British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1370.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

☞ *With this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.*

Foreign Intelligence.

England—The most arduous task is to find ways and means to meet the urgent demand for emigration, a more healthy and promising operation than the millions formerly expended on the poor rates. The most enlightened philantrophy and charity is to enable men to help themselves. The enterprise, inteligence and capital of Great Britain are evidently destined, in the counsels of an adorable Providence, to make a rapid *pacific conquest* of the South Sea Continent and Islands, diffusing *ad infinitum*, a language impregnated with the rich germs of a progressive civilization, with its free institutions, and rational liberty.

By its moderation and timely concessions, the Derby administration, to the surprise of all, gives indications of stability and vitality. The free trade principle is quite secure; and no one questions or thinks of questioning the desirableness of cheap and abundant food for the million; so cheap that they can earn it by their own labour, and enjoy it with the consciousness of personal independence and self-respect. The following discussion in the House of Lords, on the "Commercial policy of the Country," will show the practical bearings of these all-important questions.

"The Marquis of Clanricarde, referring to the subject of the free trade policy to which the government had given their adherence, expressed suprise to find that Lord Derby objected to adopt in that house the resolutions passed by the House of Commons. Had he done so, great advantage would have been derived from the concurrent vote of the two houses—(hear, hear.) Under these circumstances, he had endeavoured to find words by which the object might be obtained, if not of a unanimous vote, at least of a great majority: and for this purpose he had taken the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment without introducing any objectionable matter, though, in some respects, he had changed the words. The following was the resolution he had prepared—"That this house acknowledges with satisfaction that the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by recent legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condition of the country, and increase the comfort of the industrious classes; and that unrestricted competition having been adopted, after due deliberation, as the principle of our commercial system, this house is of opinion that it is wise and expedient unreservedly to adhere to that policy"—[hear, hear.] But, as he only wished the house to pass such a resolution as he would concur in without any dereliction of principle, and also such as noble lords with whom he formerly differed in opinion might also concur in without any feeling of pain, he should be content for the opinion of the house to be recorded in any language which best expressed its feelings—[cheers.]"

"The Earl of Derby: My lords, I must, in the first place, express my satisfaction with the calm, conciliatory, and temperate manner in which the noble marquis has treated the question, which he had given me notice of his intention to bring under your lordship's consideration. And, in the position in which the country is now placed, I am bound to say that my wish has been that, if this question is to be decided in the form of a resolution by your lordships' house, it should be decided in a resolution couched in such terms as should lead to the least possible chance of bringing on a conflict of opinions among your lordships; and although I would not have myself taken any great objection to the terms of the noble marquis's motion, because I believe that undoubtedly, combined with other causes, the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by recent legislation, has contributed to increase the comfort of the labouring classes and of the working classes generally, yet I think it is more advisable that we should not raise the discussion invited by these words of the noble marquis, by going back to the question as to what degree or to what extent that cheapness of provisions has been the main cause of the increased comforts of the labouring classes—[hear, hear.] But, beyond that, the noble marquis assumes a great increase in the prosperity of the country generally. My object is to couch the motion in such terms as shall to the fullest extent recognise the adherence of your lordships' house to the principles now sanctioned by the vote of the other house of parliament, and also, I am bound to say, sanctioned by the general opinion of the country, and avoid, at the same time, entering on topics with regard to the past which might by possibility raise any controversy—[cheers]. I apprehend the noble marquis and those who act with him are desirous, most firmly, to secure an adherence to that policy which I am bound to say the country has, by a very large majority, signified its determination to uphold; and I think the object of the noble marquis will be best attained by dealing with a resolution which has reference to the future only, provided the terms of that resolution are as clear and definite as regards the future as the noble marquis has done me the honour to say he considers the words to be which I have suggested—[hear hear]. The terms which I propose to the noble marquis to submit to his consideration, and which I should be very happy to place in his hands, in order, if he thinks fit, to move them as a resolution brought before your lordships' house by himself, in which case I should give him all the support in my power, are these:—"That this house thankfully acknowledges the general prosperity, and, deeply sensible of the evils attending frequent changes in the financial policy of the country, adheres to the commercial system recently established, and would view with regret any renewed attempt to disturb its operations or impede its further extension"—(hear, hear), That, I think, is as distinct and unreserved an adoption of the policy recently established as it is possible for noble lords to wish on either side of the house; at the same time, many might concur in such a resolution as this, who may have doubted the expediency of the change in the first instance, who may doubt the policy of the measure of 1846, and who even new, if we are to begin again, would desire to see a different policy adopted; yet, sensible of the evils likely to arise from constant changes in our financial system, might consistently deprecate any further agitation of the question, as tending, in their view of the case, to no other result than the keeping up a degree of disquiet in the country, which would impede the ordinary transaction of business, without leading to any good consequences—[hear, hear]. It is on these grounds that I wish to submit to the noble marquis the words I have just read, and which I have been glad to hear he is not unwilling to accept; and, whether he wishes to propose them as a resolution at the present moment or on Monday next, the day of which he originally gave notice, I can assure him I cordially join with him in wishing from this time that this question of a protective system or a free trade system shall be put an end to, and that there shall be no renewed attempt to disturb or interfere with that system in future—[cheers]"

With the prospects of peace, Mr. Disraeli's Budget is more than satisfactory, it is gratifying. The following notices will convey a general idea of its character, and the financial pretensions of its author; which many think already eclipse his established literary reputation.

(From the *Times*.)

"Had it been possible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to surprise the House of Commons, he would certainly have done so on Friday by a financial statement, which Peel himself would only have ventured on under the most encouraging circumstances, and in one of his most exuberant moods. But for some recollections, which it is impossible wholly to suppress, we might say that, so far as concerns the annual ceremony of the Budget, Mr. Disraeli has entirely filled up the lamentable gap left by the most illustrious of his recent predecessors. Without committing ourselves at once to every item, in the long and weighty catalogue of financial reforms now before us, we must say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer not only takes advantage of his position with the dexterity of a master, but has really succeeded in showing that a new position, new resources, and new capabilities, are before us. He has done much to remove that almost oppressive feeling which for the last two or three years has been creeping over the energies of the country, that we had pretty well got to the end of our tether, and, like the Arctic discoverers, had carried our political inquires to the last limits of utility and discretion. The characteristics of the financial scheme now submitted to the careful consideration of the country are, that it is based on the principle of "unrestricted competition," applying that principle not only to the acceptance of "recent legislation," but also to the removal of existing restrictions and burdens of questionable utility, and scarcely questionable injustice; secondly, the wide range of the proposed financial revision; lastly, its great boldness, as exhibited in the unsparing hand with which some of our greatest common burdens are dealt with, and the confidence displayed in the growing prosperity and resources of the nation."

