

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no doubt all our readers will heartily participate in the frank and cordial interchange of civilities, that stamp the character of the following correspondence. If mutual sympathy and urbanity give its dearest charms to the intercourse of private life, much more imperative and obligatory does the exercise of the same qualities become in Princes and Supreme Rulers; whose friendship and cordials are the best pledge and earnest guarantee of the peace and prosperity of their respective subjects.

[Copy] Buenos Ayres, August 9th, 1850. Sir.—At the proper time I had the great satisfaction of communicating to H. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Lord Viscount Palmerston, the important fact of the election of H. E. Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, as Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, with the renewal of the Extraordinary Powers, with which H. E. had previously been invested by the Legislature.

I have now the honor to inform Y. E. that I have received Lord Palmerston's Instructions to convey to H. E. the Governor the congratulations of His Majesty's Government on his election. I am further directed to add, and I need not explain to Y. E. the personal satisfaction with which I discharge that agreeable duty, that His Majesty's Government consider it very gratifying a strong security for the continuance of the Argentine Confederation, and Great Britain in the Argentine Confederation, which have now been so happily re-established; and the maintenance and consolidation of which must be so advantageous to both parties.

I avail, &c. (Signed) Henry Southern, His Excellency Sir Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.

[Extract from the reply.] H. E. the Governor has ordered the undersigned to manifest to Y. E., the lively satisfaction produced in him by the interesting felicitation, which the Honourable Lord Palmerston has addressed to him, by order of Her Majesty, on account of his re-election to the Supreme command of this Province.

If that noble expression of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, in which Y. E. also avails personally, were susceptible of a higher appreciation, H. E. the Governor would find it in the confidence which the Government of Y. E. has, that such an event will be the secure guarantee of the invariable maintenance of the good relations of friendship which exist between the Argentine Confederation, and Great Britain, in whose re-establishment the very noble and estimable procedure of Y. E. had so great a share.

H. E. the Governor, replete with lively emotion, accepts those congratulations of H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Her Majesty, the Honourable Lord Palmerston, by resolution of his Government. And full of gratitude also orders them to be reiterated, according to the note, a certified copy of which is enclosed, to the Argentine Minister near Her Majesty, hoping she will deign to accept those expressions of the genuine sympathy and his sentiments towards H. Majesty the Queen, the Royal Family, her Government, and the British People. God preserve Y. E. many years.

Th. H. E. the Honourable Henry Southern, Esq., H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. &c.

DON MANUEL DE SARRATEA, Late Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation, near the French Government.

We feel much pleasure in copying from the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this city, the following interesting particulars, published in the *Courrier du Havre*, relative to that distinguished Diplo-

matist. They are conceived in the very best spirit; and reflect great credit on the taste and discernment of the spirited and talented conductors of that justly accredited journal.

"On Sunday last the barque 'Ankober' set sail for Buenos Ayres, having the Argentine flag at the main-mastop. She conveyed the corpse of Don Manuel de Sarraatea, one of the veterans of American Independence. The health of M. Sarraatea, long Minister of the Argentine Republic in Paris, had been considerably impaired; and during the summer of 1849, he had gone to the waters of the Pyrenees, in quest of an alleviation which he did not find. On returning to Paris, he was compelled to stop at Limoges. The infirmity had reached its last stage.

M. Balacear, the friend and diplomatic disciple of M. Sarraatea, repaired thither, but only to assist at his dying hour. He never quitted his bed. M. Barcear is the intimate and faithful friend, who came to Havre on the 4th May, and sent to the Captain of the barque 'Ankober' the deposit of which he has not ceased for a moment to be the religious guardian.

The ceremony of the transport of the body to Havre, from the Church of San Felipe de Roule in Paris, where it had been deposited, and from the termini of our railway on board the 'Ankober' was effected without pomp or ostentation. M. Barcear, however, did not desire peremptorily intimated, or rather to obey an order come from Buenos Ayres. No one could in an official capacity, the mournful duty was performed by an assemblage of sincere and tried friends; all felt the sorrow which this worthy man, so beloved, who had witness that his native land should receive his ashes.

Born in Buenos Ayres, Don Manuel de Sarraatea went early to Spain, where he received a brilliant education, in the College of Vergara. Unleashed into the world, he soon took his place among the most distinguished men of Madrid: he completed the development of his pre-eminent faculties.

