, which has contributed so much to this horrible rout and slaughter of the whig party?

But let us wait awhile. The best of the sport is yet to come. We shall have a precious rumpus among the whig organs by-and-by. Some will be devoured—some will be crippled for life—and many a poor starveling in this city and elsewhere, will, before long, cry out, in earnest, "Why am I a whig?" Oh, yes, there will be rare sport for the newspapers."

The funeral obsequies of the late Daniel Webster took place on the 29th October, with imposing pomp and solemnity.

Mr. Everett, formerly Minister at the Court at St. James, had been appointed to the vacant Secretaryship; apparently with great acceptance to the public.

It was calculated that 1852 would have a surplus of revenue over expenditure, of 21 million dollars; a tangible evidence of national prosperity. Some of the economists regard this as a perilous state of matters, and insist on a proportionate reduction in the tariff. We should fancy a surplus less difficult to manage than a deficit.

BUENOS AYRES.

From the documents recorded in our first page, we are entitled to conclude, that the questions pending with Capt. Gore are of a strictly private character; that they have no reference to the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and can in no way affect the respect and consideration due to the persons and interests of resident British subjects, even should the two Governments differ in their appreciation of the motives and causes that have led to the unpleasant result. This we might expect on general grounds, and from past experience, independently of the direct assurances of the Minister.

In saying this, we have no wish to prejudge, or in any way prejudice Capt. Gore's case. On two occasions, when the tide of popular feeling was more impetuous, and less discriminative than at present, we considered it our duty to stand by him; in defending his conduct with regard to the escape of General Rosas, and in resenting his supercilious reception by General Urquiza: and in the present instance, should Capt. Gore, or any of his friends, have any thing to allege in his behalf, in justification of his conduct, or extenuation of the implied charges, we cheerfully proffer the use of our columns, as a medium of publicity.

Republic of Paraguay—In the swaggering threats of General Urquiza, after the 11th September, 20,000 Paraguayans was not the least formidable or ridiculous. We ventured then to predict a dignified neutrality; and recent Official Documents, of which we have selected one as a specimen, not only guarantee said neutrality, but a cordial sympathy and intimate alliance, that promise the happiest results in favour of both communities.

To the external commerce of Paraguay the City of Buenos Ayres is more important than all the world besides. Of its great staple products, yerba, tobacco, and timber, we are the chief, almost the exclusive consumers; and when its sugar, rice, coffee, &c., can compete in quality with those of other countries, we will undoubtedly give the preference to the nearest and the cheapest. In Brazil, from its latitude, climate, and the similarity of their natural productions, Paraguay must expect to find an interested rival; whilst Buenos Ayres, over and above being her best customer, is the natural depot of her foreign trade, import and export alike, for many years to come. We hail the prospect of an intercourse and alliance based on these immoveable foundations of mutual interest and dependence, and congratulate the Statesmen of Paraguay on the dignified and enlightened direction given to their foreign policy.

Urquiza's Letter to Lagos—After reading this notorious epistle, we can appreciate the sentiment put in the mouth of the arch-fiend by Milton:—"I'd rather reign in Hell, than serve in Heaven." Like the burning of Rome, or the massacre of St. Bartholomew, it ensures to its author an immortality of infamy.

The episode of the men of colour, is one of the foulest and most exasperating associated with the memory of Caseros; and we avail ourselves of this opportunity, to discharge a duty we owe to humanity, and disburthen our conscience of a heavy weight.

The number originally remitted to Entre Rios was 700, more or less. We now hear of 450;—what has become of the others? Were they butchered, as was reported, to suppress the symptoms of insubordination, which had manifested themselves in that unfortunate corps? We recommend the inquiry to the attention of the Diplomatic Agents, near the person of H. E. the Supreme Director. All civilized Governments are interested in ascertaining the truth or falsehood of such allegations.

After the victory of the 3d February, General Urquiza modestly disclaimed the title and rights of conqueror. On what plea were these 700 unfortunates deprived of rights and liberty? Surely it cannot be in his vaunted character of liberator. At all events, Her Britannic Majesty has a public treaty with the Argentine Confederation, for the suppression of the "accursed traffic in human flesh»; and we hold her Official Representatives bound, not only morally, but by the spirit and express letter of that treaty, to denounce and reclaim against the act in question. The laws of modern civilized warfare concede no such rights either to liberators or conquerors. It is a flagrant act of piracy, and punishable as such. We call on Sir Charles Hotham to see that Her Majesty's rights, under the treaty referred to, be duly respected. To Her humane and benevolent heart, and to the British community at large, it is a point of greater interest than the free navigation of the Paranà.

It was also reported at the time, that certain blanks in the Brazilian and Oriental battalions of the Grand Liberating Army, were replaced from the same *proscribed class*. It may have been, and we trust it was, a malignant surmise. If so, due inquiry and publicity can only afford means of vindication to the innocent and aspersed; and silence sinister imputations, by removing unpleasant and harrassing suspicions. If we owe either or both for lives sacrificed on our behalf, let the debt be discharged in gold, »according to the shekel of the sanctuary»: but we cannot recognise General Urquiza as a Vice gerent of the King of Dahomey, to capture free-born Argentines, and consign them to perpetual thraldrom, in the Province of Entre-Rios, or anywhere else. A brighter light has dawned on the destinies of man; and the Slavery-Suppression Treaties of H. B. M., are the auspicious indications of its progress, and the guarantee of its definitive triumph.

Weekly Incidents—The past week, compared with some of its predecessors, has been a sea of stagnant idleness. With mutual consent of besiegers and besieged, there has been a rigid economy of gunpowder; whilst neutral spectators feel uncomfortable and hippish from the stillness and monotony.

