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2d Edn

(No. 1371.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE—The friends of peace and social order look forward with intense interest to the policy of the Emperor; and well they may, on seeing an army and a navy of the following dimensions submitted to the absolute will of a new man, an evidently aspiring man, and a Bonapaste.

The French army just now (in November, 1852) consists of 6 marshals, 78 lieutenants-general, 152 majors-general, 539 officers of the general staff, 21,491 gendarmes, 7,793 of whom are foot soldiers, while 13,698 are mounted gendarmes; 100 regiments of Infantry, viz.:—75 regiments of the line and 25 light regiments, each regiment consisting of 3 battalions, each battalion of 6 companies, and each company has 125 men. Next come Vincennes Rifles in 10 battalions of 8 companies each, each company of 100 men—making a total of 8,000 Vincennes Rifles. There are also three regiments of Zuaves, now in Africa, each regiment of three battalions, and each battalion of 9 companies; and 3 battalions of Light African Infantry, and 12 fatigue companies. Besides these, there is the Foreign Legion, in two regiments each, of 2,600 men. The Cavalry consists of 7 regiments of Carabiniers, 10 regiments of Cuirassiers, 16 regiments of Lancers, 12 of Dragoons, 9 of Hussars, 4 of African Mounted Rifles, 3 regiments of Spahis, and 1 regiment of Guides. The Artillery consists of 15 regiments, each of 16 batteries. There are 3 regiments of Engineers, each consisting of 2 battalions. The total is—foot, 275,000; horse, 90,000; artillerymen, 36,000; corps of engineers, 10,000 men; and 12,000 of the Foreign Legion and bands of Africans in the French service. The French fleet numbers 40 vessels of the line, 50 frigates, 40 corvettes, 50 brigs, and 18 transports—all sailing vessels. Add to this the brilliant and efficient steam navy of 10 frigates and 20 corvettes of from 320 to 400 horse power, and 70 small steamers. There are altogether 228 vessels—viz. 226 sailing vessels and 102 steamers, commanded by 2 admirals, 10 vice-admirals, 20 contre-admirals, 110 captains of vessels of the line, 230 captains of frigates, 650 first and 550 second lieutenants, and 300 cadets, and manned by 27,000 gunners, marines, and sailors.—*Kolner Zeitung.*

The modifications to be made in the Constitution of 1852 will, it is said be very slight, little more than matters of forms so as to suit it to the new order of things; and these modifications will not be made by the Senate, but left by that body to the judgment of the President himself. A change likely to be made is with reference to the dotation of the Senate, which will be greatly increased in potential, so that every senator shall receive an annual allowance varying from 25,000 to 35,000 francs.

It is considered almost certain that Prince Napoleon (Jerome) will be named Viceroy of Algiers.

It is now stated that the President's marriage will take place, not in the month of January, as supposed, but in the month of May.

ITALY—The "Opinione" of the 28th ult. announces that the Senate had adopted the Sanitary Convention without the amendments introduced by the committee.

PRUSSIA—Berlin, Nov. 29—The "Speners Gazette" states that the Medina will be liberated by the Duke of Tuscany on the 1st of December; it attributes this measure to the direct intercession of the King of Prussia, through Count Arnim Blumberg.

ALGERIA—The French government has received the following despatch from General Yusuf, who had been dispatched by General Camon, the Governor-General, to suppress an insurrection of the Laghouate excited by the Cherif Ben Abdallah:—

"After a forced march of 24 hours with my moveable column, I fell on the Cheriff's men, encamped at El Keig. We have killed 200 men, carried off 2,000 camels and 20,000 sheep. It was a magnificent stroke [*coup*]. Our losses were insignificant."

SPAIN—Accounts from Madrid of the 26th Nov. state that the "Epoca" having published an erroneous account of the meeting of senators, held some days before in the salon of Marshal Concha, and several journals having repeated that article, the Minister of the Interior immediately ordered their suppression. The journals visited with that measure were the "Esperanza," "Nacion," "Constitucional," "El Diario Español," and the "Clamor Publico." On the 27th, the only paper allowed to appear in Madrid will be the "Official Gazette" and the ministerial journal "Espana." The ministry will consequently present itself before the Cortes free from all the difficulties the press might raise in its way. All the editors of the above journals were in prison.

Accounts from Madrid of the 27th Nov. state that the day before the Queen presided at a cabinet council, at which it was decided to reform the electoral law and to dissolve the Cortes, should the Senate or Chamber of Deputies be the seat of any scandalous occurrence. The government, in that case, would itself modify the constitution and the electoral law. According to the new project the deputies will hereafter be required to possess a revenue of 20,000 reals in landed property, and their number is not to exceed 150. The number of electors is likewise to be considerably reduced. The rules of the Chamber will be altered, and their sittings and deliberations will cease to be public. The Senate is to be dissolved, and replaced by a political body composed of members named for life by the crown.

BELGIUM—The Senate has unanimously, and without discussion, adopted the project of law on the conversion of the Five per Cents.

The Belgian "Moniteur" publishes the articles of the new law. The following extracts are of importance to the fundholders:—"Proprietors of the Five per Cent. Bonds can obtain their conversion at par into Four-and-a-Half per Cents. The present interest of 5 per cent. will be maintained until the 1st of May, 1853, and will be enjoyed up to that time by those who shall not have demanded the reimbursement of their scrip. All proprietors who do not demand the reimbursement within 15 days, commencing from a day to be fixed by royal decree, will be considered as having accepted the conversion. The government is authorized to effect the conversions at London and Paris. The exercise of the right of reimbursement of the New Four-and-a-Half per Cents. is suspended for eight years, dating from the 1st of May, 1853."

The decree of King Leopold, dated the 1st of December, then follows.

POLAND—The robber Krotinus, who, during the years 1848 and 1849, ravaged the country on the Prussia and Polish frontier, and against whom detachments of Russian and Prussian troops were frequently sent, lies under sentence of death, at Tauroggen, having been condemned to receive 9,000 strokes with the stick between the ranks of a Russian battalion in the plain between Tauroggen and the frontier, the principal theatre of his crimes. The sentence is not one of death, though equivalent to it, as no one has ever been known to survive even a much less degree of this punishment. While in the last week four robbers have been executed in the same district; they died before 6,000 strokes had been inflicted, and, as the sentence must always be fully performed, it was in each case completed on their dead bodies.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

PROCLANATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES, TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS—

A few wicked men, falsely invoking the name of Federation, and instigated merely by their ambition, by an insane desire of appearing influential men, whilst they are insignificants, have dragged you from your homes to the neighbourhood of the City, to fight against your own brethren, without any just motive or pretext.

Compatriots of the Country districts! That traitor Lagos, and his companions, as false and deceitful as himself, deceived and deceive you. They make you tools of their interests, as if you were incapable of knowing that your efforts and your wishes ought always to be on the side of the existing and lawful Government.

It is now time, therefore, that the blind fall off which those miscreants have placed upon your eyes. Abandon them, for a brilliant, powerful and enthusiastic Army, composed of 7000 Porteños, advances triumphant, commanded by virtuous Chiefs, such as Rosas y Belgrano, Acosta, &c., and will soon fall upon the rebel Lagos, and the peasants he has cruelly deceived, making them believe that they fight for the Federation, which nobody attacks—against the Unitarians, that no longer exist, since all the Porteños are now united, and there are parties neither in the City nor in the Country districts, only that of peace, and of the liberty of the Province, which Lagos wishes to hand over manacled, the same as yourselves, to a foreign power.

Inhabitants of the Country Districts! Do not fight brethren against brethren, merely for the caprice of an aspirant, who wishes to elevate himself at your expense. The Government still extends to you its paternal arms. Those who do not promptly separate themselves from the criminal path which they have compelled you to follow, shall now or afterwards be tried and sentenced according to law.