M. Sarraatea visited France, England and the United States; again returned to Spain, he no longer found there those sources of prosperity, and of political, industrial and commercial progress, which he had studied with such joy and with the different countries which he had traversed.

"At this time Napoleon took possession of Spain; Ferdinand VII abdicated. This was a ray that illumined Don Manuel de Sarraatea; he seemed to herd the shout of liberty and independence resounded in his native land; from that time nothing could detain him in Spain. When offered a seat in the Congress of Bayonne as Representative of Buenos Ayres; when the most important missions were proposed to him, and in maintaining the Colonial regime in the Plate, he only replied to them by a single wish, a single desire, that of rejoining his compatriots, and participating in their destiny.

"Having departed from Cadix, Don Manuel de Sarraatea arrived in Buenos Ayres, still under the Spanish Sovereignty, whilst Buenos Ayres had separated herself from the bonds of the Metropolis. Orders were given to seize his person; but instantly forwarded Don Manuel de Sarraatea escaped from the pursuit of the military police of Montevideo, and arrived at Buenos Ayres, where his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme.

"Don Manuel de Sarraatea had hardly landed, when he received a secret mission, which he went to discharge at the Court of Rio Janeiro; this was his entry upon public life, from which he was never afterwards to escape.

"Not abandoning the banks of Montevideo, did not abandon the banks of the Plate; the army of independence under the command of General Artigas, laid siege to Montevideo, and the Government of Buenos Ayres sent M. Sarraatea thither as its Representative.

"At a later period we find M. Sarraatea on a mission to London, when Ferdinand VII was preparing against Spanish America the formidable expedition of General Marquis. We receive the news that the Government of Buenos Ayres has difficult diplomatic functions to perform; it is Don Manuel de Sarraatea they are confided. Accordingly at the moment when the deplorable interposition of France commences,

AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLICS.

in the affairs of the Republics of the Plate, we see M. Sarraatea arrive in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in Paris.

"Attached at the same time by two powers, such as France and England; and by with the Oriental Republic; uncertain as to the dispositions of the other Provinces of the Confederation; having Brazil upon its flank and Paraguay upon its shoulders, to restrain and paralyze the Argentine Republic was in one of the most critical positions, in which it is possible for an independent state to be placed. The more idea of resisting a coalition so formidable; of encountering the dangers of so unequal a struggle, should that the Argentine Confederation law its destinies in the hands of one of those men, that Providence keeps in reserve, and sends to nations it does not choose should to succumb. General Rosas has exalted himself by arms and by policy. Europe must reckon upon him; upon a less theatre the Confederation has had her deliverer, as France has had her Napoleon, and the United States have had their Washington.

"Amongst the eminent Statesmen and Diplomats that General Rosas has drawn forth from the multitude, and called near him, to assist him in the great work of civilization, none ever afforded a more devoted, more intelligent assistance, than that of Don Manuel de Sarraatea.

"There was something of Talleyrand in that distinguished Minister; nothing could be finer than his Attic wit, more ingenious than his jovial conversation, and nothing more refined than his manners. Acquainted with all the exact sciences, remarkable for the extent and variety of his acquisitions, he spoke of agriculture as he talked of his art, and his letters. In his difficult position his diplomatic communications with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were always successful. In his despatches to his Government, it is said, were dictated in an exquisite style, and do honour to diplomatic science. General Rosas has announced that they are going to be printed and published.

"A private life, Don Manuel de Sarraatea was affable, accomplished, of a gentleness and amability of character, of an elegance of tone and manner, impossible to be described; his house was open to his compatriots, to his friends, and afforded a grateful recollection of the reception, full of affectionate cordials, they there received. Solemn honours await his remains, retained in Buenos Ayres, that has lost in him one of her most illustrious sons. The entire population will wish to honor the memory of a good citizen and a great Statesman; they know with what disinterestedness and ability he has seconded General Rosas, in the work of founding the Argentine nation.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Our latest dates are, from New York to the 1st June, and from Boston to the 31st May. No grounds seem to exist for the apprehension of any external collisions; the pacific and non-intervention policy of President Taylor, fortunately prevailing over a candidacy greatly to be deprecated. Under the auspices of the Administration, and sustained by free and frank-minded institutions, the 'mode' Republic goes on her way rejoicing. Industry finds a ready market, and a liberal reward; capital and enterprise, an ample and inexhaustible field. Her great national interests, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, are healthy and prosperous; and comparing her actual facts and prospects with those of most transatlantic communities, brother Jonathan has fallen close to exclaiming: 'The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places.' In the mere contemplation, our kindest sympathies expand, and the drooping hopes of humanity are revived.