By way of recreation, on Thursday morning, Colonel Mitre with a detachment of National Guards, and General Hornos and Colonel Conesa with a party of cavalry, took a ramble as far as Palermo; in which they only met with a few stragglers, that showed no appetite for deeds of arms. Their tactics were confined to a precipitate flight, in which they had a few killed and wounded, eight of their number falling prisoners. A few oxen and horses were the principal fruits of the sally, which cost us three National Guards wounded, two slightly, and one, we regret to understand, rather severely.

The causes of this notorious langour it would be interesting to ascertain. That the ranks of the besiegers have been weakened, almost to annihilation, is certain. Desertion, arising from exhaustion and hope deferred, may be a principal cause. Aware of the approach of forces from the south, they may also have taken up some positions of fancied security, at a little distance from the Capital; or, as some opine, despatched forces southward, to ward off the threatened danger.

Among those who have presented themselves to the Government, is a Colonel Dávila, who held the office of Chief of the Comisariat Department. His position enabled him better than most others to know the exact resources, and appreciate the prospects of the cause he has abandoned. In fact, his revelations are said to be most important; but the details have hitherto been withheld, for reasons we can easily fancy, and are bound to respect. Without impugning his motives, we may suppose, without any breach of christian charity, that the apprehensions of a lost cause had a due share; as rats are said instinctively to abandon a falling house.

Meanwhile all thoughts have been anxiously turned to the rumoured movements of Colonel Rosas y Belgrano. Here again, besides the difficulty and uncertainty of communication, there may be cogent reasons for secrecy and reserve. Information, collated from independent and reliable sources, fully corroborates and bears out the following general, and perhaps *purposely* vague notice, recorded in the "Progreso» of yesterday:—

"By communications from the South, re-"ceived yesterday evening, it is known po-»sitively, that on the 9th instant, the forces »of Colonel Don Pedro Rosas y Belgrano, "and Don Agustin Acosta were in march, »to the number of from six to seven thousand »men, upon the Salado, distant from hence "from 35 to 40 leagues, which forces on this "date must be on this side of said River, pro-»vided with abundance of horses and per-»fectly armed.»

After this St. Thomas himself could not be justified in doubting as to the approach and proximity of said forces; and if they amount to only half the number above stated, they are more than sufficient to ensure a bloodless victory; and the Province of Buenos Ayres will owe to Colonel, then assuredly General Rosas y Belgrano, the same undischarged and undischargeable debt of gratitude, that the Capital now owes and must for ever owe to General Pacheco and his brave companions in arms. »Man's extremity is Heaven's opportunity"; and from chaos of despotism and anarchy, bequeathed to us by 1852, we see emerge the National Guards of the Capital and Rural Districts; the beacon-light and anchor of salvation for the future. Disguise it as you may, by the intervention and instrumentality of secondary causes, there is in human affairs a presiding Providence, "from seeming evil still educing good."

The decree of the 13th inst, providing that the Custom-house shall be opened every day, holidays included, for the general receipt and dispatch of merchandise, from 8 a. m. to 12 noon, must be a welcome announcement to the shipping interest, and to the commercial body at large at large. It comes into effect on Monday the 17th, and will continue in this restricted form till further notice.

We can fancy great inconvenience and loss to parties from the Boca river and Port remaining closed, as a great quantity of produce, especially wool, must be collected there ready for embarkation, and might be shipped without the intervention of carts. We trust a very few days more will enable the authorities to extend the benefits of the decree to the locality in question, taking proper precautions of course that no benefit, direct or indirect, result to the rebels.

It is pleasing to see how energetically private enterprise has come forward to meet the necessities of the City. Instead of rats, cats and dogs, as the organs and partisans of the Supreme Director facetiously give out, the market is abundantly supplied with beef and mutton of excellent quality, though charged rather high, and sometimes allowed to spoil rather than dispose of it at a moderate price. In the latter case there is not only culpable avarice, but positive impiety.

To animate speculation in this department, and secure a certain and abundant supply at all times, might it not be expedient for the Government to offer a direct bounty on each head of cattle and sheep imported, say of 50 dollars on the former, and 10 on the latter; in which case it would also be entitled to stipulate as to the retail price, or the supply would of itself effect that purpose? We believe the public would be a gainer in the end.

With regard to milk and vegetables the case is more difficult, as the patriotic Chiefs of the "Federal Army" have established a monopoly of these luxuries. The general order of the day with regard to them is a laughable incident, that sets the cause in its true light. There is something dignified in the idea of a contribution of a few millions on the Capital, in favour of the hungry Chiefs, or even a few days of pillage in favour of the rapacious soldiery; but that all should dwindle down to a pitiable tax on milk and vegetables, is a worthy finale to the dastardly enterprise!

Another charge, less ludicrous than the milk and cabbage monopoly, but more villifying and degrading to the perpetrators, and of serious and alarming consequences to the community, is that of introducing and circulating a spurious imitation of our current paper money; in other words, a forgery on the National Bank. Treachery, rebellion, forgery, violence, rapine, murder, are the means unblushingly employed; what must the end be that can sanctify all these?

The first announcement of the forgery produced a violent perturbation, as was natural, in our money market; and doubloons, which had been ranging from 270 to 280, suddenly advanced to 330 each. In the course of yesterday they experienced a violent reaction, receding as far as 308, and the last quotations we have heard to-day, though the transactions are hardly of a character to establish a market price, are 307. Farther than the public denunciation of the crime, we are not aware what measures have been adopted by the Government or the Bank, to counteract its mischievous tendency.