Spare the Government, then, the painful necessity of punishing bad Porteños. Disown the usurped authority of these miscreants, who have none. The Government releases you from the compromises you may have with them. It authorises you to turn your arms against them. It will protect you with all its power, should you do so, or it will be under the painful necessity of punishing you, as it has told you, should you continue longer among these aspirants, who have neither Country nor refuge in this land.

Buenos Ayres, January 15th, 1853.

MANUEL G. PINTO.
LORENZO TORRES.
ANGEL PACHECO.
FRANCISCO DE LAS CARRERAS.

Encampment, Laguna de Lastre, District of Chascomus, Jan. 14, 1853.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier General Manuel G. Pinto.

The undersigned have the honor of addressing Y. E. to acquaint you, that on the morning of this day they arrived at the Salado, and detached the vanguard, consisting of 200 men, commencing to cross it, when during this operation there appeared a party of the enemy, of forty four men on the opposite side of the River, who discharged a few shots, but on seeing the column of the brave defenders of the National honor and its lawful institutions, that came with a rapid march in protection of their companions, they commenced a shameful flight in the greatest confusion. The vanguard passed in pursuit of them, and in continuation the rest of the forces, and the friendly Indians. At the distance of two leagues surprised several skirmishing parties, that were immediately dispersed by ours. At the distance of three leagues, and on this same lake, was Don Juan F. Olmos, with the rest of the forces under his command, composed of about 500 men, who on seeing our plan of attack, imitated the first skirmishing party by flight. The vanguard and part of the friendly Indians pursued them for about three leagues, reducing them to the most complete dispersion, for the separated in small groups, carrying with them a few horses and taking various directions.

The loss of the enemy consists of 15 killed, 8 prisoners, and a total dispersion, for according to the data obtained by the undersigned, some have gone towards Dolores, others to Chascomus, and others towards the North.

On our part we have not had a single man wounded.

For this successful issue of our first operations, which ensures an auspicious future for our beloved Country, and on account of the noble enthusiasm that reigns among its valiant defenders, we have the satisfaction of congratulating Y. E., recommending to your high consideration the numerous and decided deportment of all the Chiefs, Officers and troops under our command, and the friendly Indians, who have also taken an active part, like brave men, in the glorious action of this day.

God preserve E. Y. many years.

AGUSTIN ACOSTA.
PEDRO ROSAS Y BELGRANO.

Ministry of Finance }
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 23d, 1853.

The circumstances that determined the Government to shut entirely the ports of the Boca del Riachuelo, and of the Conchas River, having altered, it has accorded and decrees:—

Art. 1st—The export of country produce, and of other articles of merchandise that may be detained in the Saladeros and deposits, in consequence of the decree of the 27th of last month, is allowed.

Art. 2d—The vessels in which they may be embarked shall be despatched in conformity with the regulations of the Custom-house, or on the parties interested presenting a sworn account of the cargo they export, with previous permission of the Custom-house.

Art. 3d—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published and given to the Official Register.

PINTO,
FRANCISCO DE LAS CARRERAS.

Ministry of War and Marine—}
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 23d, 1853.

Having observed that the signal of alarm hitherto adopted of three canon shots, is frequently not heard, except in certain points of the City, according to the direction of the wind, and moreover that those fired by the Forts or the Cantonments may be confounded with those fired by the enemy; and it being therefore necessary, to avoid the inconveniences that may arise from this confusion, the Government accords and decrees:—

Art. 1st—After the three guns fired by the Fort, an alarm peal will be rung for two minutes by the Cabildo bell, and all the chief Churches will ring in like manner for the same length of time.

2d—The Curates and Churchwardens shall be held seriously responsible for the observance of the preceding article, and shall be subjected to penalties any such infraction may merit, according to the circumstances.

3d—Should the alarm be at night, at hours when the doors are shut, the Serenos, on the peal of bells shall knock at them all, and awaken the families, that all those comprehended in the law may repair to their barracks or cantonments.

4th—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published, and given to the Official Register.

PINTO.

By order and authorization of H. E.
Pedro R. Rodriguez.

Ministry of Government. }
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 22d, 1853.

To the Minister Secretary of War and Marine, General-in-Chief of the Army of the Capital, General Don Angel Pacheco.

The undersigned has been instructed by H. E. the Governor, to say to you, as he has the honor of doing, that the verbal exercise having been submitted to a consultation, which Y. E. presented as to the office you discharge of General-in-Chief of the Army, in consequence of the state of your health demanding immediate attention, the Government has ordered the following reply to be made to Y. H., that appreciating, as it highly appreciates, the important services which Y. H. has rendered to the Province, and which it is entitled to expect from the prudent direction of Y. H., it cannot consent to the resignation which Y. H. has made.

But, on the other hand, it being just after so many, such harassing and incessant fatigues, that Y. H. should attend to your important health, it has decided to accede merely to Your Honour's taking all the time that may be requisite for its recovery; and that whilst this interesting object is being accomplished, H. E. will resume the office of General in-Chief of the Army of this Capital, delegating it provisionally in Colonel Don Pedro José Diaz; and on account of the same impediment, H. E. also provides that the Under-Secretary of War and Marine shall continue authorising all the acts and resolutions of said Department. The Government is persuaded that Y. H. will see in this resolution an unequivocal testimony of the appreciation wherewith the Government regards your services; and that accepting it as such, you will present yourself to continue them when your health may allow, crowning thus the well-grounded hopes of the Country in the distinguished capacity and valour of Your Honour.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

LORENZO TORRES.

Ministry of Government—
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 22d, 1853.

To Colonel Don Pedro José Diaz.

The Government has accorded to allow General Don Angel Pacheco to retire for a time to recover his health, his indisposition so demanding; on which account H. E. the Governor has resumed the command, as General-in-Chief of the Army of the Capital, and has ordered the undersigned to communicate to Your Honour, as he has the honor of doing, that he delegates the command of the Army of the Capital provisionally in Y.

H., under the immediate orders of H. E., which resolution shall be communicated to the Army.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

LORENZO TORRES.

The General-in-Chief of the Army of the Capital—

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 23, 1853.

To the Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Government and Foreign Relations—

Last night I had the honor of receiving Your Honour's note, in which you deign to acquaint me that H. E. the Governor, in virtue of the temporary licence that General Angel Pacheco has requested for repairing his health, has been pleased to confer upon me the honourable office of provisional General-in-Chief of the Army of the Capital, which said distinguished patriot discharged.

In the present circumstances, Sir, I feel a pride and pleasure in accepting the post, when with the Government has thought fit to honour me, convinced as I am that my efforts in cooperating to the defence of the Capital, will in some degree recompense the confidence it has deposited in my person.

A son of this unfortunate land, which Chieftains have endeavoured to scourge and annihilate for ever, duty and honor compel me to accept any post, in which the Superior Government may consider me capable of being useful, offering it forthwith the sword of an old veteran, which has served thirty five years in support of the legal institutions of this Province, and which are now threatened by a handful of anarchists.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

Pedro José Diaz.

PROCLAMATION.

COMPATRIOTS AND ALL INHABITANTS OF THE CAPITAL!

The City of Buenos Ayres is now delivered to its own forces; but remember, friends, what that City is, with its four hundred squares and one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants.

Divine Providence has chosen at these moments to leave it dependant on its resources. The perverse mutineers, by a reaction of the friendly Indians, to whom our virtuous defenders unfortunately confided, have obtained a triumph over the division of Don Pedro Rosas y Belgrano.