(From the *Morning Post*.)

Those who were led to expect any great or comprehensive revision of our financial system, in which that system must be adjusted to some supposed requirements of a new principle, will read the speech of the right honourable gentleman with surprise and disappointment. Those who looked for that new adjustment and arrangement of the public burdens which have been so often promised to the agriculturists as a relief, will read with feelings not far removed from dismay, the somewhat cool announcement that so little of the kind is to be attempted; and persons of all classes, let us say, will wonder why parliament has been called together at this unusual period of the year to hear a financial statement in which it is difficult to discover anything very striking or very strange. The whole financial operation which Mr. Disraeli proposes consists simply in this: he finds at present a surplus of income over expenditure of about 1,300,000*l*. He proposes to use that surplus in the remission of certain taxes; and as he gives us the remission a little beyond his margin, he proposes to make up the deficiency by doubling and extending the tax upon houses.

France—The extinction of the Republic, and the initiation of the Empire, are the topics of the day. They took place consecutively, almost simultaneously, on the 2d December, 1852. Great as this event unquestionably is, we must for the present content ourselves with a condensed account of its leading features.

"The Corps Legislatif met again 2d December, at 3 o'clock, to hear the reports of the bureaux appointed to examine and count the votes relative to the re-establishment of the Empire. The President announced that the reports of the bureaux were terminated, that some returns of little importance were still wanting, and would now arrive too late. He accordingly invited the reporters to meet immediately at the Presidency, to sum up the whole of the votes, in order that the definite result be proclaimed in the evening. The Assembly afterwards adjourned to 7 o'clock, when the following was proclaimed as the definitive result of votes on the *plébiscite*:—

Ayes................	7,864,189
Noes	253,145
Null.................	63,326

The result was received with unanimous cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" Immediately afterwards the whole Corps Legislatif went to St. Cloud, *en costume*, to present the result to the Emperor.

"Luis Napoleon, in the uniform of a General of Division, entered the Gallery of Apollo, with all his household, Count Bacciochi and M. Peuillet de Conches leading the way. Louis Napoleon had on his right the ex-King Jerome Napoleon Bonapart, as Marshall of France; on his left Prince Jerome Bonaparte, in plain clothes; and behind him the Ministers of State, M. Baroche, and M. Berger.

The moment Louis Napoleon appeared he was saluted with loud acclamations of "Vive l'Empereur!"

M. Billault, President of the Legislative Body, advanced, and, in a firm and emphatic voice, read the following speech:

"Sire,—We lay before your Majesty the solemn expression of the national will. In the midst of the ovations which were decreed to you by popular enthusiasm, you showed no anxiety to assume the crown which was offered you on all sides, but desired that France should have time for reflection; you wished that the supreme decision, by which a people, master of itself, disposes sovereignly of its destiny, should only be taken cooly and in complete liberty.

"Your wish, ire, Sis accomplished; a ballot free, secret, and open to all, has been honestly examined under the eyes of all; summing up 8,000,000 of votes, it gives to the legitimacy of your government the widest basis on which any government in the world has ever been established. From the day when 6,000,000 of votes collected for you by the government itself which they called you to replace, deposited in your hands the fate of the coutry, France, at each new ballot, has marked by additional millions of votes the continued increase of her confidence in you. Without as within her municipalities, in her *fêtes* as in her votes, everywhere her her feelings have burst forth; from one end of the country to the other, flocking on your steps, hastening from all parts, to salute the man of their hopes and of their faith, our people have sufficiently made known to the world that you are their Emperor, the Emperor chosen by the people; and that you carry with you that national spirit which, on the day marked out by Providence, crowns new dynasties, and seats them in the place of those which it no longer animates.

"Taking shelter under an immense recollection of glory, under what it holds most precious, its honour abroad, its security at home, and those immortal principles of 1789—the firm basis of new French society so powerfully organized by the Emperor, your uncle—our nation again raises up with proud love that dynasty of the Bonapartes, which sprung from him, and which was not overthrown by French hands. But, while preserving a proud remembrance of the great events of war, it hopes to find from you the great things of peace. Having already seen you at work it expects from you a resolute, prompt, and prosperous government. In order to aid you in it, it surrounds you with all its sympathies, it delivers itself wholly up to you. Take, then, Sire, take from the hands of France that glorious Crown which she offers to you; never has a royal brow worn one more legitimate or more popular."

The President was frequently interrupted by applause, and cries of "Vive Napoleon III.!" and "Vive l'Empereur!" M. Billault afterwards presented the declaration of the Legislative Body, with the result of the votes.

M. Mesnard, Vice-President of the Senate, then delivered a brief speech.

In the midst of the most profound silence the Emperor, in a firm voice, replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—The new reign which you this day inaugurate is not founded, as so many others mentioned in history have been, on violence, conquest, or stratagem; it is, as you have just declared, the legal result of the will of a whole people, consolidating during the calm that which it founded in the midst of agitation.

"I am deeply grateful to the nation which three times in four years has supported me with its suffrage, and each time has but augmented its majority to increase my power.

"But the more that power gains in extent and in vital force, the more need has it of enlightened men, like those who every day surround me—of independent men, like those whom I address—to guide me by their advice, and to contain my authority within just limits, if ever it should stray beyond them.

"I take this day, with the crown, the name of Napoleon III., because the logic of the people has already bestowed it upon me with acclamation, because the senate has legally proposed it, and because it has been ratified by the whole nation.

"Does this mean that in accepting this title I fall into the error attributed to the prince who, returning from exile, declared null and void all which had been done in his absence? Such a sentiment is far from my thought.

"Not only do I recognise the governments which have preceded me, but I in some measure inherit what they accomplished, for good and for evil; for succeeding governments, notwithstanding their different origin, are each a party to the acts of their predecessor.

"But the more readily I accept all that, for 50 years, history transmits to us with its inflexible autority, the less was it allowed me to pass over in silence the glorious reign of the head of my family, and the title, regular although ephmeral, of his son, which the Chambers proclaimed in the last effort of their conquered patriotism. Thus the title of Napoleon III. is not one of those dynastic and obsolete pretensions which insult both truth and common sense; it is the homage paid to a government which was lawful, and to which we are indebted for the finest pages of our modern history.

"My reign does not date from 1815; it dates from the moment you comunicated to me the suffrages of the nation.

"Accept, therefore, my acknowledgments M. les Deputies, for the éclat you have given to the manifestation of the national will, in making it more evident by your verifiing the votes, and more imposing by your declaration.

"I thank you, also, M. les Senateurs, for having been the first to congratulate me, as you were also the first to embody the popular wish.