With the rumoured financial transactions of the Montevidean coterie, we regret to see the name of Mr. S. Lafone prominently associated. For example; an alleged remit-

lance of doubloons from Entre Rios to Montevideo, for the purposes of the revolution, is said to have been made by the intervention of one of his dependents, and the part payment of a purchase of arms for our rebels, in bills of his acceptance. If unfounded, Mr. Lafone is bound for his own sake, and the credit of his country, to deny and disprove these allegations; if well founded, a large share of public obloquy and execration must deservedly rest on his name. In the case of Urquiza *versus* the Province of Buenos Ayres, an appeal can never be made to the Rev. Bishops of Great Britain; and in the judgment of the world, a single leonine contract in such a cause, will more than outweigh the loudest professions of humanity and religion.

We almost recoil from adding a deeper shade to the already dark picture, by recounting the infamous charge of 500$, levied on each interment at the public Cemetery of the Recoleta. The heart sickens at such revolting details.

Lower then this no party can sink in the scale of humanity and civilization; and, alas, it is but too much in keeping with the field of Caseros, and the public walks of Palermo, after that memorable victory.

LATEST HOUR.

A vessel arrived this morning from the Salado, confirms still farther the news given above, as to the movements of Colonel Rosas y Belgrano; and also reports the capture of another craft, supposed from Montevideo, with arms and provisions for the besiegers.

To wind up the week in character, and preserve our warlike traditions, there was a smart guerilla this forenoon to the west, apparently in the neighbourhood of the Plaza Lorea. We are now getting so accustomed to these sham attacks that they produce little sensation. We presume the results are of little importance, farther than showing the enmity and exasperation of a disappointed enemy.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

ARRIVALS.

January 7th.

"Draka," Spanish schooner, 200 tons, S. Austrich, from Rio Janeiro 17th December, Montevideo 5th inst., to N. Martinez & sons, with 1000 barrels flour, 65 do. sugar, 13 boxes merchandise, 3 do. and 6 rolls tobacco, 43 tercios yerba.

January 8th.

January 9th.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 8th inst.

January 10th.

January 11th.

"Mazarredo," Spanish corvette of war, from Montevideo 10 inst.

"Eudora," Hamburg barque, 234 tons, Johansen, from Montevideo 9th inst., to Otto Rosenthal & Co., with 112 rolls and 2 bales bagging, 104 lasts coal, 109 pieces, 1 pianoforte, 375 bales, 590 boxes, 81 barrels and 13 packages merchandise, 18 packages samples.

"Charles" British brig, 190 tons, J. Esnouf, from Cadiz, to order.

January 12 h.

"Rhondda," British barque, 202 tons, A. Mac-Conackie, from Liverpool 12th November, to J. C. Thompson & Co., with 610 iron pots, 216 stoves, 157 bales, 275 boxes, 75 casks, 154 bundles, 17 packages & 88 crates merchandise.

"Victoria," Oriental schooner, 122 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 11th inst. Passengers 100.

"Tommy," Oriental lugger from Montevideo 11th inst.

January 13th.

"Rifleman," H. B. M's. steamer, from Montevideo 12th inst.

"Bonetta," H. B. M's. brigantine, from Montevideo 12th inst.

"Hermes," British barque, 241 tons, J. Presley, from Liverpool 11th November, to J. Carthy, with 217 bales, 294 boxes, 46 casks and 105 crates merchandise, 50 bundles wire, 1231 iron pots, 69 bundles steel, 15 tons coal, 21½ do. iron, 50 boxes tin, 928 flag stones, 22 sink stones, 193 tiles, 19 packages, 3 bales and 1 box samples.

SAILINGS.

January 8th.

"Ida," Swedish schooner, for Rio Grande, dispatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., in ballast.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine for Montevideo.

January 9th.

"Pallas," Brazilian brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by N. Martinez & Sons, with the same cargo with which she arrived on the 29th ult.

"Condor," Brazilian polacre, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by J. G. Martinez, with 2950 quintals jerked beef, 80 dry ox & cow hides.

"Plata," Russian brig, for Havana, dispatched by Zimmerman Frazier & Co., with 220 dry ox & cow hides, 4823 quintals jerked beef, 450 bundles hay.

January 10th.

January 11th.

"Fama," Oriental lugger, for Montevideo.

"Melinka," Austrian barque, for England, dispatched by Lezica & Co., 9699 salted ox & cow hides, 700 dry do. do., 31,400 bones, 4700 horns.

January 12th.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, for Monvideo.

January 13th.

"Banare," French polacre barque, for Marseilles & Cette, dispatched by F. Rousse, with 230 bales sheep skins, 539 salted ox & cow hides, 14,000 horns.

"Nueva Dolores," Spanish zumaca, for Havana, dispatched by F. Senillosa, with 3100 quintals jerked beef, 20 dry ox & cow hides.

"Emilio," Sardinian brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by B. Delfino, with part of the cargo with which she arrived on the 5th inst.

January 14th.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

"Cornucopia," British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by R. & J. Carlisle, with 4524 salted ox and cow hides, 800 do horse do., 180 pipes tallow, 5 bales horse hair, 85 do. wool, 25,000 bones, 13,109 horns.

"Lucciano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

January 15th.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

Jan. 7, Ham. bgn. "Hamburg Packet," 11 a. m., S.S.W.

" 7, Prussian brig "Titania," 3 p. m., S.

" 8, British schn. "Alarm," 9 a. m., W.

" 8, French brig "Marie," N.E.

" 8, American bg. "Meldon," 5 p.m., N.E.

MARITIME NOTICE.

By order of His Danish Majesty's Government Notice is given to Mariners, that if they have the misfortune of stranding on the west coast of Jutland, or on the coast of the island of Borneholm, and that there should be no means of assisting them otherwise, there will be thrown to them from the coast, by aid of a rocket apparatus, a rope of 9 threads. The shipwrecked, by hauling this rope on board, will find fastened to it a very strong hawser [3 inches and a half], to the end of which is spliced a pully with a thin line to run. The two windlasses of this line are fastened to a safety chair, 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 chair may avoid the breakers. An understanding being established with the wrecked, the crew can consequently establish a communication with the shore by making the chair go and come.