It mention not. Those of Don Martin Campos, Esceiza, Juan Luciano Pita, and others still remain; which, faithful to the cause of the laws and the legitimate authorities, continue on the field, decided to cooperate with us.

It matters not. Here, in the streets, in the squares, in the breasts and bayonets of courageous men, is found the powerful nucleus of action and defence; which had not been displayed in all its extent.

To it let us repair, Compatriots. Curses on the cravens, should there be such, who shrink in the hour of reverses.

Cast your eyes on the fate prepared for you by the mutineers, sold and delivered over to their master Urquiza. The hatred and vengeance of the man would never be satiated upon our country, unless he saw it annihilated and humbled under his ambitious domination.

It would be more honourable for the heroic Buenos Ayres to disappear from the globe, than not to be presented before the world in a light worthy of her glorious antecedents, than not to show what she is, what she is worth, and what she can do!

There is no middle course, compatriots:—life or death: civilization or barbarism: prosperity and riches, or ruin and misery:—these are the extremes placed before us for our choice: they are the present Urquiza sends to Buenos Ayres, by means of a few spurious sons, unworthy of treading the land in which they were born.

The Government is resolved to be inexorable; to be rigorous and even cruel should it be necessary. No more talk of consideration and amenity. All those who do not feel the courage and decision to which this great City is entitled, let them go out and join with the miscreants. Let the head of the traitor fall, and let us grasp yet more firmly our arms to defend the Capital! Let but few remain, if it must be so, but let those of us who have courage, remain to see our homes in flames, before consenting to see barbarism enthroned.

A siege....?And what fears can a siege cause you? It would be a miracle for Buenos Ayres to be dismayed at the sight of a few bandits, supported and encouraged only by General Urquiza, who aspires to make her his patrimony.

No: a thousand times no! The Government promises you every thing, compatriots, should you continue as you have begun.

To the lines, my friends! Let us not lay down our arms. Let us avenge the affront. Let us rather succumb than consent to the humiliation of law and justice; rather than allow that barbarism, robbery and murder be enthroned in this august City. Consider that these mutineers represent nothing else; they are kept besieging our Capital by no other motive.

To arms then! Let us not abandon the most noble and sacred cause; in which case it is impossible that God should abandon us!

From this moment the Capital is subjected to all the rigour of martial law.

Your Governor and Friend

MANUEL G. PINTO.

Buenos Ayres, January 26th 1853—

General La-Madrid to his friend the Provincials, and to those who wish worthily to wear the name of Portenos.

A faithful friend to the liberty of my Country, and of the legal authorities which communities constitute for themselves, I never refused my services to them when they demanded them of me in cases of the greatest danger; and to-day I should be unworthy of the name I bear, should I not accept this honourable commission, from the desperate efforts of four soldiers, who to the disgrace of their order, have betrayed their Country. In 1820 this great City was an eye witness of this truth, and some of our Provinces have been in later years.

Compatriots! At these moments I am called by the Government, and authorised to raise a corps of cavalry of brave volunteers, to defend the justest of causes, the liberty, the honor, and the property of this great City.

Hundreds of brave men from amongst you always responded to my call, to partake with me the danger of defending such sacred rights.

To-day especially I am authorised to offer thirty dollars per day to those who present themselves mounted at the Fort, and twenty five to those without a horse, for such time as the present contest may last, and till the re-establishment of order. All the veterans who in a moment of surprise abandoned their corps, shall be admitted into this force, and shall become entitled to the rewards which the Government may accord to the other veteran shall enjoy.

Your Chief and best friend so assures you.

GREGORIO ARAOZ DE LA MADRID.

BULLETIN EXTRAORDINARY.

Don Alejandro Balcarce, Don Francisco Elisco, and Don Jorge Seoanes, Officers of the Divisions of the South, have just arrived, who were in the action of the 22nd instant, given by the rebels at the pass of San Gregorio, for the purpose of impeding the incorporation of other forces. According to their uniform report, it turns out that the rising arose wholly from the fault of the division of Indians, who before charging had certain interviews with the Cacique Coyiano, who presented himself in the manner Fitz-Roy.

Nevertheless the reports of the Officers referred to all agree that Colonel Don Pedro Rosas y Belgrano bravely acquitted himself to the last moment, in attempting the passage of the forces, the reason doubtless why he was made prisoner; and that in consequence of this decision, the forces were enabled to recross to the other side of the Salado. There they found Commandant Don Luciano Pita, Don Martin Campos, and and Don Juan Ramon Esceiza, with their divisions, so that the forces of Acosta and Ramos, and a great part besides of those of Rosas y Belgrano, were concentrated to the South at the departure of the Officers.

They assert the entire loss to have been some fifty men killed on both sides.

It appears therefore that all the force of the despatches of Lagos, grandiloquating their number of killed, prisoners and wounded, have been inventions, fabricated to animate the men, whom Lagos has kept deceived for two months, with the hope of plundering the City.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 27th, 1853.

The Vice President of the Honorable Chamber of Representatives.

Buenos Ayres, January 27th, 1853.

To H. E. the Provisional Governor of the Province.

The Honourable Chamber of Representatives in exercise of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has accorded and decrees with the force of law the following articles—

Art. 1st—The Province of Buenos Ayres declares and protests before God, before all the Nations of Christendom, and very especially before the signatary Governments of the Convention of the 2.st November 1851, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Government of the Republic of the Uruguay, and before the sister Provinces that compose the Argentine Republic, against the insidious war that General Don Justo José Urquiza wages upon it, promoting a rebellion that has assembled the most notorious criminals which this Province infortunately contains, and by their means compels the pacific inhabitants of the districts to engross their armies, fomenting and aiding the rebellion, daily causing the effusion of blood and the death of Natives, afflicting with hunger the innocent population, carrying captive to Entre Rios many heads of families, and forcing them by threats of death to serve as veteran soldiers in fine, desolating this Province. It protests on account of all these evils against General Urquiza, against the Governors and Governments that may cooperate and lend him aid for such unjust and inhuman acts of violence; against the Deputies assembled in Santa Fe, in case they should counsel them, the Province of Buenos Ayres declaring that it does not recognise any legal mission over it, in the present Deputies assembled in consequence of the Compact of San Nicolas.

Art. 2d—The Province of Buenos Ayres declares, that its principles are those of peace, union and fraternity with the other Provinces, but that it will repel with the blood of the last of its faithful sons any aggression against the integrity of its territory, against its liberty, rights and Provincial Representation. It declares that its weheemat desires are to complete the National Congress, and to form a Nation, in conformity with the Treaty of the 4th January, 1831, accepted by the Provinces, and proclaimed by the General of the Allied Army on the 1st of May 1851.

Art. 3d—It declares that before the Congress of the Nation legitimately installed, it will satisfactorily manifest the just motives which in the Year last the Government had, for adopting hostile measures against General Urquiza, and before the same Congress shall reclaim on account of the acts of violence and aggressions of every kind, which said General has perpetrated against it, since the 3d of February 1852, dissolving by force its Government and Representative Body, carrying capital a part of its population; constituting himself in like manner the Governor of the Province, disposing of its internal regimen, and usurping its revenues, seizing of war and artillery park: it shall reclaim for such unprecedented acts of violence, aggravated by the irritating classification of mutiny and desaguisiato, applied to the noble and loyal vindication of its laws and institutions, and compelling it to the most just of reactions.

Art. 4th—The Province of Buenos Ayres, as one of those that compose the Republic, protests against any cession of territory that may have been made, or may be made by General Urquiza without the consent of the Nation, or the Congress, in which the aforesaid Province of Buenos Ayres may be legally represented.