Still, the cancer worm of internal dissension may be seen gnawing at the bud. The Northern and Southern States are arrayed in fierce contention, on the question of slavery. The following extract, from the *New York Evening*

Express, will show the animus, we had at most said the virar, of this unslaying discussion.—

"THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—A BARRAGE FROM MONTGOMERY.—The Montgomery Herald Argues thus with the delegates to the Nashville Convention:—

"What has the South to fear from the disruption of the Union? Has it not been made clear that in the event of such a catastrophe, never much it is to be deprecated—she has everything to gain and the North everything to lose? And have Southern States become so spiritless, and so degenerate, as for one moment to entertain the idea of eriging and rearing before the arrogance and bluster of Northern cupidity and fanaticism, and to have all the right and all the real power are with themselves? ... Northern Statesmen, from Webster down to Garrison—such a distance be within the grasp of human comprehension, acknowledge that the South is contending for nothing which she has not enjoyed since the Revolution, years before the Government was founded. They do not pretend that she has ever encroached upon the Constitution or upon the rights of the North; yet because she renegeates against being deprived of her constitutional rights—against being limited in her territory, against being robbed—against the violent destruction of those institutions which her enemies themselves maintained while they were no longer profitable, she is set upon by the whole war-horde of Northern fanaticism and destructionists as almost too much to be decently tolerated, within the pale of civilized nations."

"These outcasts have recently made a new demand upon the patience of the South; they now modestly ask: 'Will immediate emancipation of every slave?'"

"What has to be done? Must the South yield to the North? Must rights be sold to wrong? How much must be yielded? Will not the yielding of an inch provoke a new demand for an ell? Does not experience prove this? No; the South has already conceded too much. The more she gives the more she will be asked to give, and honor and safety alike require that she should not concede any more—not the smallest part of a hair's breadth. Nor will she, unless she has already consented to become the base and ungrateful slave of the North, and elected to wear the chains of her own slaves."

"The South cannot compromise away her rights; and we have no hesitation in saying that the Southern man who would propose it, in his disposition, a traitor, and, at heart, a slave."

The energetic proceeding of President Taylor, in the case of the Cuban invasion, are ably defended, in the following article, from the *Washington Republic* of the 31st May. The perfect coincidence of views, upon a point of great international importance, which the policy advocated and maintained by the Administration of General Rosas, merits special attention.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION AND THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION. TRATION.

"The act of 1818 is but supplementary, as a corollary to the law of 1823, which is the basis of our treaty of friendship and commerce. The President has been denounced in some quarters for the alleged denunciation, he has shown to enforce this law is the suggestion of an international organization got up in our country against the island of Cuba—a peaceful island from which we have never been expelled, and in which is under a government friendly and desirous of remaining friendly. It is denied that the Executive has been using the pretext to send the naval forces of the United States to intercept an expedition which, he had every reason to believe, would shore with hostile designs upon Cuba. The President has no power to do this. It is not the law of the Republic under the guarantee of the Government every where the United States are to be such as a foreign country at peace with us, attempt to do it for purposes of pillage or revolution, with the accompanying massacre and slaughter, shall the authority of the Government be questioned to arrest such violators of the peace of our country? Are we as a people to countenance such participation in the guilt? A band of men, some five or six hundred in number, leave our ports in American

vessels, and make a descent upon the island of Cuba, at a time when profane peace prevails: they attack a Spanish vessel, plunder her goods and merchandise and plunder the public treasury; they encounter an opposing force, and numbers are killed and wounded on both sides. If it be not an enterprise of most lawless outrage, what is it?

We are very well aware that public sympathy has been challenged on behalf of the invaders, upon the ground that they embarked in a crusade in the cause of freedom; and the political enemies of the Administration have taken advantage of the occasion to charge the President with interfering to uphold the despotism of Spain. This is all very true. But, if there was no struggle going on in Cuba between the people and the Spanish authorities—men, many of whom have the honor of being, for as far as our knowledge goes, manifested any serious intention at any time of throwing off their allegiance to Spain.