Danish Consulate at Buenos Ayres, the 27th of November 1852.

d 3—8 c. JOHN JACOB KLICK.

DIED.

On the 6th instant, in her 40th year, after a protracted illness, born with christian fortitude and resignation, Damiana Duarte, a native of this City, Wife of Duncan Mornah, Esq., deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew her.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALE.

A few barrels of superior English ale in quarts, and some Scotch ale in pints for sale, at the store of John Bluett, Calle-fa Merced, num. 10; and Calle Mayo, num. 48.

J.15—3p.

Wanted,

A steady middle aged female to wait upon a lady and child. Apply to Mr. Smith, Calle Perú, num. 55. J.15—1c.

For Sale,

Oat meal,
Black tea,
London mustard,
Pearl barley,
Yellow soap,
Split pease,
Anchovy paste,
Superior arrow root,
Assorted sauces,
Sherry wine in casks.

Apply to Bayley brothers, Calle Santa Clara, num. 79. J.15—1c.

Wanted,

To purchase, a copy of BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, at G. & H. Mackern's, 20 Calle San Martin.

Scotch National School.

The Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch National School will be held in the School Room on Tuesday evening the 18th instant, at 6 o'clock.

Robert McClyment, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 13th, 1853.

Notice.

Parties desirous of having their friends brought out to this Country are offered an opportunity of making arrangements with Capt. Bell of the "Gauntlet," formerly in the William Pole; the "Gauntlet" has comfortable accommodations fitted up for a limited number of steerage passengers, and can conveniently accommodate a few cabin passengers. For terms and other particulars apply to Capt. Bell at the office of his consignees No. 36, Calle Santa Clara, or at Mr. Fleming's Store on the Alameda. 18 3c.

Port and Sherry.

of very superior quality are on sale by Barber & Orr, Calle del Peru No. 13.—j.12.co.

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, 35, Corn-hill, London.

Having thought it desirable, upon my representation, to establish an Agency in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, I take leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents and the Native Community in this City that such Agency is now open; and that those persons who may be desirous of Insuring their Lives or those of their wives, children or friends, will receive every information by applying from 9 to 10 in the morning, (Sundays excepted) to the undersigned Agent to the Company.

The following Tables will afford Insurers exact knowledge of the prices, and the various combinations upon which Policies can be effected in this Office.

J. WM. MACKENNA,
90, Calle San Martin.

20th August, 1852.

TABLE 1.

Showing the annual Premium required for Insuring the sum of £100 on a single life, for one year, for seven years, or for the whole life.

Age.	One Year.			Seven Years			Life.			Age.	One Year.			Seven Years			Life.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
8 to 14	1	13	2	1	18	2	3	11	2	38	2	9	6	2	13	9	4	15	4
15	1	13	10	1	18	10	3	11	11	39	2	9	11	2	14	5	4	16	10
16	1	14	8	1	19	5	3	12	9	40	2	10	4	2	15	1	4	18	10
17	1	15	6	2	0	0	3	13	6	41	2	10	9	2	16	0	5	1	0
18	0	16	4	2	0	7	3	14	4	42	2	11	2	2	17	0	5	2	11
19	1	17	2	2	1	0	3	15	1	43	2	12	7	2	18	2	5	4	9
20	1	17	4	2	1	6	3	15	10	44	2	14	0	2	19	7	5	6	9
21	1	17	6	2	2	1	3	16	6	45	2	14	6	3	1	1	5	9	2
22	1	18	4	2	2	9	3	17	1	46	2	15	1	3	3	0	5	12	6
23	1	18	6	2	3	5	3	17	10	47	2	16	8	3	4	5	5	16	0
24	1	19	5	2	4	2	3	18	6	48	2	18	3	3	7	7	6	0	1
25	1	19	7	2	4	11	3	19	4	49	2	19	11	3	10	0	6	4	4
26	2	1	0	2	5	10	4	.....		50	3	2	8	3	12	7	6	8	0
27	2	1	6	2	6	8	4	0	10	51	3	5	7	3	15	2	6	11	6
28	2	2	6	2	7	4	4	1	7	52*	3	8	7	3	17	9	6	15	3
29	2	3	6	2	8	1	4	2	6	53	3	11	10	4	0	3	6	18	7
30	2	3	9	2	8	9	4	3	10	54	3	13	0	4	2	6	7	2	0
31	2	4	9	2	9	6	4	5	4	55	3	15	5	4	5	0	7	7	0
32	2	5	10	2	10	2	4	6	7	56	.....			.....			7	12	1
33	2	6	1	2	10	9	4	7	10	57	.....			.....			7	16	0
34	2	6	5	2	11	4	4	9	0	58	.....			.....			8	0	2
35	2	7	7	2	11	11	4	10	6	59	.....			.....			8	4	8
36	2	7	11	2	12	5	4	12	2	60	.....			.....			8	9	4
37	2	9	1	2	13	1	4	13	11	.....									

TABLE 2.

PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS.

Showing the annual Premium required to insure the sum of £100 on a single life for the whole term of life when the Insurers are Participators in the Profits.

Age.	Premium.			Age.	Premium.			Age.	Premium.			Age.	Premium.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
14	3	17	9	26	4	8	6	38	5	5	3	50	6	13	0
15	3	18	8	27	4	9	7	39	5	4	10	51	6	17	6
16	3	19	8	28	4	10	6	40	5	6	6	52	7	2	2
17	4	0	8	29	4	11	8	41	5	8	3	53	7	6	6
18	4	1	7	30	4	12	9	42	5	10	1	54	7	10	0
19	4	2	6	31	4	13	10	43	5	12	4	55	7	13	8
20	4	3	5	32	4	14	7	44	5	14	0	56	7	17	7
21	4	4	3	33	4	16	3	45	5	16	0	57	8	1	8
22	4	5	1	34	4	17	6	46	5	18	10	58	8	6	1
23	4	5	11	35	4	18	10	47	6	2	0	59	8	10	10
24	4	6	8	36	5	0	4	48	6	5	3	60	8	15	8
25	4	7	8	37	5	1	9	49	6	9	0	.....			