Art. 5th—The Executive Power of the Province shall immediately circulate the preceding articles to all the Governments of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, individually to the Deputies assembled in Santa Fé, to all the Diplomatic Agents accredited near the Republic and resident in this City, to all the Governments who have not such in this Capital of the Province.

Art. 6th—Let it be communicated to the Executive Power for its fulfilment.

1st Vice-President,

MARCELO GAMBOA.

Bernardo Velez Gutierrez,

Secretary.

BUENOS AYRES.

Since the grand sortie of the 21st, we have had little, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Capital, to remind us of the presence of a besieging army. They have been taking breath, and repairing damages; or, as their partizans allege, "nursing their wrath to keep it warm" against the 3rd of February morning, when the rival "pyramid of human bodies" is to be erected in the Plaza de la Victoria, and the anniversary of the advent of their patron Saint, Urquiza, celebrated in the halls of Palermo. Man proposes and God disposes; it will be time to recount these mighty exploits when they have been accomplished. The Chamber of Representatives has recorded a rather energetic protest against such proceedings; and we have still stronger faith in the bayonets of the National Guards and the armed force of the legal Government, with the thousands of volunteers that are ready to lend an effective aid, should the slightest attempt be made to realize the scenes of the 4th February last.

Between public and private, there are at least in the circuit of the City, 50,000 "messengers of fate," loaded and primed; and the first act of indignity or violence, to the persons or property of neutral residents, or unarmed and defenceless families, whether native or foreign, would be the knell of destiny to the invaders. On the 11th of Sept., the City of Buenos Ayres might have been taken and held momentarily by Galan; or even by Lagos, with a few thousand men, on the 4th or 5th of December; but three times their united forces, would now find it hard work to penetrate to the Plaza de la Victoria, and would there leave a respectable contribution to the *human pyramid*, on which Don Justo so fondly gloats.

To the South, however, the fortunes of war have proved adverse to us in the first instance. On the 22d instant, at the pass of San Gregorio, in the River Salado, the Divisions of Colonel Rosas y Belgrano suffered a rout rather than a defeat; their gallant leader falling into the hands of his relentless opponents. His personal safety is now the chief matter of regret or anxiety. We understand that Admiral Henderson, Commodore Martin, and others have gone up to intercede in his behalf; but with what success has not transpired. The recollection of the overwhelming reaction produced chiefly by the violent death of Dorrego at Navarro in 1828, may perhaps counsel a policy of moderation; and we are not without hopes that he may be retained merely as a hostage.

The division of semi-civilized Indians, whose infidelity principally led to this deplorable result, are understood to have recrossed the Salado; and, released from the only restraint by our acknowledged in the Province, it is to be feared that the first accounts must bring us doleful tales of horrors and spoliation; which Lagos and his compeers have taken pains to prevent or at tenuate. To them the loaves and fishes of office, and the anticipated plunder of the Capital, are much more interesting than the safety of the important establishments to the South of the Salado, inhumanly abandoned to the tender mercies of their now worthy associates.

This question of the emancipated Indians is one of the most serious, as regards the Province and the Republic. For the last 20 years they have been under the immediate management and control of Colonel Rosas y Belgrano, and have done as little mischief as could have been expected. Who is now to supply his place? We cannot answer that momentous question; but we can clearly foresee the imminent dangers to which immense interests are exposed; and which no one at the present moment has the means arresting.

We must also here rebut a malicious charge we have heard preferred against Colonel Rosas and Belgrano, for having brought said Indians in his train. What else could he have done? Was he to remain at the Azul, with his arms crossed, till the conquest of the public liberties was effected? In moving in favour of that cause, he but did duty bound. Could he have retired the armed forces of the district, and left the Indians unguarded behind? In the eyes of God and man he stands acquitted of all blame; and that accusation and charge reverts with ten thousand times more force on Eugenio Bustos, who not only abandoned his post as a military subaltern, but has brought armed Indians directly against the Capital; engrossing with that ominous element the ranks of the rebels and marauders. We may have occasion to revert to this subject.

HORRIBLE SYMPTOMS—It is reported that after the victory of 22nd, Olmos, Bustos and Costa had memorialized Lagos to the effect that they could have nothing to do with the Compact of San Nicolas, the Supreme Director, or the Congress now sitting at Santa Fé. If true, it would be cruelly crushing hopes of reviving patriotism; a sentiment innate in the human breast, though, alas, often warped by interest or blinded by passion.

MEANWHILE—DURING, &c—Instead of a craven depression, the unwelcome news of the affair of the 22d, have called forth a cheering display of resolute energy. The means of defence and aggression have been more than triplicated, as if by magic, and a few days we shall have the Capital efficiently fortified, with a squadron that may cruise from Buenos to Corrientes, so that even a mouse shall not cross the Parana, or descend its stream into our noble River, without the express permission and sanction of the Dictatorial Chief of Plata.

With some slight innovations in our culinary regime, it is admirable to see the abundance of everything in our markets and stores, although we are in fact in a siege, as rigid as the duty or interests of our assailants will allow. If these are the privations by which we are to be coerced, we see in them nothing very formidable to the cause of the Province. The perfect order and tranquil that prevail in our streets by night and day, the random shots of the besiegers excepted, were never surpassed in the times of greatest tranquil'ity.

THE STEAMER CORREO—Query. Would not the Government be justified in saying to any one or all of the Commanders of the Foreign Naval Stations, *—There is a vessel, with a pirate flag and a foreign crew, stolen from us in time of profound peace, and now cruising off the River, with very questionable and suspicious intentions; please do us the favour to capture her?*—If we recollect aright, something very analogous, almost identical with this, took place in the harbour of Valparaiso, during the late revolution of General Flores, when the British Commander-in-Chief, handsomely responded to the appeal. Perhaps the Chilian and Peruvian Ministers resident in Valparaiso could illuminate us upon this interesting point. At all events, while other means are being got ready, there would be no harm in trying the expedient; so as to relieve us at once from an irritating eye-sore.

MR. LAFONE AGAIN—A new charge allegedly, is laid against the unfortunate General Urquiza, on the guarantee of a mortgage on certain public properties belonging to this Province. We must admire, though we cannot approve, the impenetrable reserve and diplomatic silence of this gentleman, under such grave accusations through the public press; which, if not disproved, must in the end induce a stagnation of confidence that they are not altogether unfounded.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

As a business month January must be classed with its predecessor, that is, an absolute blank, except for the necessaries of existence and articles of war. On the 17th the rigorous state of siege was relaxed, by opening the Custom-house for four hours daily, for the receipt and despatch of merchandise; but even so comparatively little has been done, from the inadequate supply of hands and horses. According to the decree given in another page, the Barraca and Conchas Rivers are likewise opened for the export of produce; a seasonable and important boon to the shipping interest, many vessels having already suffered a ruinous detention.

Of light freight, especially wool, a large quantity must have accumulated; but of hides and tallow, we suspect, the quantity must be greatly disproportionate to the number of animals slaughtered, and the quality inferior, from the want of regular establishments. Soldiers are proverbially improvident; and though the interests of the Chiefs must have pointed out the offals of the animals slaughtered for their forces, as an important source of revenue, it is impossible that any system or order can have been observed in the operations of a marauding campaign, where pillage is the general object, and discipline and subordination at a heavy discount. Besides the inevitable derangement of property, and the consequent relaxation of all moral and social ties, we must reckon on a wanton and impious waste, that curtails the range of commercial enterprise, without benefit to any party.

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 1st to 27th Jan. 1853.