If the Spanish government is despicable, it was equally so when we made treaties with it; and it being too despicable for us to negotiate with, the nature of its institutions can not be regarded as a plea for violating our own obligations of equity and concord. To these our people are so widely understood and so generally admitted as to be a cardinal rule, that we do not see how we can be justly censured for not maintaining our sustaining cordial and neutral friendship with a power which the Administration has deemed its duty to pursue in this affair through.

The following account of, and comment on, the *Industrial Movement in England*, are interesting, both from their intrinsic merit, and as illustrative of the avidity and zeal wherewith every thing tending to popular amelioration, is caught up, echoed back, and diffused by the American Press:—

INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND.

Some weeks since, we had occasion to refer to a very commendable movement, which had been set on foot among the workmen of Liverpool, for the purpose of raising the standard of intellect as well as of the standard of wages. For instance, it was proposed, among the carpenters and carpenters, to have stated meetings once or twice a week, for mutual improvement, for the transaction of business, and for the consideration of their calling, for the establishment of a library, &c. This suggestion, it seems, met with great favor, and the workmen were wont to work practically to develop the plan, other trades and professions were not slow to act upon the hint. The first meeting was held on the Monday following the setting up of the last steamer there was to be a great public meeting, at which the Mayor was promised to preside. On that occasion the plans and objects of the association were to be fully developed, not only with a view to collect the immediate classes appealed to, but also in order to make it evident that there is nothing in the combination aimed at the direct interests of the employers and masters. One of these societies—the one referred to above—has taken the title of "Progressive Society of Joiners," and as the plan of the movement, which they have adopted is likely to be the programme of the other professions, we give here a brief enumeration of the objects of the Society:—1. The establishment of an institution which shall afford facilities to the members meeting together for the transaction of business, the study of science, and for mutual improvement, apart from the pernicious influence of the public-house; 2. The establishment of a library of such works as treat on subjects connected with their trade, and other works generally of a character likely to interest the great body of mechanics; 3. The constitution of a committee by subscription among the members of the trade, as may maintain those who are without temporary employment, and in the event of a strike, supply as fire, fuel, &c., may make good any loss of tools to the subscribers.

Commenting upon a movement of this kind, the Liverpool Journal writes, "The men who are engaged in it as hard-working men, who are governed solely by an honest and praiseworthy desire to better their condition, and to elevate their morals, diffuse knowledge, as well as seek to relieve necessities of a more material character. Party management, pseudo philanthropy, and pedantic declamation, they wholly will have nothing to do with; for, says the authority above referred to—

"They are undoubtedly disinterested as patriots; but say they make no protest indicating any penchant for a revolution. They, poor, unprejudiced men, simply set out with the manly declaration that they have the mind to acquire power, to attain a moral position in society, in the true sense of nobility; and that the working man has no business in contemplating his mind is not only benefiting himself and assisting his fellows, but in giving to his children an advantage which he, by laboring, has not had for himself."

That is the true principle,—the best way of conferring upon the working classes a power and influence which will be to their emprovement, and which no tyrant, no employer, no president, can rob them of. The laboring classes in England and America, know no doubt the great truth that "A knowledge is

Power," and determined to have and to wield that power, are doing more for the true welfare of themselves, and the generation that is to come after them, than the Louis Blancs, the Proudhons, the Cabots, and all the other crack-brained theorists of a school, with which society in some parts of Europe is unfortunately cursed.

Innocent as the Government of the United States must be held, both in its policy and proceedings, in this untoward case, complications of a serious nature are likely to arise out of it. The following, we suspect, is only the prelude to an unharmonious concert, in which the Spanish Authorities in their turn—may probably take a part.

Washington, May 30.

Advices were received here yesterday from the U. S. District Attorney at Key West, stating that eight or ten negroes had been brought there in the Creole, who were returned to the commander of the Spanish steamer Pinaro, to be carried to Havana. If these negroes were abducted with the connivance or by the force of the invaders, the offense would subject them to the same treatment as that of the Creole. A bill of Congress, passed in 1820, The District Attorney writes that he was unable to institute legal proceedings against the Spanish soldiers, who had been suddenly thrown upon Key West, from the want of necessary military property; but that he had determined to arrest the leaders at every hazard.