TABLE 3.

SURVIVORSHIPS.

Showing the annual Premium required during the joint lives of two persons A and B for an assurance of £100 payable at the deaths of A if B be then living.

Age of A.	Age of B.	Premium.			Age of A.	Age of B.	Premium.		
		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
10	10	3	4	10	40	10	4	11	6
	20	3	3	11		20	4	10	4
	30	3	2	11		30	4	8	10
	40	3	1	10		40	4	6	9
	50	3	0	8		50	4	4	0
	60	2	19	2		60	4	0	11
	70	2	17	5		70	3	17	9
	80	2	15	5		80	3	14	2
20	10	3	12	6	50	10	5	18	1
	20	3	11	7		20	5	16	8
	30	3	10	6		30	5	15	0
	40	3	9	2		40	5	12	4
	50	3	7	11		50	5	8	5
	60	3	6	7		60	5	3	3
	70	3	5	2		70	4	17	9
	80	3	3	4		80	4	11	9
30	10	4	0	1	60	10	8	3	2
	20	3	18	11		20	8	1	5
	30	3	17	7		30	7	19	7
	40	3	15	10		40	7	16	8
	50	3	13	11		50	7	12	1
	60	3	11	11		60	7	4	4
	70	3	9	10		70	6	13	5
	80	3	7	6		80	6	1	10

TABLE 4.

LAST OF TWO LIVES.

Showing the annual Premium, payable during the Joint existence and life of the survivor of two persons for an assurance of £100 payable at the Death of the last

Ages.		Premium.			Ages.		Premium.		
		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
10	10	2	17	0	25	40	3	8	10
	15	2	18	0		45	3	10	4
	20	2	19	0		50	3	12	0
	25	2	19	11		55	3	13	6
	30	3	0	11		60	3	15	0
	35	3	1	11	30	30	3	7	3
	40	3	2	10		35	3	9	0
	45	3	3	9		40	3	10	10
	50	3	4	10		45	3	12	9
	55	3	5	8		50	3	14	7
	60	3	6	6		55	3	16	6
15	15	2	19	2		60	3	18	2
	20	3	0	4	35	35	3	7	1
	25	3	1	5		40	3	13	2
	30	3	2	6		45	3	15	4
	35	3	3	8		50	3	17	7
	40	3	4	10		55	3	19	10
	45	3	6	0		60	4	1	10
	50	3	7	2	40	40	3	15	8
	55	3	8	3		45	3	18	3
	60	3	9	4		50	4	1	0
20	20	3	1	8		55	4	3	8
	25	3	2	11		60	4	6	4
	30	3	4	2	45	45	4	3	10
	35	3	5	6		50	4	7	4
	40	3	6	10		55	4	10	10
	45	3	8	3		60	4	14	6
	50	3	9	8	50	50	4	14	6
	55	3	10	11		55	4	19	1
	60	3	12	3		60	5	3	11
25	25	3	4	2	55	55	5	8	4
	30	3	5	8		60	5	14	7
	35	3	7	2	60	60	6	7	2

THE ENDOWMENT OF CHILDREN.

Children may be endowed on the terms shewn in the annexed Table, either by immediate or annual Payments for which the Child will receive a certain sum on attaining the age of 21.

TABLE 5.

Shewing the amount to be paid immediately or by annual Payment to secure a child £100 on attaining the age of 21.

Age not exceeding.	Immediate Payments.			Annual Payments.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
3 months.	30	7	4	2	16	9
6 "	32	0	4	2	17	0
9 "	33	17	4	2	17	3
1 year.	35	17	8	3	2	6
2 "	42	4	7	3	8	6
3 "	46	15	6	3	14	7
4 "	50	15	4	4	1	0
5 "	53	3	1	4	8	1
6 "	55	14	6	4	16	1
7 "	58	2	5	5	5	2
8 "	60	9	4	5	15	8
9 "	62	15	10	6	7	9
10 "	65	4	0	7	2	3

FRESH PROVISIONS.

Beef bouilli, in tins of 3 lbs and of 8 lbs.
Rich soup, in do. of 2 lbs.
Portable soup, in do. of 1 lb.

This bouilli, being perfectly cooked, may be eaten cold, if preferred, or, as well as the rich soup, be heated by immersing the tin in boiling water. The portable soup will make good broth with the addition of 32 time its volume of water.

To be had at the depot, 58 Calle de Lorea [Baracca of Mr. Descamps]; 41 Calle del Perú; 40 Calle del Piedad; 72 Calle de Santa Clara; 38 and 58 Calle de San Martin; 64 Calle de Chacabuco, and at Messrs. Mahan & Hansen, Paseo Julio, where may be had julienne, stewed mutton, beef á la mode, tongues, brains, &c. d.24—3c.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

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

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

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

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

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

To Professor Holloway,

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

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ....

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

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

PASSENGERS ONLY.
For London direct.

The A. 1 British barque "SANTIAGO," Capt Houghton, will sail from Montevideo for the above destination on or about the 18th inst., persons wishing to take a passage will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. For particulars apply to Brasch, Prange & Co., No. 41 Calle Julio. j. 8 co.

Shipping List of Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "Panope," 236 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Ward, commander, has only disengaged room for a few salted hides this vessel is well known in the trade and is in every respect a first rate opportunity. d.4. Consignee Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For London

Belgian brig "Rubens," 285 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Cornelissen, commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. j.1.
Consignee A. van Praet, Esq.