	Great Britain	France.	Germany	Italy.	Spain.	Havana.	United States.	Brazil.	Pacific.	Total of Jan.
Number of vessels	4	2	2			8	2	5		20
Tonnage	1,358	508	349			610	442	855		4,113
ARTICLES.										
Beef, jerked, quintals						10,783		13,367		24,150
» preserved hogsheads										
» » tins										
Bones	123,600									123,600
Do. tons	34									34
Feathers, bales		4								4
Do. arrobas			34							39
Hair, bales	187									187
Do. serons	87									87
Do. arrobas										
Hide cuttings, bales										
» » quintals						1,435				27,000
Hides, ox & cow, salted	30,882	4,084				6,505		380		30,401
Do. do. dry	1,775	9,110	19,311		240					5
Do. horse do.										6,165
» do. salted	6,165					50,276				116,085
Horse, ox and cow Skins cut, bales	19,819	34,000	10,000							
» » dozens										
Do. deer, bales										
» » dozens										
Do. goat, bales										
» » dozens										
Do. nutria, bales										
Do. do. dozens		281								281
Do. sheep bales										
» » dozens										
Do. shank calfskins						200				1,0692
Do. do. dozens										24
Tallow, pipes	864									
Do. boxes	24					369				631
Do. serons	145		117							
Do. sacks										
Do. arrobas										

Nor is the evil confined to the current year. It saps the foundation of our prospects for years and years to come; enhancing the grave responsibility that devolves on the head of traitors and anarchists. The honest effort is now making to re-enact in our country districts the same sordid drama that reduced the Oriental State to what all the world knows; and bearing in mind that three fourths at least, of the entire exports from the River Plate, are the growth and produce of the Province of Buenos Ayres, it is easy to calculate the long, the almost permanent ruin that threatens our commercial prospects, should the cattle in our camps be exterminated, root and branch, as they were in those of Montevideo. It is not in one year, or in five years, that our lost position could be regained. So true is it at this moment, that the cause of this Capital is not only the cause of humanity and civilization, but the pivot on which immense commercial interests hinge, extending to the civilized world, and embracing alike the present and the future. The elaborate figures, in the profit and loss of the balance sheet, must demonstrate this truth, despite the misrepresentations of a select coterie, accustomed to fish in troubled waters; but they are ashamed to say, more than one foreign diplomatic agent, who have compromised, and sacrificed to their partisan predilections, the very interests they were bound to protect and promote.

Some may expect a partial compensation in the extra remittances, from our interior Provinces, through the Port of Montevideo.

This theory of compensation we consider fallacious in itself, and notoriously so in the present instance. The certainty is that the Province of Buenos Ayres, from 1843 to 1852, would not have produced less, but on the contrary an immense deal more, had the Oriental State enjoyed peace and tranquillity, and supplied at the same time its fair average. In the case supposed our rural establishments might have been attended to, which they were not; from the worse than profitless occupation forced on their owners, and their natural dependants; and instead of being abandoned, they would have been extended and multiplied. Equally improvable is it, why or how the disorganization and the scandalous spoliations, of which this Province is now the victim, should produce a single additional hide, or a single additional arroba of tallow in the sister Provinces. The destinies of foreign commerce, for an indefinite period, now tremble in the balance. The conflagration kindled in that Province cannot end there; but, sooner or later, must extend its scorching and withering influence at least to Santa Fé, Entre Rios and Corrientes. The peasantry in one and all must again be armed; the flocks and herds abandoned; and the interes s of general commerce immolated to the insane ambition of Urquiza, and the sordid speculations of a despicable clique, who remorselessly sacrifice to their accursed thirst of gold, the realities of the present, with all the hopes and prospects of the future.

The dangers impending over the foreign importer are three fold: severe loss on a large amount of outstandings; an uncertain and a languid demand for the enormous stocks now on hand and in port, and the labyrinth of difficulties and complications, in which a purblind foreign policy has involved, and apparently abandoned us; and from which we must escape, when and how we may, at the expense of the best blood of Buenos Ayres, and the treasures and resources that should have fomented foreign commerce.

We again suppress the Prices Current and usual statistical tables; because the incidental transactions that may have taken place, are not of a character to establish a reliable market price; and even our report of the Money Market must also be regarded as in some degree nominal.

POLITICAL ASPECT—Under this head we must refer chiefly to the Official Documents recorded in this and the preceding numbers of our journal; from which, we fear, parties interested will find it difficult to extract much that is encouraging, or even satisfactory, as regards the actual position or immediate prospects of commercial affairs in this quarter.

The legally constituted Authorities of this Province are compromised in a contest of honour or humiliation, of life or death, that may demand, as it will abundantly justify, any practicable or conceivable sacrifice. The defeat and capture of Colonel Rosas y Belgrano, on the 22nd, though it cannot materially affect the result, may unhappily prolong the struggle, with its consequent sacrifices of treasure and blood. Still these ephemeral successes cannot change the character of a rebellion, the most disgraceful and injustifiable in its origin, means and objects, that can possibly be conceived.

The rapacious aspirations of Urquiza left the Province of Buenos Ayres destitute of the ordinary means of defence, and the infamous treachery of General Flores, then Minister of War, arrayed against the Government and the Capital, the few scattered elements that remained. Nay, with a refinement of immorality, worthy of the pseudo-Liberator, the very arms now pointed at our breasts, are the same he plundered from us after the victory of Cascros; in which he was little else than the hired tool of the Empire of Brazil, with perhaps more than the tacit sanction of the French and English Intervention. We call the attention of all these parties to the fact, because it is a matter that directly affects their honor, credit and responsibility; not to speak of the national interests of their commerce and subjects, so deplorably compromised.

As to the instruments employed by Urquiza in his turn, in this new crusade of anarchy and spoliation, and paid by the subsidies advanced by the Imperial Treasury for very different objects, we refer to the Law of the 27th lost; the draft of which was prepared by Deputy Anchorena, a veritable patriot, of unsullied reputation, and possessing a greater stake in the Province than the whole aspirant rabble, were every knife and "lazo" they possess put to the hammer.

And the end proposed by all this?—Why, the bastard ambition that has prompted other men before Urquiza.

"To wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

The inflated Chief, the heartless slavemonger of Entre Rios, the cruel exterminator at Vences, India Muerta and Palermo, must be the President of the Republic; and that no shadow may be cast on his "barbaric pomp," every sprout of intelligence and civilization in the "Empress of the Plate" must be buried in the dust.

With such a rebellion no civilized Government ought to treat, or can possibly capitulate; for the vicissitudes of war or the sacrifices of the contest, what they may. When the mothers of the first families, of all the families in Buenos Ayres, devote the heads of their sons as a dedand, it is needless to think or talk of the interests or prospects of foreign commerce.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

January 21st.

"Sultana," Sardinian barque, 244 tons, J. Cesarego, from Genoa 24th October, Montevideo 19th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 110 boxes fruits, 75 do. wine, 13 packages drugs, 18 boxes & 11 barrels almonds, 25 do. rice, 18 cheeses, 6100 tiles, 2 boxes shoes, 152 do. merchandise, 3 jars mushrooms, 96 bales hay, 150 crates figs.

January 22nd.

"Fama," Oriental lugger, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 21st inst.

Passengers 41.

January 23rd.

"Velocidade," British ship, 280 tons, T. Baird, from Cadiz 2nd December, to Wilfred Latham & Co., with 776 cahices salt, 200 kegs olives.

"Annie Fisher," British ship, 345 tons, J. Edwards, from Cadiz 3rd December, to J. G. Smith & Co., with 224 lasts salt.

"Gladiator," Danish ship, 315 tons, L. Ericksen, from the Isle of May 8th December, to Bunge Bornefeld & Co., with 180 moyos salt.

"Gil Blas," French barque, 303 tons, Billard, from Havre 13th November, Montevideo 20th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 113 boxes & 62 packages merchandise, 50,200 bricks.