"Assist me, all, to establish in this land, harassed by so many revolutions, a stable government, whose basis shall be religion, justice, probity, and the love of the less fortunate classes.

"And here receive the oath, that I will spare no exertions to assure the prosperity of our country; and that, while maintaining peace, I will yield in no point which concerns the honour and the dignity of France."

His Majesty, after several times bowing

to the persons assembled, withdrew with the same ceremony as he entered.

The members of the Senate and of the Legislative Body returned to Paris at 10 o'clock.

UNITED STATES.—The "New York Herald," in its own caustic style, thus moralises the late Presidential election, and states its views in an off hand way as to the policy of future administration, and the prospects of the different parties in the Union:—

"The result is, also, a great moral judgment of the people against the exhausted whig idea of gunpowder availability; and a most emphatic rebuke of the miserable policy of trading with the abolitionists upon any terms. Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore were rejected, mainly because they had given offence to the anti-slavery feeling of the Northern whig party, while General Scott's availability, apart from his gunpowder capital, consisted almost entirely in his good political standing with Seward and his allies. It was upon their imaginary strength that General Scott was nominated; but the delusion has vanished into thin air. It is the last time that the Southern whig party will agree to sacrifice those great leaders who have maintained in good faith our constitutional obligations towards the South—it is the last time the South will consent to sacrifice such men for the sake of abolition votes, after this indignant rebuke of the people, of a policy so desperate and dangerous. It is the last time, we apprehend, that the whig party, North and South, as now constituted, will ever attempt to stand upon the same platform.

"We have it as emanating from highly respectable authority, that Mr. Webster, upon his death-bed, called his confidential friend, Peter Harvey, to him, and asked him whether Rufus Choate intended supporting Scott. Mr. Harvey answered, "I do not know, but think not." "Well," said the lamented Webster, "Choate has youth and talents, and tell him for me not to mar his future prospects by taking a step in support of Scott—and tell him, *as my dying message to him*, that after the 2d day of November next, the whig party, as a *national* party, will only exist in history.

"The prophecy of Mr. Webster, that "after the second of November the whig party, as a national party, will exist only in history," we apprehend, begins its fulfilment from this morning. The ties which have heretofore bound the whig national party together are riven in twain. In truth, there has been but a nominal co-operation between the several great divisions of the party, since the last fatal Baltimore Convention. The seed sown broadcast over New York and the North, by Seward and his instruments of abolition, sedition, had produced its bitter fruits. A chasm, too deep and wide to be closed up or bridged over, had been opened between the Seward faction and the whigs of the South and their conservative brethren of the North, and their final separation was inevitable. It has come. The national whig party is dissolved. "It exists only in history." It was, but is no more.

"We may, therefore, anticipate, as the next thing in order, the re-organization of the shattered elements of the late whig party. There can be no more fraternizing, on their platforms resolutions, between Southern whigs and the cohorts of Seward and Giddings. The former have only now to rally upon some independent platform, together with the conservative whigs of the North, for they are now too late to fall in with the national democratic party. The Seward faction may be expected to show the cloven foot. Their natural alternative is to join the free soil and abolition factions of all Notes, in the formation of a great, overshadowing Northern anti-slavery party, with Seward at the head, and Greeley at the tail. But the back of the serpent is broken, and a few more lusty blows will kill it outright.

"The democratic party have now a splendid career opened before them, and if they fail to appropriate it to the proper advancement of all the great interests of the country, domestic and foreign, they will be held to their responsibility in due season. But we shall look to General Pierce for a consistent, and a domestic policy which shall not only promote the internal glory and prosperity of the Union, but the extension of its power and influence among the nations of the earth."

In the economy of Divine Providence, great and good men are raised up from time to time in communities, as special pioneers of progress and civilization; the same as great and bad men, for special purposes of national correction and reformation. To the former of these categories belonged Daniel Webster; men seldom comprehended, appreciated or rewarded during their life time, but always usuriously indemnified by posthumous celebrity. The Presidency of the Republic was reserved for another; yet the following extract, from a sermon of the Rev. Mr. Bellows, contain a funeral panegyric worthy of the illustrious deceased.

"There has been but one thought in the hearts and tongues of men since they last left this house of prayer, and that was the passing away of that majestic spirit that lately inhabited the stately halls—America's greatest boast, and her most honored statesman! No funeral pageant, however splendid, could equal the mournful service which the whole country has been performing from the moment it learnt its mighty bereavement. A nation has stood about his bier, and the press has been a universal pall. Contending parties have joined hands to bear his remains to the tomb. Courts, colleges, chambers of commerce, states, cities, and subjects, had forgotten their other duties to honor his ashes. There must have been intrinsic qualities of the rarest and most precious order to cause and to justify such a sense of bereavement, and nothing but true greatness could produce this universal and unqualified homage. A great man, such as the Almighty rarely creates—not a saint, but a great statesman, such an one as, perhaps, our age has not known in all the world, and such as our country, never knew before and time, nor may hope to know again, has fallen among us. We have measured his height with our admiration and tribute these many years; but it was only when he fell that we fully knew how high he had towered, and by what an interval he left others below him. It is not chiefly for what he had done—for the service to his country—for the treaties he made—for the measures he carried out—for the policies he established, or the principles he upheld, that the nation is now pouring the sincerest homage of his grief. It is for what he was and what he would have been anywhere, in any party, connected with any policy, or, perhaps, living in any country—his splendid powers, his brave courage, his commanding character, and his grand and overawing person. Daniel Webster! That is a title which no circumstances or descriptive epithets can dignify or enhance. He was far greater in himself, as God made him, and he had more claim upon the admiration and respect of the world as a man, as a sample of humanity, than as a statesman, an orator, or a patriot; and it is to God that we bow in gratitude and reverence when he condescends to come near to us in this rare and partial image of himself, which is shown in the capacity, the commanding and inspiring souls, of the truly great. Daniel Webster, with all his faults, adorned his nature. Every man is proud of him. All that national grief and professional sorrow, all the eulogy from the bar and press, has been already tendered and gratefully said. And now, religion must take up the theme, and draw her lessons from such an event. Our first lesson, Christian citizens, in view of this national bereavement, is one of gratitude to Almighty God—whose benefits never disclose their true proportions until they have taken their flight—that, as a young country, he has blessed us with such leaders and educators, as this, so good, so great, displaying the grandeur of his designs towards our nation by the magnificence of her shapers, and the endowments of her champions. It was peculiarly true of Mr. Webster, that he lent and borrowed his country's greatness, made and shared its destiny, shaped and was shaped by its destiny—but above all men Webster was inspired with the idea of America. God gave him the imagination and the sensibility of a poet, that his expansive soul might anticipate the quickening pulse of his country, and conceive the grandeur of its throbs. How sincere, how passionate, how characteristically was he devoted to the preservation of the Union. Nothing but the majestic image of his whole undivided country could satisfy his colossal imagination. One by one he could have surrendered his limbs to amputation to save it from destruction. I suppose my brethren, that his political success and what are to be accounted as his political mistakes, sprang from his unqualified devotion to the Union. Let us now turn to what he was—apart from political and national principles to his nature and his character. He was at once superior to any obstacle he encountered, and to any adversity which might cross our national him. Almost without an effort, by the specific gravity of his being, he overcame men and circumstances, and settled into his central and commanding place; and as a lawyer and orator, his personality seemed to give a preponderance to his words. I think this was proved when he was received in the large public building in Boston, and presented with a magnificent vase for his public services. "I thank you," meant more than the most elaborate compliments from another. The Lex, gentlemen than proceeded to discuss the failings of Mr. Webster, and concluded as follows:—Weep on, my native State and natal city, that your glory is departed—that your mighty one has fallen.—Come clouds and vapors, and cover the granite hills of New Hampshire, and rise good fogs and mists from the ocean, to shroud New England, for the days of our mourning have come, and father and son lie in one grave. Our pride and our power is in his grave. But yet rejoice that an immortal fame belongs to your records. Rejoice, oh, Freedom! that the noblest intellect of the age was born and died within your territory. Rejoice religion, that the mightiest wisdom has bowed most reverentially to your altars. Rejoice, finally, you personal lovers and friends of that careworn man, that he has descended, at a good old age, released from care and pain, to his own reward, grave at last, with the kings and councillors of the earth."