For London.

Swedish brig "Svea," 270 tons, 1st class, Anderson, commander, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick dispatch. n.20.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For London.

British brig "Neptune," 208 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, McDonald, commander, has her entire cargo engaged. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For London.

British brig "Leo," 230 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Clark, commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. P E. Hartenfels & Sons.

For London.

British brig "Racer," 193 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Pirouet, Commander, is now loading, and having all having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Cornucopia," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 235 tons, P Jarvis, commander, a well known regular trader, has all her cargo engaged. j 1.
Consignees Messrs. R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Enterprise," 252 tons, A. I. at Lloyd's, Pyott, commander, has all her cargo engaged. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. Wm. Orr & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Hibbert," 256 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Schedirch, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. d. 4.
Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Gauntlet," 206 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, Bell, Commander, has already a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has only disengaged room for a few salted hides and light freight. j 1.
Consignees Messrs. Rennie, Tweedie & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "IO," 252 tons, Gautier, Commander, has positively engaged three fourths of her cargo, a portion of which is already on board. This vessel is well known in the trade. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Austrian bark "Melinka," 256 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, J. B. Floris, Master, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. This vessel can highly be recommended having superior accommodations for passengers. n. 27.
Consignee A. P. Lezica.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Crimea," 184 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Bracey, commander, is a chartered vessel and will sail previous to the 15th December, this vessel has good accommodation for passengers. n.—20.
Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Alice," 293 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Langlois, commander, is now loading and is a chartered vessel, having superior accommodations, is a most desireable opportunity for passengers. n.—20.
Consignees Messrs. Twyford, Hall and Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Hannoverian brig "J. H. Heydoon," 212 tons, Haesloop, commander, having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. n.—20.
Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

For Antwerp.

Swedish brig "Plata," 216 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Fogelmark, Commander, well known as a favorite vessel in the trade, and having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. d.4.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Antwerp.

Prussian brig "Titania," 202 tons, A. 1., at Lloyd's, Voss, commander and nearly new is a fast sailer and a first rate opportunity, has all her cargo engaged and shipping. o. 30.
Consignees Messrs. P. Halbach & Co.

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Pauline," 250 tons, A 1. at Lloyd's, Ketelsen, commander, has only disengaged room for about 100 bales which can be received on board immediately. n.—20.
Consignee A Van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Danish schooner "Pfeil," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 138 tons, Spiesen, Commander, is now loading in the inner roads, and has only disengaged room for a few dry hides, which can be received on board immediately. n. 20.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Danish bark "Adolar," 276 tons, Benusi, Commander, will be ready to load in a few days, and has positively two-thirds of her cargo engaged. This vessel is a most superior opportunity. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. M. Lopez & Co.

For Boston.

Prussian brig "Albert," 240 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Litchfield, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For New York.

Swedish brig "Hilda Charlotta," 270 tons, Oberg, master, has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has still disengaged room for bales and and dry hides. n.20
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For New York.

American bark "Almeida," 297 tons, 1st class, Carney, Commander, a remarkably fast sailer, and is without exception one of the finest vessels in port. Is now ready to receive cargo. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. P. Halbach Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British bark "29th of May," Muran, Commander. j.1. Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

British brig "Falcon," 220 tons, Jarvis, Com. j.1. Consignees Messrs. Thomas Tomkinson & Co

British bark "Peter Senn," 194 tons, Yamer, Commander. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

Hamburg brig "Sophia," 228 tons, Valentin, Commander. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. George Rick & Co.

British schooner "Anna & Sophia," 151 tons, Ranson, Commander. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

British brig "Eliza Jenkins," 231 tons, Dean, Commander. j.1.
Consignees Messrs John Galt Smith & Co.

Neapolitan brig "Italia," 360 tons. j.1.
Santamaria & Co.

British schooner "May," 233 tons, Millard, Commander. j.1.
Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

Austrian barque "George Mettich, 363 tons. d.4
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

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

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconq

SHIPPING LIST OF JOSEPH M. LAWSON,

Licensed Ship Rroker.

For England.

Passengers only.

The fine A. 1. regular trading British brig "Grace Longstaff," 233 tons register, Capt. Logan, being a chartered vessel, she will have quick dispatch and has good accommodations for passengers. o.23.
Consignees Messrs. Wilfred Latham & Co.

For Great Britain.

Passengers only.

The very fine, new, Danish schooner "Alma," Scrieber, master, has all her cargo engaged, and will have a very quick dispatch. n.27.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Brazils.

Passengers only.

The very fast sailing A. 1. Brazilian polacre "Condor," 182 tons register, Rodriguez, commander, is now loading, and being a chartered vessel, having superior accommodations for passengers. and will have a quick despatch. d. 4.
Consignees Juan G. Martinez, Esq

For Queenstown for orders.

Passengers only.

The fine, fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Grecian," 151 tons register, McMichen, master, being a chartered vessel, and a small carrier, she will meet with every dispatch. n. 4.
Consignees Messrs Duguid, Barton and Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their respective consignees, or to—

JOSEPH M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 15½ Calle Reconquista.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGER BEER.

Mr. Cranwell respectfully informs the public that he can now and during the warm season supply persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced price of 24 dollars the doz. when on returning the empty bottles twelve dollars the doz. will be returned.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated ærated waters that the proper bottles for these are of the capacity of ten ounces;the common porter or Champagne bottles are not capable of bearing the just proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas requisite for their preparation.

Mr. C. having spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and novel machinery, with adequate bottles and every other article required for the elaboration of all classes of Ærated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of this city a superior article to any heretofore,and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—c.o.