Although Lopez has thus far escaped apprehension, and the punishment due to his crime, it may be brought him to justice by which can hardly fail to succeed. All the District Attorneys in the Southern States have been directed to proceed against him under the act of 1818, and if he should require their united vigilance, it will be indeed surprising. The conduct of the U. S. District Judge at Savannah, in liberating him upon a habeas corpus, is one of the most extraordinary decisions in judicial history. The fact was notorious that Lopez was the leader of an expedition, in violation of the laws of the United States; he was arrested upon orders received from Washington, and yet Judge Nix, in the face of these facts, dismissed the complaint for want of evidence, neglecting even to hold the prisoner to bail for appearance at the next term of Court, to enable the Government to produce its testimony. This doctrine is admitted as law, we are living in the midst of anarchy of the worst kind. The decision is a precedent for the future. The decision absolutely requires that the Marshal or Sheriff who arrests on a criminal process, be held to account by the witnesses to prove the crime. Now, suppose Lopez has committed a murder in Washington, and having fled to Savannah, was there arrested by an agent from the civil authorities here, he would have been just as much entitled to liberation from Judge Nix, as when the process was issued. This high-handed proceeding will probably be made the subject of investigation by the House of Representatives.

The foregoing was in type, when the *Marian* brought us dates to the 17th Inst. Our anticipations were thickening fast. The Spanish cruiser had captured certain parties, connected, or suspected of being connected with the expedition, at Contoy, beyond the limits of the Spanish jurisdiction. Their capture, in the first place, is denounced as a flagrant violation of the law of Nations, and the alleged treatment of the prisoners, an offensive and barbarous. Arguments were there being made, and graft answers returned. It is a mystery, so to the treatment and fate of the prisoners, had been observed, and the Government at Washington had issued a peremptory order—"for the delivery up of the American citizens, now unjustly confined in a Spanish dungeon. If the torture has not been inflicted, and they are given up with a suitable explanation, this will end the matter, so far as Cuba is concerned. If, however, the demand is not at once complied with—if the torture has been inflicted, the matter assumes the most serious aspect, and the Government must pursue either one of two alternatives: *Viscinate our honour and our flag, as indicated in Mr. Clay's admirable address of the first inst.—or back out, and take a crash, submit to the outrage."*

The compromise slavery-question Bill, and the California Bill, for the admission of the "gold region" into the Union, were progressing very slowly; and they are, we are entertaining as to their future fate and fortune.

In some of the Southern States of the Union, the cotton crops are reported to have suffered severely from heavy rains and high floods.

ENGLAND.—LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By the "Sappho," arrived here on the 22nd inst., we have received Liverpool dates to the 21st June. A motion by Lord Stanley, concerning the late and proceedings in Greece, had been carried in the House of Lords, by a majority of 73. No change or modification of the Cabinet had taken place in consequence, an opposite verdict was confidently anticipated in the House of Commons.

In balancing accounts between the British and French Governments, Baron Gros comes in for a large share of blame. The gravest charge against him, is that of concealing from Mr. Wye, some important information he happened to possess, respecting the conclusion of the London treaty. In remonstrating against the coercive measures threatened, Baron Gros kept back the argument, most likely to have influenced the conduct of the British Minister. In an amicable negotiation, this is held, and we think very properly, to be undiplomatic. More unfortunately still, for the official reputation of Baron Gros, the information disclosed withheld from Mr. Wye, on a point so essentially, a conjuncture so solemn and decisive, was grossly confided to Mr. O'Brien, Director of the London "Times." An effectual state-mate and gross blunder.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in the next point likely to test the relative strength of parties, Sir Robert Peel consented to the abolition, by way of experiment. The Colonies, Free Trade, and the recent modifications in the Navigation Law, have been, and are likely to continue prolific sources of stormy debate and agitation.

Sunday labour in the Post Office, popular education, emigration and poor-rates, are the leading topics that engross the public mind; and this occasion, and some other serious collisions between the Church and State.

The Orion steamer, on her way from Glasgow to Liverpool, with 200 passengers on board, struck on a sunken rock near Portpatrick, on the 18th June, and went down in about 10 minutes. Beside the vessel, of 800 tons burthen, and 450 horse power, fifty lives at least were believed to have been lost, on the melancholy occasion.

Louis Philippe, ex-King of the French, is reported to be dangerously ill; one account says of cancer in the stomach.

The public health appears satisfactory; business, tolerable; the funds, steady; the crops, promising; and the prospect of tranquillity and peace, consoling.

Miscellaneous. THE REPORTERS OF THE FRENCH DEBATES.

(From "Dickens's Household Words.")