CUBA—The case of the colored lad, Charles Callwood, picked up by a Spanish brig, off the island of St. Thomas, and sold as a slave at Porto Rico, from whence he was recently brought to Havana, and where the authorities acted so shamefully in the matter, endeavouring to screen the parties engaged in this scandalous transaction, has created considerable sensation in England—the government having taken the matter up very warmly, urged, no doubt, to this by the strong representations which have been addressed to them by the governors and people of the colonies."

("N. Y. Herald," Nov. 6th, 1852.)

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Should you deem the accompanying observations in any way opposite, pray make use of them, as to you may seem good, thus favouring—

Your's very truly,

VIATOR.

Buenos Ayres, January 11th, 1853.

Upon reviewing one's sentiments, regarding the journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic sea-board of the southern portion of the American continent, just concluded, two distinctive features offer themselves to the mind, as the prominent characteristics of this section of the globe. The features in question (I speak more particularly of the vast alluvial plains intervening between the base of the Andes, and the shores of the Rio de la Plata), are of a positive, and of a negative character—positive, as regards the existence of gigantic 'steppes,' covered with fine pasturage, lying beneath a benignant sky, and affording room of occupancy for millions of our kind, and for flocks and herds *ad infinitum*—negative, as respects the utter absence of such teeming population, (a fact to be inferred, when I state, that the entire population of this enormous country, falls far short of that of London), and the clear indications, on all hands, of how little man has hitherto done, in the Argentine Confederation, with a view to improve those bounteous gifts, which an all-wise Creator has so abundantly bestowed in this section of earth's exhaustless granery. Nay, more, the traces, too visible on the route, of those bitter dregs from the cup of war, which are invariably poured out by the fratricidal hand of civil war, over every country and region, where such unnatural strife prevails; and which have presented themselves before us, during the ride just concluded, in the form, at one time, of ruined, roofless houses, at another, of distinctive party symbols; or again, and with yet greater force, have evidenced themselves apparent, in some of the small frontier towns, in the utter absence of an able-bodied male population, and in the superabundance, on the other hand, of a special (shrilly!), of those, man's best trust, and most faithful of earthly friends, and counsellors, who should, at least, receive from him, in exchange for the countless blessings shed by their gentle hands over human society, that meed of protection, which his more robust frame is capable of affording them, but who, alas! too oft experience from the so-styled lords of creation, the ungrateful *quid pro quo* of neglect, harsh treatment, menace, or contempt. All these several things, I say, attest not only how *little* man has done, in order to turn to account, in this instance, the bounteous gifts of heaven, but, further, how *much* he has done, with a tendency to render null, and of no avail, the manifold blessings, here so lavishly bestowed upon him.

Below the surface of that party feeling, which has, unfortunately, so long prevailed throughout the Argentine Confederation, a much deeper principle lies involved. Use, as they will, the designations of *Unitarios* and *Federales*, as applicable to this, or that section of the community, in accordance with the peculiar views, embraced, in either case, the real question at issue, the real division of society, are the question and the Party of Progress, and the Party of Retro-gression, against Town; the interests of civilization and progress, represented by the general Government of the Country, as opposed to the interests of the Provinces, in monopolizing property, too oft made manifest and apparent, in the rural districts. And this view of the subject leads to the consideration of a further anomaly, as regards the present "states" of the Argentine Republic. Buenos Ayres may be regarded as THE City, the only City, properly speaking, existent throughout this extensive territory—the still some other *nuclei* for the concentration of public opinion, throughout this vast region, be formed, until other towns, of some consideration, spring up, in various divisions of the Provinces,—other *foci*, towards which the scorching rays of individual ambition, and personal vanity, may direct themselves, as towards their appropriate centres. So long, it is to be feared, will the 'shibboleth' of *rus versus urbem* be turned to account, in this land, by evil-intentioned and designing men; so long (unless checked by the influx of foreign immigration, which is now setting in with considerable vigour) will the miserable petty contests, which have so long agitated this Country, endure and prevail; and so long will the 'vials of wrath' be poured out upon the heads of the inhabitants of THE City, as oft as it may suit the purpose of some designing rural partisan, to excite THE Country to that end.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

BULLETIN EXTRAORDINARY.

We have the most satisfactory news of the forces of the South, that come in support of our institutions.

Colonels Rosas y Belgrano and Acosta accelerate their marches towards the Capital, with powerful divisions, that full of enthusiasm now announce a prompt triumph, that will annihilate, in a short time, the disappearance of anarchy in our Province.

The traitors, who, confiding in the resources they have implored from General Urquiza, to enslave this land, flattered themselves with the offensive, and for Buenos Ayres opprobious idea, *that the forces of the South would not* move, thus inferring an insult on the sons of this Province, will very soon be undeceived, and also receive a merited punishment from the Country, which they shamelessly wished to sell, delivering it up, in order that the same conqueror ye bons our negroes and mulattoes into capitivity at Cafú, may execute the threat of the mutineers of sending also our valiant and virtuous National Guards: that patriotic youth which, with every right of all times to say, WE HAVE POWERFULLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE SALVATION OF OUR NATIVE LAND, will sooner inundate the land in which they were born with their blood, than leave it enslaved, and pass submissively into thraldom at Cafú.