Translation of Señor Sarmiento's Letter, on Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

The following B O O K S are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Lettres de Sevigné; Rollin's Ancient History Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon; Irving's Works; Johnson's Works; Addison's Works; Hume and Smollet's History of England; Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography; Lampriere's Classical Dictionary; Robertson's America; Memorials of Columbus; Works of Thomas Moore; Blair's Rhetoric; Shakspeare; Scott's Poetical Works; Garrick's Life; Lamb's Essays of Elia; Thomson's Seasons; Paley's Philosophy; Pope's Homer's Iliad; Milton's Works; Wraxall's History of France.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

For Sale,

The first class, clipper built American bark "Delaware."

of 214 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, having very superior accommodations for 40 passengers, on account of having been built for the packet service.

Persons interested in the purchased can apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co.
Calle la Defensa, No. 69.
Nov. 27.—co.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

Established by H. DOWSE & Co., Calle de Mayo, No. 52,one door from the Calle la Merced. Persons requiring Custom-house business transacted will find this a most convenient Office, where all dispatches, permits, reembarques, &c. will be attended to. The above will undertake the general routine of this business, as well as the shipping and landing of all goods, produce, &c. They trust to find and merit the general support of their friends and the Commercial community.

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

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

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

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 14th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations
	BRITISH			
Sept. 13	Bg. Stag, Baldry	Getting & Co.	295	
" 16	Bg. Maria, Howells	C. R Horne	291	Australia
" 19	Bg. Neptune, MacDonald	Duguid, Barton & Co	208	L'pool.
Oct. 4	Bg. Leo, Clark	Hartenfels & Co.	230	London.
" 8	Sch. Thane of Fife, McKellar	J. B. Josling	132	L'pool.
" 9	Bg. Enterprise, Pyott	W. Orr & Co.	252	L'pool.
" 25	Bg. Alice, Langlois	Twyford, Hall & Co	293	
Nov. 5	Bg Earl of Derby, Hodge	J. Best & Brothers	196	
" 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	England.
" 11	Bg. Gauntlet, Bell	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	206	L'pool.
" 17	Bg. Racer, Pirouet	Duguid, Barton & Co.	193	London.
" 17	Bg. Rita, Joblin	Nicholson, Green & Co	192	England
" 18	Bg. Grecian, MacMichen	Duguid, Barton & Co	151	England.
" 18	Bgn. Philip Dean, Rose	Hughes Brothers	187	England
" 18	Bk. Io, Cottier	Best Brothers	252	L'pool.
" 22	Bg. Mary Rowe, Brown	A Rivolta	338	
" 22	Bg. Hibbert, Schedirch	J. Carthy	259	
" 22	Bg. Wilton Wood, Russell	J. Best Brothers	243	
" 25	Bg. Panope, Warts	Duguid, Barton & Co	230	England
" 25	Sch Spy, De la Cour	Hughes Brothers	170	
Dec. 5	Sch Mercury, Lymons	Hughes Brothers	150	
" 6	Bk. Falcon, Jarvis	T. Tomkinson & Co.	220	
" 6	Bk. 29th of May, Muran	To order	249	
" 11	Bk. Peter Senn, Adamson	Rennie, Tweedie & Co.	194	
" 11	Bg. Everton, Ditchburn	Nicholson, Green & Co	201	
" 15	Bg. Eliza Jenkins, Dean	J. G. Smith & Co	231	
" 16	Bgn. Anne & Sophia, Ranson	J. G. Smith & Co	152	
" 19	Bgn May, Millard	Tomkinson & Co.	233	
" 20	Bg. Trio, MacNab	Anderson & Co.	191	
" 21	Bg. Star, Crescumb	Nuttall & Co.	195	
" 28	Bg. Ann Carr, Davis	J. Steward & Co.	189	
" 29	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	J Carthy	351	
Jan. 3	Bg Favourite, Webster	R. & J. Carlisle	277	
" 11	Bg. Charles, Esnouf	To order	190	
" 12	Bk. Rhondda, MacConackie	J. C. Thompson & Co.	202	
" 13	Bk. Hermes, Presley	J. Carthy	241	
	AMERICAN.			
Nov. 11	Bk. Almeida, Carny	P. Halbach	297	N. York.
" 18	Bk. Delaware, Hutchinson	Zimmermann, & Co.	214	N. York.
" 29	Pgn. Robert Wing, Crowell	H. J. Ropes	196	
" 30	Sp. Parana, Langston	O J. Hayes	552	
Dec. 4	Bk Juniata, Cheer	S. B. Hale & Co	385	
" 5	Bk. Edward Koppisch, Upton	To order	249	
" 8	Sp. Chilo, Deshon	S B. Hale & Co	413	
" 8	Bk Manto, Stinson	Zimmermann, & Co	281	
" 27	Bk. Manchester, Upton	H. J. Ropes	291	
" 31	Bk. O. J. Hayes, Beauvais	O. J. Hayes	412	
	FRENCH.			
Aug. 28	Pol. Bk. Chasseur, Ventre	To order	198	
Oct. 27	Bg. Escorcet, Nadeau	Zumara & Co.	149	Havre
Nov. 17	Bk Guarani, Larche	E. Ochoa & Co.	234	