"Victorina," Spanish zumaca, 164 tons, J. Reigy Felin, from Cette 29th October, Montevideo 20th inst., to Order, with 263 pipes, 30 half do. & 45 quarter casks wine, 9 pipes spirits. Doubloons 490.

"Culebra," Spanish schooner, 122 tons, J. Ventre, from Barcelona 10th, Malaga 23rd October, Montevideo 20th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., with 81 pipes, 20 half do. & 110 quarter casks wine, 12 do. vinegar, 9 bales twine, 20 do. white paper, 30 do brown wrapping paper, 30 boxes wine, 20 pipes, 40 quarter casks & 100 jars aguardiente, 40 bags hazel nuts, 30 do. & 100 boxes almonds, 50 do. starch, 100 barrels olives, 20 do. canary seed, 30 do. sweet red pepper, 1 box silk, 100 do. & 18 barrels merchandise.

"Maria Teresa," British brigantine, 131 tons, C. Solar, from Cadiz 24th November, to M. A. Muños, with 77 lasts salt, 2 boxes silks.

"Social," Brazilian brig, 228 tons, M. J. R. Callao, from Montevideo 21st inst., to M. Quimpo, with 27 bags potatoes, 9000 onions, 116 bales hay, 8 goats, 148 boxes vermicelli, 1 do. preserves, 10 barrels cod-fish, 9 do. sausages, 15 boxes chocolate, 6 do. merchandise.

"Pedro 2°," Brazilian brig, 261 tons, S. Agnese, from Parnaguá 10th inst., to J. C. Meyrelles, with 1817 teroica & 100 crates yerba, 156 bags rice, 17 dozens walking-sticks.

"Ida & Emma," Danish brig, 150 tons, E. Bock, from Hamburg 17th October, to Freyer brothers.

"Belizario," Brazilian brig, 223 tons, M. S. Santos, from Parnaguá 10th inst., to A. Van Praet.

January 24th.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, 122 tons, J. Aveneuti, from Montevideo 23rd inst. Passengers 40.

"Victoria," Oriental schooner, 122 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 23rd inst.

Passengers 38.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, from Montevideo 23rd inst.

"Filisch," Danish brigantine, 144 tons, P. C. Juhl, from Cadiz 1st December, to Dickson & Co., with 310 cahices salt.

January 25th.

"Australie," French barque, 210 tons, P. Falguerette, from Cette 31st October, to J. Canard.

January 26th.

"Manuelita," American steamer, Camfield, from Montevideo 25th inst.

Passengers 38.

January 27th.

"George Reynolds," British brig, 240 tons, D. Jones, from Montevideo 25th inst., to J. Steward, with 31 boxes, 2 casks, 25 bales & 20 crates merchandise.

SAILINGS.

January 22nd.

"Duque de Genova," Sardisian barque, for Cape Verds, dispatched by J. Caprile, in ballast.

"Novo Luz," Brazilian brigantine, for Montevideo, dispatched by B. Viale & Co., with 500 alquieres corn.

"Tommy," Oriental lugger, for Montevideo.

"Vixen," H. B. M's. steamer, for the interior rivers.

January 24th.

"Coromandel," French barque, for Pondichery, dispatched by N. Peuchgarie, in ballast.

January 25th.

"Galathee," French corvette of war, for Montevideo.

"Prony," French steamer of war, for Montevideo.

"St. Jaques," French barque, for Borbon, dispatched by J. Vignal, with the same cargo with which she arrived on the 16th ult.

"Almeyda," American barque, for Montevideo, dispatched by P. Halbach & Co., with 49 pipes tallow, 28 bales wool, 4 do. hair, 1377 dry ox and cow hides.

"Enterprise," British brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by W. Orr & Co., with 60 bales wool, 223½ pipes tallow, 3478 salted horse hides, 445 do. ox and cow do., 24 tons bones.

January 26th.

"Selma," Swedish brig, for England, dispatched by T. Armstrong, with 3 bales, 187 serroons and 87 arrobas horse hair, 387¼ pipes tallow, 1913 salted ox and cow hides, 1973 dry ox do., 1878 salted horse do., 25,700 bones.

"Alice," British brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by Twyford Hall & Co., with 124½ tons ashes, 36,000 bones, 30 half pipes tallow.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Ninfa," National schooner, for Montevideo.

January 27th.

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

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived at Liverpool, Nov. 3, Albion, hence 2nd Sept.; Nov. 10, Regina, hence 11th Sept.; at Barcelona, Oct. 21, Argos, hence 1st Aug.; at Falmouth, Nov. 5, Fanny, A. Garrigues, hence 27th Aug.; Nov. 25, Transit, hence 20th Sept.; at Hamburg, Nov. 7, Cecilia Maria, hence 26th Aug.; at Gravesend, Nov. 11, Glencoe, hence 7th Aug.; Nov. 27, West Lothian, hence 24th Sept.; Nov. 29, Nundeeja, hence 22d Sept.; at Genoa, Nov. 11, The Fratelli, hence 15th Aug.; at Cette, Nov. 16, Lucie, hence 27th Aug.; at Shields, Nov. 18, Gluckhauf, hence 6th Sept.; at Cadiz, Nov. 23, Constancia, hence 12th Sept.; at Antwerp, Dec. 3, Oste, hence 16th Sept.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.

From Cadiz, Oct. 31, Thomasin; Nov. 3, Clio; Nov. 4, Queen, San Giacomo, Nov. 18, Minstrel; from Liverpool, Nov. 9, Commodore, Nov. 25, Isabella; from Flushing, Nov. 11, Doctor Kneip; from Shields, Nov. 20, Archimedes; from Hamburg, Nov. 20, Wilhelmine; from Strangford, Nov. 21, North Esk; from Cuxhaven, Nov. 22, Helene; Nov. 29, Atlantic Ocean; from Cette, Nov. 24, Nouvelle Caroline; from Bordeaux, Dec. 2, Celina; from Gravesend, Dec. 5, Queen; from Deal, Dec. 9, Alfhild.

For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, from Hamburg, Nov. 6, Catharina; Nov. 24, Atlantic Ocean.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool, Nil Desperandum, Margaret Elizabeth, Choice, Queen of the West, Albion, John Pardew, John Ritson, Regina, Bonplandt; for Montevideo and B. A., Nonpareil, Rosalie, Remark, Brazilian, Water Kelpie; at the Clyde, Eva; at Havre, Uruguay; for Montevideo and B. A. Casimir; at Bordeaux, Bengali; for Cette, Sylphide, Doriolan, Selina, Echo; at Marseilles, for do Ariano.

EXCHANGE—Jan. 29.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	2¼
Patriot Doubloons	à 2¼
Spanish do.	à 2¼
Bills on London	60d. 60d.
Currency	per dol. 2 7-16d.
Do. Montevideo	1½ prem.
France, per doubloon	19 f. 50c.
United States, do.	par
Brazil, per doubloon	1 a 1½ prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week, 2¼.
The lowest 2¼.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

At the Stores of Vivar & Billinghurst, 19 Calle Santa Rosa, a parcel of good soft Butter, just landed, in barrels of 100 to 110 lbs. and small package of 25, 30 and 75 lbs.

j. 29—3 c.

Just Received,

per "Wilton Wood," Brandy of first quality, for Sale by

JOHN YETMAN,
52 Calle Julio.

j.29—4c.

NOTICE.