The letter which we publish in continuation, addressed to the Minister of Government, Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres, will serve therefore to undeceive the few miscreants who have doubted, or affected to make others doubt, of the patriotism of the Chiefs, Officers and Citizens of the Southern districts.

To Dr. Don Lorenzo Torres—

On March, January 13th, 1852.

My Esteemed Compatriot and Friend—

I had the pleasure of receiving your esteemed letter of date the 29th December of last year, and informed of its contents, I thank you for the news you are pleased to communicate to me.

Señor Don Rosa, the bearer of the present, will inform you of the state of our march, and of the commencement of our operations.

From the decision and enthusiasm that reign in the Forces under my command, and in those of the valiant Colonel Acosta, I doubt not that our beloved country will soon be free from the traitors who pretend to enslave it, and to trample on the sacred rights.

I do not write more, so as not to lose time in continuing the march that must overthrow anarchy, and consolidate our liberty.

Dear friend, the Country shall be saved, for seven thousand of her faithful sons march to the vicinity of the Capital, to display the flag of liberty, or to leave with their corpses an eternal monument of their virtue, and heroic decision in the cause of our sacred Institutions.

I wish you good health, and that you omit no opportunity of putting in requisition the friendly desires of him, who has the pleasure of being—

Your attached friend and compatriot,

PEDRO ROSAS Y BELGRANO.

BUENOS AYRES.

LEADING INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.—The results of the past week, will be well pending in our last, were such as we then anticipated, of little or no consequence. To comprehend these matters it must be borne in mind, that the several hundred men, who occupied outlying posts, has been of a strictly defensive character; and accordingly stringent orders exist, that the pickets of National Guards shall, in no case and on no account, advance beyond or quit their respective cantonments.

The distance, therefore, at which these skirmishes are conducted, depends wholly on the prudence, valour, or daring of the besiegers. Since the early discovery that a determined resistance would be made in the cantonments, the parties approached less uniformly been preferred; and hence the small proportion of casualties, compared with the noise and smoke of these partial affrays.

On the occasion alluded to, after imposing demonstration of active hostilities, during the greater part of the forenoon, a single cannon was fired by some of the cantonments, when the various assailants decamped in the direction of the "Cordon de Miserere"; leaving their tried and trusty opponents, who can now fire a musket without aiming, to enjoy at a welcome meal, and an undisturbed "siesta."

The equanimity of the City was severely tested by the disagreeable intelligence, that two sons of the Reverend Mr-in-Chief, who resided on an estate to the north of this Province, were in the hands of Lagos, and kept in strict surveillance at his head quarters, near Santa Fé de Flores. That they were objects of sordid speculation, no one could doubt; and their personal danger, from the ignoble revenge of their captors, in any extreme emergency, was but too apparent.

In this dilemma Martin T. Hood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, volunteered his friendly offices, on mediator with the besieging Chief, and repaired in person to head quarters at San Jose de Flores. What passed at the interview we know not, but Mr. Hood returned to town leaving the youths behind. The public exasperation, on learning the unsuccessful result of Mr. Hood's mission, was very great, and a general sally during the night, for the purpose of a forcible rescue, was the expedient suggested by popular indignation, and publicly talked of.

That Mr. Hood exerted himself to the utmost, no one can doubt; but by some deplorable fatality, the deference due to the Official Representatives of Her Britannic Majesty has degenerated into a second rate commodity: a galling consideration to her loving subjects, who are entitled to expect other things, from Her position in the civilized world, than the contempt of the interests they represent in most foreign ports.

On sunday, however, the indefatigable French Admiral took up the question, and the insuperable difficulties of the preceding day were successfully surmounted; and the young men restored to the embrace of their parents and family: a service that has earned the gallant Admiral the fervent thanks of a grateful community.

Nor is this the only public trophy achieved by admiral De Suin. In opening the path to the public cemetery for four hours daily, from 2 to 6. p. m., he has stripped the fratricidal contest of one of its most abhorrent and revolting features Thanks to his kind offices, the bereaved and afflicted may now indulge the mournful satisfaction. of testifying their respect to the memory of their relatives and friends, by the established rites of christian sepulture to their mortal remains.

Nor have the interests of his fellow-countrymen been overlooked by the vigilant and ubiquitous Admiral. To them the protection of the French flag has ceased to be a sterile name, and become an important reality. Under his mutual guarantee, both contending parties have consented :—"That "French properties, that is, all those covered "by the French flag, in Barracas *or without "the City*, shall not be available for attack "or defence to either of the belligerants: "said properties to be scrupulously respected "in all cases as neutral territory." *Bravo, bravisimo*, gallant De Suin! In these murky days of anarchy and vandalic revolution, you might almost make one regret, he happened to be born north the Channel. Thank God, we of the Union Jack, and our cousins of the "Star-spangled banner," may claim a like privilege, on the footing of the "most favoured nation." HOIST YOUR FLAGS, friends and fellow-countrymen, in full confidence; the shadow of the De Suin Convention embraces you all: and if Lagos or any one dare demur, we will read him a homily on the obligations of the British Treaty of 1825, that will make the deafest ears tingle.

Now, dear Admiral, encouraged by your evidently obliging disposition and good success, we beg leave to call your attention to another point of public interest. On Sunday night last, between the hours of 10 and 11, the besiegers, in momentary oblivion of the rules of civilized warfare, again threw a few random shots into the City; one of which fell in the premises of a neutral and inoffensive Sardinian subject, Calle Maypu, second door from the corner of Calle del Parque, that is, some 500 yards from the British Consulate, and many squares distant from any depot or cantonment of armed force. It did little damage; but, with its chance direction, it might have killed our worthy Bishop, the French Admiral, the Brazilian Minister, the American Chargé d'Affairs, or the British Consul: either of which accidents would have produced an unpleasant sensation, little to the credit or profit of the wayward besiegers. Please explain these matters to M. Lagos, in your own efficacious way; and civilise as far as possible this anomalous war.

British Neutrality.— After the ostentations display of official zeal, in enjoining upon resident British subject a punctitious neutrality, when their lives and properties were at stake, we were entitled to expect an example of dignified circumspection on the part of Her Majesty's Representatives, and her naval forces stationed in these waters. The abrupt dismissal of Captain Gore, and alleged charge, recorded in the "Comercio del Plata," against the "Vixen," of having lent or sold coals to the "Correo," are sadly at variance with these reasonable expectations.

It must be borne in mind, that the steamer "Correo" belongs to the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and can only be regarded as *stolen* property in the hands of General Urquiza. To enable him in any way to render that steamer available against the Province to which she belongs, would be not only a flagrant violation of neutrality, in a matter that can in no way concern the policy or interests of Her Majesty's Government, but a scandalous act of inmorality, of which we must presume any man holding Her Majesty's commission incapable.