" 18	Bk. Coromandel, Martin	N. Peuchgarie	271	
" 22	Bg. Caroline, Bayan	F. Vallat	138	
Dec 9	Bk. Norma, Armandre	A. Van Praet	195	
" 10	Bk. Coralie, Verrho	F. Arresteguy	222	
" 10	Bk. Amazis, Guiet	T. Rousse	201	
Dec. 16	Bk. St. Jaques, Lemaresquier	J. Vignal	215	
" 18	Pol. Chasseur, Ventre	N. Peuchgarie	198	
" 22	Bk. Richeleu, Rat	Leon Caumartin	176	
" 24	Bk. Bonne Aimee, Monet	J. Vignal	231	
" 27	Bg. L'Henry, Vivier	To order	184	
	SPANISH			
Sept. 11	Pol. Rosario, Durall	F. Buxareo	161	
Oct. 27	Pol. Felicia, Fabregas	To order	212	
Nov. 12	Bg. Soberano, Maristany	Llavallol & Sons	412	
" 22	Pol. Cronometro, Casales	Freyer Brothers	150	
" 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons	212	
" 24	Bg Industria, Maristany	Llavallol & Sons	150	
Dec. 2	Sch. Esmeralda, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	191	
" 7	Zum. Tigre, Plats	To order	97	
" 5	Bg. Recurso 2, Gale	F Buxareo	254	
" 11	Sp. Amalia, Gomez	S Sorsono	246	
Jan. 1	Bg. Rapido, Mataro	F Senillosa	242	
" 3	Bg. Corina, Bas	Saturnino Soriano	193	
" 4	Pol. San Antonio, Carbanas	F. Senillosa	154	
" 7	Sch. Draka, Anstrich	N. Martinez & Sons	200	
	SARDINIAN.			
Mar. 18	Pol. Arturo, Bosano	Jacinto Caprile	174	
Aug. 28	Bk. Potosina, Fidansa	N. Martinez & Sons	205	
Sep. 15	Bgn. Amable Angelita, Tubino	J. Caprile	91	Genoa
Oct. 25	Bg. Italia, Queriolo	Viale & Co.	264	
Nov. 4	Bg. Espero, Molfino	B. Viale & Co		
" 12	Pol. Nativita de Maria, Tiscornia	To order	203	
" 22	Bg. Delfino, Zeguesa	B Delfino	188	
Dec. 3	Pol Bk Correbo 2° Cerra	G. Avegno	258	
" 5	Bg. Ausonie Sorelle, Brissoleze	J. Avegno	261	
" 6	Bg. Gentil Fanny, Gaggino	J. Avegno	223	
" 5	Bg. Rey David, Selasco	Lezica & Co.	258	
" 11	Bk Antonieta, Piayo	B. Delfino	213	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Oct. 31	Bg. Lysia, Amaro	F. Silva	170	
Nov. 19	Bg. Castro 2°, Fraga	To order	213	
Dec. 5	Pol. Ultrici, Basilar	F. Buxareo	295	
" 21	Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	A. Van Praet	302	
Jan. 5	Bgn. Novo Luz, Mota	To order	131	
	HAMBURG.			
Aug. 3	Bgn. Ernestina, Moller	Freyer Brothers	160	Antwerp
Oct. 15	Bg. Friedrich Ernst, Amondsen	Freyer Brothers	160	
Nov. 19	Bg. Teresa, Faggenbrock	Freyer Brothers	120	
Dec. 9	Bg. Sophia, Valentine	J. Rick	200	
" 16	Bg. Eliza Emma, Boysen	Hartenfels & Sons	134	
" 26	Bk Amphitrite, Arends	A. Van Praet	216	
Jan. 11	Bk. Eudora, Johansen	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	234	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Pirandillo	Hale & Co.	397	
Dec. 17	Bg. Italia, Castellano	Santa Maria, Llambi Co	360	
	TUSCAN.			
Oct. 25	Pol. Romulo, Sotovich	Pietranera Piaggio	120	
	DUTCH.			
Dec. 7	Bk. Urania, Klen	Lezica & Co.	222	
Jan. 1	Gal. Plata, Henning	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	180	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Aug. 3	Bg. Westphalia, Malchow	P. Halbach & Co.	235	N. York
Oct. 9	Bg. Plata, Bessing	Zimmermann, & Co.	250	
	Bg. Albert, Litchfield	Bieber & Co	240	Boston.
	BELGIAN.			
Sept. 20	Bg. Pauline, Ketelsen	A. Van Praet	250	Antwerp
Oct. 9	Bg. Rubens, Cornelissee	A. Van Praet	285	
" 9	Bg. Rubens, Cornelipe	A. Van Praet	285	
Dec. 15	Bgn. Denise, Deams	Bayley Brothers	156	
	SWEDISH.			
Sept. 23	Bg. Svea, Anderson	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	270	London.
Oct 6	Bg Hilda Charlote, Oberg	Wedekind & Co.	220	N. York.
" 27	Bg. Selma, Westerwero	Thomas Armstrong	302	England
Nov. 17	Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	J. N. Bieber & Co.	219	Antwerp
	DANISH.			
Oct. 9	Bg. Delphin, Tuhl	C. R. Horne	202	N. York
Nov. 17	Sch. Alma, Schrieber	Freyer Brothers	103	
" 17	Bg. Thorwaldsen, Jessen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	150	
Dec 1	Sch Molly, Damlos	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	124	
" 6	Bg. Succours, Smith	To order	130	
" 16	Bgn. Gramm, Brandt	To order	144	
	BREMEN.			
Nov. 22	Bk. Adelaide, Spille	Becher, Preuss & Co	260	
Dec. 17	Bk. Lessing, Friedrichs	Casares & Sons	356	
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec. 21	Bg. Nidaros, Baumann	Lezica & Co	150	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oct 10	Bg. J. H. Heydoon, Haesloop	Lezica & Co.	212	England
	AUSTRIAN.			
Nov. 2[illegible]	Bk. Adolar, Beausi	M. Lopez	276	England,
Dec. 2	Bk. Geo Metticke, Viscovich	Dickson & Co	363	
	ORIENTAL.			
Sep. 22	Bg. Matilde, Koll	C. R. Horne	210	
" 23	Bg. Mercedita, Ravena	Dunoyer & Co.	114	
Oct. 13	Bgn. Lucitano, Dosori	Llavallol & Sons	121	