All Letters and Newspapers intended to be transmitted from this Port, by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Vessels, and destined for the Intermediate Ports at which they touch—viz: Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verds, Teneriffe and Madeira, must be brought to this Office—and the following uniform Rates prepaid thereon—

Weight of Letters.	Silv. Dols.		Curr. Dols.
Not exceeding ½ ounce	¼	or	6
Above ½ ounce & under 1	½	or	12
" 1 " " 2	1	or	24
" 2 " " 3	1½	or	36
" 3 " " 4	2	or	48

and so on in proportion, two additional Rates being charged for every ounce, and a fraction of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Newspapers 1 current dollar each, letters and newspapers for *Spain via* Teneriffe will also be received, the above Rates of postage being prepaid thereon.

"This Office will not undertake to give change for money; parties are therefore requested to bring with them the exact amount of Postage."

British Consulate and Packet Office,
168, Calle la Merced—
Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1853.
MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's Consul and Agent,
for H. B. M's Postmaster General.

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, 35, Cornhill, 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 the City that such Agency is now open; and that those 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.
36, Calle San Martin.

Wanted,

By an English family about to proceed to England, two female servants to take the nursery; also Cook and Housemaid. Apply at No. 20 Calle San Martin. 1,29 f. c.

Mr. Bradish continues as usual

teaching the Spanish language, writing Mercantile Arithmetic, Geography, and Book-keeping by single and double entry; translates into the Spanish, French and English languages. Apply, Calle de Mayp6, opposite 298. 1,22—3p

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) took a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her sufferings were distressing, 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 FORTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Works, of Rusheliffe, 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 of the dangerous effects of the Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without derriving any benefit, and was told that my bad 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. F. 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 heard of the great cures effected by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her stone 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 simultaneously with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and Insects	Rheumatism
Sand Flies	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chigoe-foot	Sore throats
Chilblains	Skin diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore heads
Chilcets	Tumours
Confined and 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 Provinces, at the following Prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each Box.

☞ 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.

Notice.

Parties desirous of having their friends brought out to this Country are offered an opportunity of making arrangements with Capt. Bell of the "Gustavus," formerly in the William Pelle; the "Gustavus" 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 Lucia, or at Mr. Fleming's Store on the Alameda. 1,3 3c.

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 "Sara," 229 tons, 1st class, Anderson, commander, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch. n.20.
Consignees Messrs. Ejnego, 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," 270 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, Prout, Commander, is now loading, and having all having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For London.

British brig "Eliza Jewett," 229 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Dean, Commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. j. 29.
Consignees Messrs. John Gall Smith & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Enterprise," 252 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Tyott, 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, Schedrich, 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 a commodious and spacious room for cargo on board, and has only engaged room for a few salted hides and light freight. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Forbes & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "IO," 252 tons, Gautier, Commander, has positively engaged three tons 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," 230 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Baldry, commander, has only disengaged room for about fifty bales. This vessel is disengaged in the course of a few days, and is a most desirable opportunity. 22.—
Consignees Messrs. C. J. Getting & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "RITA," 197 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Jobling, Commander, has only disengaged room for a few salted hides. j. 30.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Antwerp.

Danish brig "HOLLY," 224 tons, Damion, Commander, has positively engaged the greater part of her room, and will have quick dispatch. j.29
Consignees Messrs. Otto Rosenthal & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Alice," 223 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Langdale, commander, is now loading and is a favorite vessel, having superior accommodations, is a most desirable opportunity for passengers. n.—20.
Consignees Messrs. Tweedie, Hall and Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Hanoverian brig "J. H. Heydoon," 212 tons, Haeslaep, commander, having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. j.25.
Consignees Messrs. Lesica & 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. Bieker & Co.

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Pauline," 250 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Katelaen, 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," 220 tons, Oberg, master, has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has still disengaged room for bales and dry hides. n20
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For New York.

American bark "Amanda," 227 tons, Ist class, Carney, Commander, a remarkably fast sailer, and is without exception one of the finest vessels in port is now ready to receive cargo.
Consignees Messrs. P. Halbach Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British bark "25th of May," Muran, Commander. j.1. Consignees Messrs. D. Lutz Brothers & Co.

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

British bark "Peter Sunn," 194 tons, Yamee, 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 & Charlotte," 153 tons, Ranson, Commander. j.1.
Consignees Messrs J. Gall Smith & Co.

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

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

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

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

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Cangallo.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
JOSEPH M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker.

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," Schreiber, 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 pelacre "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.
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 deliver the warm season supply perfectly desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced price of $4 dollars the dozen when returning the empty bottles twelve dollars the doz. will be returned.

To Gentlemen Proprietors will please observe in ordering other medicated aerated waters that the proper bottles for them are all the property of his non-exclusive common porter or Champagne bottles are not a proper bottle for the just proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas required in the Aerating operation.

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 Aerated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of this city a superiority to any heretofore, and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—co.

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 "ROSALINDA," Capt Houghton, will sail from Montevideo for the above destination on or about the 15th 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 Juiio. j. 8 c.

Translation of Señor Sarmiento's Letter, on Sale at G. & H. Macken'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; Homeand Smollet's History of England; Memoirs of Cabanis; Blair's Rhetoric; Shakespeare; 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 "Dolphin,"