In justice to all parties, we must state some circumstances, of which we happen to be cognizant, with regard to this coal question, that afford at least a presumption of innocence in favour of the accused.

It is not a new report; though it has assumed a new and taugible form, that merits and demands attention. We heard it several weeks ago, and were then told by a person of the highest standing,—*That though the Government had heard the report, it had no official, or reliable information of any kind, and did not believe it.*

Supposing the present only a revival of the former report, which is probable, the assurance referred to, affords a strong presumption in favor of the "Vixen;" and we feel warranted in requesting the public to suspend their judgment. At the same time we have no wish to quash inquiry; still less any intention of screening the guilty. On the contrary, we direct the attention of the Commander of the Vixen, of Sir Charles Hotham, and of the Commander-in-Chief upon the Station, to the charge alluded to; with the assurance that it will afford us much pleasure to proclaim to the world a triumphant vindication of the fair name and unsullied reputation of Her Magesty's Service.

In connection with this topic, we may also acquaint our countryman, Mr. S. Lafone, that he is publicly accused by the Buenos Ayrean press, of having made a mock sale of the steamer Uruguay to General Urquiza, in other words of having lent him said craft, for unchristian purposes. In the case of private individuals we prefer a moral sensitiveness to diplomatic obtuseness: and even in the latter case, we could like to see a conventional stoicism, amounting often to a positive obliquity, substituted by a higher principle. Fortunately this is the tendency of the age; and all, with exception perhaps of the privileged few, must agree that it is a "consummation devoutly to be wished."

The Steamer Correo made her appearance in port, on Wednesday morning, in hostile attitude; unmasking the perfidious protestations of Urquiza, and proclaiming to the world the abject, anti-patriotic character of the rebellion, and the grovelling means and ignominious expedients to which its authors and abettors are reduced. We have been told, that she made some pretensions to a general or partial blockade of the port; but received a firm negative from the gallant Commodore M'Keever, without even consulting the Hon. Mr. Pendleton. We have no doubt that Admiral De Suin took the same view of the matter. At all events the said "Correo," with her foreign crew and pirate flag, skulked away, carrying with her the Provincial schooner of war Maypú and a pilot boat; increasing the long catalogue of public robberies, for which the self-styled Supreme Director must at no distant day give an account.

Official Bulletin.—As a seasonable tonic, after the nausea occasioned by the incident of the "Correo," a despatch from Colonels Acosta and Rosas y Belgrano, bearing date Laguna de Lastra, District of Chascomus, January 14, 1853, announces the defeat and total dispersion of the Division of Olmos, on the morning of said day, with a loss of 15 killed and 8 prisoners; without the slightest casualty on the part of the patriotic forces. The incredulous, we presume, will now believe in the approach and proximity of the Southern Divisions.

The reconnoitring sally of yesterday, when a division of the town forces advanced to the neighbourhood of San José de Flores, under the immediate command of General Pacheco, is the most important and splendid event that has taken place during our 55 days siege. During the advance of the column the resistance of the besiegers was feeble and ineffectual; but when the object of the movement was effected, and our forces began to return, desperate attempts were made to flank and harass their march; in which the rebels paid dear for their temerity. The loss on the part of the town consisted in three killed, and, we fear, a considerable number of wounded. As we may expect an official report in due course, it is needless to report the *on dits*, which are apt to be exaggerated. Among the killed, we have to deplore two distinguished officers, Señores Murga and Valiero y Nuñez; and among the wounded may be classed the gallant Commander-in Chief, who had a miraculously narrow escape for his invaluable life. We congratulate the good cause on the brilliant sally of the 20th January; the precursor and foretaste of a certain and definitive triumph.

Admiral Henderson—As some consolation in our diplomatic widowhood, the Commander-in-Chief upon the Station has made us a visit; to whom we wish a hearty welcome. As the questions at issue are all of might against right, we greatly prefer an Admiral to a diplomatic Agent.

"Unos Brasileiros"—In a communication inserted in the "Progreso" of the 20th, these gentlemen complain rather bitterly of some incidental remarks in our number of last week. Had they referred to the original, instead of the translation of our contemporary, it would have saved some unpleasant impressions on their part, which we sincerely regret, and some sharp, almost reproachful terms, applied to ourselves, which we can afford to forgive. For their satisfaction, and in self-vindication, we have explained matters more at length in an elucidation which we expect will appear in the columns of the "Progreso."

Viator—We thank said Gentleman for his favour; and if "travellers" generally would in like manner record and report their impressions, it would go far to remove the general ignorance that still prevails as to those interesting localities.

Miscellaneous.

The Labour Market in Australia.—Labour is scarce, and is rapidly becoming scarcer; wages are enormously high, and are still on the rise. As regards our chief city, we can safely say that never within our recollection was labour so difficult to procure as it is at the present time, nor do we believe that wages, taking all classes of operatives together, were ever so high. Not only do mechanics command their 8s. or 9s. per day, and common hodmen their 7s. and 7s. 6d., but even on these terms they are scarcely to be had. And even with renumerations like these the working classes are far from satisfied. There is amongst them an independence, a restlessness, a craving after more, which leaves no doubt that unless something be done, and done promptly, to redress the evil, the evil will wax worse and worse. But what is that something? Is there anything within the range of possibility whereby we can recruit our nearly exhausted labour market? Recruit it, we mean, not with convicts, with Chinamen, or with savages from the cannibal islands, but with virtuous men and women of our own race, and from our own fatherland. This is the thing we want. Is this thing attainable? We think it is. We think our Government possess the means of importing from the United Kingdom as many immigrants as the colony actually requires. Measures have already been adopted, since the golden era, for importing them to some extent; but not to the extent which present experience shows to be necessary.—*Sidney Morning Herald.*

The Man who ought not to Emigrate.—The man who cannot shave without hot water, or pull off his boots without a boot-jack; the man who cannot get up without a glass of pale ale in the morning, or go to bed without a "bashawed lobster," or devilled bones; the man who has never carried anything heavier than his cane, or cut anything stronger than his beard; the man whose only sowing has been limited to his wild oats, and his only reaping to Eisenberg cutting twice a year his corns; the man who has never handled any other bill but a tailor's, and only knows what a spade is by seeing it in a pack of cards; the man whose only knowledge of "hedging" has been derived from the race-course, and of "harrowing" from a Victoria melodrama; the man who only cares for a horse as something to bet upon, and looks upon sheep as "creatures from the country" that are fleeced at ecarte; the man who imagines a bull walks on two legs, like those he has seen on the Stock Exchange, and whose skill in shooting has been restricted to a few shots at the moon; the man who merely knows a bank and rake from what he has seen at a *rouge-et noir* table; the man whose footing in society has always been upon the very best polished boots, and whose longest walk in life has been through the Insolvent Debtors Court; the man who would think himself degraded if he was seen carrying a parcel; such a man, of all others, ought not to emigrate. Better far for him to lounge and loll on sofas, and lisp, and smoke, and yawn, in a country that can appreciate him, doing no harder work than digging occasionally in the morning papers, or in the gold districts of his mother's pockets, than to carry those same qualities to a distant land, where they would only be thrown away, like early purl before Quakers. Such a man, we repeat it, ought to be the very last in England to emigrate.—*Punch.*