The divers corps of reporters for Paris journals form a corporation, with its aldermen, its syndic, and other minor officers. Each reporter is relieved every two minutes; and whilst his colleagues are engaged in the column, he takes the same rapidity, he transcribes the notes taken by his two minutes' turn. The results of this system are a rapid and accurate arrangement of the notes, and a more complete and more equal distribution of the French news. This mode of proceeding insures the most valuable commission of an important speech, and the most equal division of the labor. The English system, where each reporter takes notes for half or three-quarters of an hour, and spends two or three hours and sometimes four or five to transcribe his notes. The French Parliamentary reporter is not the dissipated and idle fellow who the English one is. He explains or condenses the orders, charges or boasts with all the vehemence of an excited partisan.

BURNING OF THE "OCEAN QUEEN."—Another instance of spontaneous combustion of coal, by which a fine steamer, the "OCEAN QUEEN," belonging to London, upwards of 800 tons burthen, was totally lost, was reported on Monday at Liverpool. The unfortunate vessel had a full cargo of Newcastle coal, and was bound to Suez, for the supply of the Indian steamers. She was compelled to take to the beach, and was formed by one of the crew that smoke was issuing forth from the hole forward, and he suspected the coal had ignited. The vessel was at once removed, when instantly flames burst forth, and every effort made to subdue them failed. The ship was then in lat. 52° 20' 30" north, and long. 10° 30' west, 200 miles distant from land. The crew, after an unsuccessful attempt to confine the fire to 400 tons of coal, were compelled to abandon the vessel and enduring much suffering, they were picked up by a French homeward-bound ship, 400 miles from the coast. The "OCEAN QUEEN" was burned. They were safely landed at the Mauritius. By a recent return there were 184 ships, of 108,000 tons, destroyed by fire from similar causes during the last four years.

THE GOULD AND THE PALM.—A PERMANENT BALL.—A govt. word itself round a lofty pine, and in a few weeks climbed to its very top. "How old mayest thou be?" asked the new comer. "About a hundred years," was the reply. "A hundred years!" exclaimed the other. "Only look, I have grown as tall as you in five days; that you can count upon." "I know that," cried the other, "but I have not seen the top of my life a good climb up round me, as proud as thou art, and as short-lived as thou wilt be."

DRAWING AN INFERENCE.—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, lecturing in New York, set his audience laughing by declaring that he had drunk gas, tread on gas, and get it! "That is a great shame," cried a calculating Yankee. "What gas is so dear?"

MARINE LIST. PORTO BUENOS AYRES.

August 17.—Wind N. N. E., at 1 p. m. changed to E., at 4 30 to N. E.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine, of war, *Logo*, Lieut. Albin, for Montevideo.

American brigantine, *Maid of Orleans*, 208 tons, Charles D'Arcy, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland, 50 empty barrels, 350 ox and cow hides, 11,355 dry oak, do, 6900 horns.

August 18.—Wind N. N. E. fresh.

Arrived, Hanoverian galion, *Anna Rebecca*, 120 tons, H. P. Frisling, from Hamburg, 120 tons, J. N. Bieher & Co., with 103 rolls, 3 boxes and 10 packages cargo, 9 lasts coal, 90 casks, 50 empty barrels, 350 ox and cow hides, 1000 demijohns, 30 barrels tar, 3 boxes leeches, 175 hams, 5 boxes furniture, 100 pieces, 87 boxes, 154 barrels and 156 packages merchandise, 16 packages rice.

Spanish brig *Delicia*, 120 tons, Julia, from Rio de Janeiro 31 August, to E. Ochoa & Co. in ballast, with 900 doubletons.

August 19.—Wind S.

Arrived, French brig *Casimir*, 227 tons, Dumanoir, from Havre 11th June, to Danoy & Co., with 436 packages and 60 boxes merchandise, 110 casks, 100 empty barrels, 100 packages, 3 do. and 7 package books, 250 baskets champagne wine, 5 boxes hats, 30,300 casks, 50 empty barrels, 350 ox and cow hides, 3 boxes cigars, 444 furniture, 1 bundle baggage, 3 boxes samples.

Sailed, British brig *William Peile*, 378 tons, from Liverpool, despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 1000 casks, 3000 sacks, 3137 salted horse, do, 1076 dry barrels, 300 casks, 300 casks, 300 casks, 7 barrels horse hair, 3 do. and cow, do, 9514 horns, 100 empty barrels, 184 pieces, 40 do., 50,547 dry oak, 184 pieces, 100 do.