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 purchase 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, receipts, &c., will be attended to. The above will undertake the property 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 super or quality are on sale by Barber & Orr, Calle del Peru N. 13.—j.12.co.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, Burgos, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 15, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 lb. English equal to 110 Burgos; 100 do. French equal to 115 do. Burgos; 100 do. Norwegian equal to 120 do. Burgos; and 100 do. Swedish to 106 do. 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 dds. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are required to pay the fee 200 dds. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change no charge, must pay 44 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 28th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Flag.
	BRITISH			
Sept. 12	Rg. Ship, Bailey	Getting & Co	299	L'pool.
" 19	Rg. Neptune, MacDonald	Duguid, Barton & Co	208	London.
Oct. 4	Rg. Leo, Clark	Hartenfels & Co	230	London.
" 8	Sch. Mary of Fife, McKelar	J. B. Joslin	151	L'pool.
Nov. 5	Rg. Sort of Derby, Hodge	Bell & Brothers	195	
" 10	Rg. Ship, Fitzgerald	Duguid & Co	211	England.
" 11	Rg. Gauntlet, Bell	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	206	L'pool.
" 17	Rg. Racer, Prout	Duguid, Barton & Co	193	London.
" 17	Rg. Rita, Jobbin	Nicholson, Green & Co	192	L'pool.
" 18	Rg. Caesar, Blackburn	Duguid, Forbes & Co	151	England.
" 18	Rgn. Philip Dean, Rose	Hughes Brothers	187	England.
" 18	Rg. Eliza, Cutler	Best Brothers	256	L'pool.
" 22	Rg. Mary Rowe, Brown	A Revetta	97	
" 22	Rg. Hibbert, Sedrich	J. Carthy	256	
" 22	Rg. Walton Wood, Russell	J. Best & Co	250	
" 23	Rg. Tarquin, Watts	Duguid, Barton & Co	230	London.
" 25	Sch. Spy, De la Cour	Hughes Brothers	116	
Dec. 1	Rg. Ship, Cameron	T. Cookinson & Co	229	
" 6	Rg. Wind Mary, Morris	J. Tuomey	250	
" 11	Sch. Peter Sunn, Adamson	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	194	
" 14	Rg. Ship, Hutchinson	Nicholson, Green & Co	302	
" 15	Rg. Eliza Jenkins, Dean	J. G. Smith & Co	231	London.
" 16	Rg. Anne & Charlotte, Ranson	J. G. Smith & Co	153	
" 19	Rgn. M'y, Michael	Tomkinson & Co	227	
" 24	Rg. Dee, Marsh	Anderson & Co	215	
" 24	Rg. Star, Crescomb	Nuttall & Co	195	
" 28	Rg. Ann Cary, Jarvis	J. Stewart & Co	199	
" 29	Rg. Richmond, Grayson	J. Carthy	201	
Jan. 2	Rg. Fairmen, Cockburn	R. & A. Carlisle	277	
" 11	Rg. Charles, Bonds	Tweedie	250	
" 11	Rg. Hilda Charlotta, Oberg	C. Th. Upton & Co	220	
" 13	Rg. Hermes, Presley	Duguid & Co	241	
" 14	Rg. Ship, Brown	R. & J. Carlisle	157	
" 23	Sp. Velsendale, Hutchinson	Wm. Lothian & Co	239	
" 23	Sp. Annie Fisher, Edwards	J. G. Smith & Co	245	
" 23	Rgn. Mary Ann, Brown	W. A. Smith	115	
" 27	Rg. George Reynolds, Jones	J. Stewart	249	
	AMERICAN.			
Nov. 18	Sch. Delaware, Hutchinson	Zimmermann & Co	241	N. York
" 29	Pgn. Robert Wing, Crowell	H. J. Sopes	198	
Dec. 1	Sch. Amanda, Carney	H. Halbach Co	257	
" 14	Sch. Judith, Chase	E. H. Hale & Co	225	
" 15	Sch. Ann Elizabeth, Upton	To order	247	
" 8	Sch. Chilo, Deakon	S. H. Hale & Co	247	
" 18	Brigt. Mercury, Stone	Zimmermann, & Co	291	
" 23	Sch. Manchester, Upton	H. J. Hopes	191	
Jan. 21	Sch. O. J. Hayes, Donovan	G. J. Hayes	312	
" 19	Sp. El Dorado, Richardson	Zimmermann, & Co	442	
	FRENCH.			
Aug. 28	Pol. Bk. Chasseur, Vertier	To order	198	
Nov. 27	Rg. Fortune, Lanchet	Dubois & Co	223	Havre
Nov. 17	Bk. Guerrier, Lanchet	E. Dubois & Co	223	
" 18	Rg. Cincinnatus, Cayeux	Dubois & Co	158	
Dec. 9	Bk. Norma, Alexandre	A. Van Praet	249	
" 10	Bk. Eole, Lemoine	A. Van Praet	219	
" 12	Rg. Amazie, Guet	J. Stewart	224	
" 22	Bk. Hortense, Lemoine	A. Pelachagne	198	
" 22	Bk. Richelieu, Rat	Zimmermann, & Co	198	
" 24	Bk. Rose Aimee, Hood	J. Vignal	231	
" 26	Bk. L'Henry, Vivier	To order	174	
Jan. 10	Sp. Francisca, Fermont	Lafontaine & Co	264	
" 19	Bk. Ca seous, Bernard	Zimmermann, & Co	245	
" 23	Bk. Gui Elise, Billard	Ch. allo & Sons	232	
" 23	Bk. Auxiliaire, Falgueirette	J. Cassard	200	
	SPANISH.			
Oct. 7	Sp. L. Leticia, Pabagoy	To order	112	
" 12	Sp. Sabanesa, Lopez	Llavallol & Sons	412	
" 22	Pol. Cromentes, Cambos	Freyer Brothers	187	
" 22	Sp. Ana Maria, Mendez	Llavallol & Sons	412	
" 24	Sp. Indiana, Martinez	Llavallol & Sons	119	
" 26	Sp. Esperanza, Alvarez	Llavallol & Sons	119	
" 7	Zum. Tigre, Flats	To order	67	
" 5	Rg. Resource, Wards	Duxaux	254	
" 14	Sch. Amanda, Gomez	S. Scullion	34	
Jan. 6	Rg. Esperanza, Mataro	F. Scullion	142	
" 3	Rg. Cochon, Blas	Tatterson	102	
" 4	Pol. San Antonio, Carbonera	F. Scullion	34	
" 3	Sch. San Antonio, Ortiz	S. Montes & Sons	209	
" 19	Sp. L. de Guarantia, Ortiz	J. Galarraga	199	
" 23	Zum. Amante Sos Dr. Bisdiaz	J. Avegno	251	
" 26	Sch. Cutchen, Vecino	E. Ochoa & Co	122	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Oct. 31	Rg. Lyzes, Amaro	F. Silva	170	
Dec. 24	Rg. Ulysses, Fernandez	J. Avegno	275	
Jan. 23	Rg. Secret, Calhos	M. Ocampo	128	
" 23	Rg. Lucia, Fernandez	J. C. Meyrelles	94	
" 23	Rg. Belisario, Santos	Wm. Frazier	251	
	HAMBURG.			
Aug. 3	Rgn. Emmina, Meller	Freyer Brothers	160	Antwerp
Oct. 15	Rg. Friedrich Carl, Schnobelen	Gaffron & Co	160	
Nov. 19	Rg. Teresa, Eggenbrecht	Freyer Brothers	160	
Dec. 9	Rg. Sophia, Wendemann	J. Riez	194	
" 16	Rg. Eliza Emma, Boysen	Bartenfels & Sons	134	
" 26	Rgn. Ida, Hinrichsen	J. Riez & Co	276	
Jan. 14	Rgn. Endora, Johnsman	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	234	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Nov. 18	Corcow, Tarantella	Haiza & Co	397	
Dec. 17	Rg. India, Castellano	Santa Maria, Llanbo	300	
	TUSCAN.			
Oct. 25	Pol. Rosaldo, Sotavica	Pertusara Peggio	120	
	DUTCH.			
Dec. 7	Rg. Urania, Klen	Legica & Co	227	
Jan. 1	Gal. Plata, Benning	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	210	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Aug. 3	Rg. Westphalia, Batchop	P. Halbach & Co	235	N. York
Oct. 9	Rg. Plata, Bessing	Zimmermann, & Co	250	
	BELGIAN.			
Sept. 20	Rg. Pauline, Koeben	A. Van Praet	250	Antwerp
Oct. 9	Rg. Rosalie, Lemaire	A. Van Praet	250	
Dec. 15	Rgn. Denise, De me	Bayley Brothers	156	
	SWEDISH.			
Sept. 21	Rg. Sivea, Andersen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	240	London.
Oct. 6	Rg. Hilda Charlotte, Oberg	Weekind & Co	226	N. York.
Nov. 17	Rg. La Pasta, Fogelmark	J. N. Bieker & Co	219	Antwerp
	DANISH.			
Nov. 17	Sch. Alma, Schrieber	Freyer Brothers	105	
" 17	Rgn. Thusnelda, Hansen	Bunge, Bornefeld &	120	
Dec. 1	Sch. Molly, Donaldson	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	124	
" 6	Rg. Succession, Smith	To order	130	
" 18	Rgn. Gerasa, Bruhn	To order	144	
Jan. 13	Sp. Gladiator, Eriksen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	115	
" 23	Rgn. Ida & Karen, Lock	Freyer Brothers	150	
" 24	Rgn. Jillisch, Jiel	Dickson & Co	144	
	BREMEN.			
Nov. 22	Bk. Adelaide, Spalle	Becher, Pieper & Co	270	
Dec. 17	Bk. Lessing, Friedrichs	Cassens & Sons	3.6	
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec. 21	Rg. Nidaros, Bonnesen	Lesica & Co	150	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oct. 19	Rgn. I. H. Heydoon, Haeslaep	Lesica & Co	212	England
	AUSTRIAN.			
Nov. 23	Bk. Adelaide, Benzet	C. Th. Upton	276	England.
Dec. 3	Bk. Geo Mettlicke, Vinere	Dickson & Co	363	
	ORIENTAL.			
Sep. 21	Rg. Mariada, Kalt	C. E. Horne	240	
" 8	Rg. Mercedes, Ravessa	Danager & Co	144	
Oct. 13	Rg. Lucciano, Desart	Llavallol & Sons	124	