Monster Figure Head.—The figure-head of the Windsor Castle, originally constructed at Pembroke as a 120 gun ship, but subsequently cut in two and lengthened so as to carry 140 guns, and intended to be fitted with engines and a screw-propeller, was brought down to Woolwich, from Blackwall, in a barge, and taken on shore, preparatory to the various pieces of which the figure will be formed, being sent to Pembroke. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the figure-head of the Windsor Castle, when it is stated that it consists of a lion rampant, supporting a large shield with its two fore paws. The figure of the lion stands eighteen feet in height, with a noble head, distended nostrils, and wide open mouth, showing its powerful teeth. The mane is large and raised, and the tail nine feet in length, is lashed round as if the animal was in the act of springing on its prey. The circumference of the hind legs, at the middle joint, is three feet, and the proportions of the whole figure admirable. A representation of Windsor Castle has been made in raised carving on the shield, and when the figure head is put up on the splendid war steamship for which it is intended, it must have a fine effect.

EXCHANGE—Jan. 22.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	19¾
Patriot Doubloons	— á 312
Spanish do.	á 313
Bills on England, per doubloon	64s. 6d
Currency per dol.	2½d.
Do. Montevideo	1⅜ prem.
France, per doubloon	82 fs.
United States, do.	par
Rio Janeiro	½ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 318
The lowest 307

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week — per oz. • Lowest — No tranactions.

London, 8th December, 1852.

Dry River Plate Hides—We have no transactions to report.

Salted River Plate Hides—This market has continued in the quiescent state described in our last respects, and the sales effected have been only to a very limited extent. The arrivals have been moderate, and our stocks are increased. Prices, however, for good Hides are very firm. Our quotations are unaltered, viz., 4⅝d to 4¾d for good heavy Ox, and 4d to 4¼d for inferior to middling do., 4d to 4¼ for light Ox, and 3⅝d to 4d per lb. for Cow.

South American Horse Hides—The demand continues very good, without any material alteration in prices. The sales comprise 3500 Salted B. A., sound av. 27⅝ to 28¾lb. at 6s 6d to 6s 7d, slightly damaged 27½lb. at 6s 4d, damaged 28⅝lb. at 5s to 5s 2d, badly do. 26⅛ to 26¼lb. at 2s 2d to 3s 7d each—186 Dry B. A. 1st av. 9¾lb. at 5s, 2nd 8⅝lb. at 3s 3d each.

Horse Hair—The only sale to notice is 9 bales—Cut tails middling at 1s 2½d, short 11d, Stump tails, middling 1s, Cordova platts, middling 8d per lb.

Horns.—Nearly the whole offered were sold at a decline of 2s to 3s per 123 on all descriptions except New South Wales, for which an advance of 1s was obtained.

Sheep Skins.—Arrivals continue very moderate and consequently the sales of the month have been too insignificant to report. Fine wools are enquired for and would command full prices.

Bones and Hoofs—Common Bones are very dull of sale at a decline of 5s per ton. Good Shank are in request and worth £11 10s to £13 10s. per ton. Hoofs sell freely.

The Tallow Market since our last month's issue has advanced considerably, and prices at one period were as much as 5s per cwt. higher. This improvement was caused by a prevailing spirit of speculation grounded upon the abundance of money, a short supply of Tallow from Russia, a falling off in our home production, the certainty that shipments will be small from Australia, the almost total cessation of supply [for the present] from South America, and the existence of a large demand for consumption,—reasons most ample for the recent advance, and very favourable for its continuance. Some slight depression occurred between the 23rd and 26 inst., in consequence of the simultaneous arrivals of a large quantity from Russia and prices declined 1s 6d per cwt. It becoming known subsequently that several parcels of Tallow were being warehoused for holding, prices rallied and are now 3s 9d per cwt. higher than at the close of October.

River Plate Tallow has been in brisk demand during the month, and more than fully participated in the advance of other descriptions. The stock at present is small and a limited quantity only has been offered, which sold very freely at proportionate high rates. At one period fair colored firm Tallow realised from 9d to 1s per cwt. above the price of best Russian. During the next few months it is generally expected that little (if any) Tallow will be received from the River Plate. Our present quotations are for fair color fair body and sweet 48s per cwt., do do firm 47s 6d; middling to rather dark firm 46s 6d to 47s down to 45s to 45s 6d per cwt. for dark.

ANNING & COBB,
Brokers, 11, Lime Street.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

January 15th.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, 122 tons, J. Aventi, from Montevideo 14th inst. Passengers 33.

January 16th.

January 17th.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 16th inst.

"Suerte Argentina," National brigantine, 120 tons, J. Knout, from Patagonia 8th inst., to S. B. Hale & Co., with 4 boxes shoes, 1356 salted ox and cow hides, 1100 dry do. do., 10 bags and 2 seroons horse hair, 2½ dozens cheeses, 12 packages and 5 boxes merchandise.

"Sappho," British schooner, 137 tons, J. How, from Liverpool 29th November, to R. & J. Carlisle, with 316 bales, 1172 packages, 362 boxes, 85 casks and 92 bundles merchandise, 2 pieces tin, 2 stoves, 130 bundles and 856 bars iron.

January 18th.

January 19th.

"St. Francois," French ship, 364 tons, Fremont, from Havre 11th November, to Lafourcade & Co.

"Camoens," French barque, 244 tons, Delauvaz, from Havre 11th October, Montevideo 17th inst., to Llavalol & Sons.

"El Dorado," American barque, 182 tons, J. Etchbergn, from Montevideo 18th inst., to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., with 200 salted ox & cow hides.

"1ᵉʳ. de Guatemala," Spanish ship, 250 tons, R Ortiz, from Cadiz 8th November, to J. Galarraga, with 100 lasts salt, 70 boxes & 38 barrels wine, 5 do vinegar, 35 barrels almonds, 2 boxes cards, 3 do. leeches, 1000 do. vermicelli, a quantity of earthenware. Doubloons 785½.

"Prince," British mail steamer, Captain W. Valler, from Rio Janeiro 12th, Montevideo 18th inst., with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 8th inst., per steamer "Severn" from Southampton 9th December.

Passengers 33. Doubloons 150.

January 20th.

January 21st.

Sardinian barque,

"Centaur," H. B. M's. steamer, from Montevideo, having on board Rear Admiral W. W. Henderson.

SAILINGS.

January 14th.

"Rifleman," H. B. M's. steamer, for Montevideo.

January 15th.

"Luisa Fernanda," Spanish corvette of war, for Montevideo.

January 16th.

"Maria," British brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by C. R. Horne, in ballast.

"Castro III," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Martinez & Sons, with 1536 quintals jerked beef.

"Delphin," Danish brig, for New York, dispatched by C. R. Horne, with 71 bales wool, 2479 dry ox and cow hides, 27,876 horns, 200 pipes tallow.

"Rosario," Spanish polacre, for the Isle of Cuba, dispatched by F. Buxareo, with 2860 quintals jerked beef.

"Ultrici," Brazilian polacre, for Montevideo, dispatched by F. Buxareo, in ballast.

January 17th.

"Victoria," Oriental schooner, for Montevideo.

"Maypú," National brigantine of war, for Martin Garcia.

January 18th.
January 19th.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

January 20th.

"Mercury," British schooner, for England, dispatched by Hughes Brothers, with 4301 salted ox and cow hides, 10,000 bones, 100 pipes tallow.

January 21st.

"Albert," Prussian brig, for Boston, dispatched by J. N. Bieber & Co., with 4024 dry ox and cow hides, 1439 salted do. do., 298 bales wool, 24,400 horns.

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 Bornholm, 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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Bradish continues as usual teaching the Spanish language, writing, Mercantile Arithmetic, Geography, and Book-keeping by single and double entry: translates also the Spanish, French, and English languages. Apply, Calle de Maypú, opposite 298. J.22—3p

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st *March,* 1851, *by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do. and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Billious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularlarities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

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 Box.

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 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 Liverpool.

British brig "Stag," 290 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Baldry, commander, has only disengaged room for about fifty bales. This vessel will be dispatched in the course of a few days, and is a most desirable opportunity. j.22.
Consignees Messrs. C. J. Getting & 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.

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 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

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 Peile; 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. j.8 3c.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
JOSEPH M. LAWSON,

Licensed Ship Rrcker.

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," Schrieber, 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.

To Let,

A Room in the first Patio, No. 274 Calle Piedad, with or without attendance. 22. 3p.

ALE.

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

J.15—3p.

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.

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—

Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon; Irving's Works; Humeand Smollet's History of England; Memorials of Columbus; Blair's Rhetoric; Shakspeare; Thomson's Seasons.

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.

Port and Sherry.

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

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 bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay 100$

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 21st inst.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destinations*
	BRITISH.			
Sept. 13	Bg. Stag, Baldry	Getting & Co.	295	
" 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	Post Brothers	252	L'pool.
" 22	Bg. Mary Rowe, Brown	A Rivolta	338	
" 22	Bg. Hibbert, Schedirch	J. Carthy	256	
" 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. 6	Bk. Falcon, Jarvis	T. Tomkinson & Co	220	
" 6	Bk. 9th of May, Muran	To order	249	
" 11	Bk. Peter Senn, Adamson	Rennie, Tweedie & Co.	194	
" 11	Bg. Everton, Ditchburn	Nicholson, Green & Co	204	
" 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	Nottall & 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	
" 17	Sch. Sappho, How	R. & J. Carlisle	137	
	AMERICAN.			
Nov. 11	Bk. Almeida, Carny	P. Halbach	297	N. York.
" 18	Bk. Delaware, Hutchinson	Zimmermann, & Co.	214	N. York.
" 29	Bgn. Robert Wing, Crowell	H. J. Ropes	196	
" 30	Sp. Parana, Langton	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	
Jan. 31	Bk. O. J. Hayes, Beauvais	O. J. Hayes	412	
" 19	Bg. El Dorado, Etchbergn	Zimmermann, & Co.	182	
	FRENCH.			
Aug. 28	Pol. Bk Chasseur, Ventre	To order	198	
Oct. 27	Bg. Encornet, Nadeau	Zumaran & Co.	149	Havre
Nov. 17	Bk. Guarani, Larche	E. Ochoa & Co.	234	
" 18	Bk. Coromandel, Martin	N. Peuchgarie	271	
" 22	Bg. Caroline, Bayau	F. Vallat	138	
Dec 9	Bk. Norma, Mimandre	A. Van Praet	195	
" 10	Bk. Coralie, Verrho	F. A. Lesegny	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	
Jan. 19	Sp. Francois, Fremont	L. Fourcade & Co.	361	
" 19	Bk. Camoens, Delauvoy	Lavallol & Sons	244	
	SPANISH			
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	213	
" 24	Bg Industria, Maristany	Llavallol & Sons	150	
Dec. 2	Sch. Esmeralda, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	121	
" 7	Zum. Tigre, Plats	To order	97	
" 5	Bg. Recurso 2 , Gale	F Buxareo	254	
" 11	Sp. Amalia, Gomez	S Soriano	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, Austrich	N. Martinez & Sons	200	
" 19	Sp. 1º de Guatemala, Ortiz	J Galarraga	250	
	SARDINIAN.			
Aug. 28	Bk. Potosina, Fidansa	N. Martinez & Sons	205	
Sep. 15	Bgn. Amable Angelita, Tubino	J. Caprile	91	Genoa
Oct. 15	Bg. Italia, Queriolo	Viale & Co.	264	
Nov. 4	Bg. Espero, Molfino	B. Viale & Co	[illegible]	
" 12	Pol. Nativita de Maria, Tiscornia	To order	263	
" 22	Bg. Delfino, Zeguesa	B Delfino	188	
Dec. 3	Pol Bk Correbo 2º 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	
Dec. 21	Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	A. Van Praet	202	
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. [illegible]	Bk. Cerere, Pirandillo	Hale & Co	397	
Dec. 17	Bg. Italia, Castellano	Santa Maria, Llambi Co	360	
	TUSCAN.			
Oct. 25	Pol. Romulo, Sotovien	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	
	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, Dems	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.			
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	[illegible]	
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec. 21	Bg. Nidaros, Baumann	Lezica & Co	150	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oct 10	Bg. J. H. Heydorn, Haesloop	Lezica & Co.	212	England
	AUSTRIAN.			
Nov. 22	Bk. Adolar, Fenusi	M. Lopez	276	England.
Dec. 2	Bk. Geo Mettiche, 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, Dasori	Llavallol & Sons	124	