



AND

# BUENOS AIRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1890.

(No. 1257.)

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[Established in 1826.]

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### HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.

At a *pro re nata* meeting, on the 2d instant, the Committee of Constitutional Affairs submitted to the Honourable House the draft of a

### REPLY TO THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

It is more generic in its character than that of last year; but embraces with consummate tact and effect all the salient points of that classic and memorable document. The general discussion, which lasted three days, elicited the most rapturous and unqualified approbation of the Administrative career of General Rosas; and the numerous audience, that thronged the gallery, was frequently excited by bursts of oratorical eloquence, that called forth the most genuine demonstrations of lively sympathy and patriotic ardour.

The tardy and perfidious conduct of the Brazilian Cabinet, in particular received a severe and merited reprobation. It was tortuous, sneaking, grasping, intermeddling policy was held up in all its naked deformity and loathsomeness; and responded to by the auditory with deep and fervent execration.

The decisions of a less wary statesman than General Rosas, might have been precipitated by the popular enthusiasm; but he knows his game better. A good cause, like good wine, wears nothing by keeping. The Brazilian Cabinet, in its tortuous and grasping policy, has been a quarrying bill, now courses, or affects to course it, to cloak its past knavery, or further its ulterior designs. If stuck to theantage-ground at which it appears, the Confederation and the Oriental Republic can well afford to eschew it. By forestalling the door of public sympathy, it virtually decides the fate of the contingent encounter; and the result will probably show, that the lie is doubly ardent, who has his quarrel just.

It is a question, that an early opportunity may offer, of presenting our readers with a more detailed and comprehensive view of the bearings and merits of this outward question; in the mean time we have no wish to add fuel to the hellacious tendency of the times. Peace, tranquillity, industry and commerce are the elements of progress and aggrandisement, alike for the Confederation and the Empire; and we may rest assured that the deep penetration and intuitive sagacity of General Rosas will not allow the call of a stain necessarily in the defence or vindication of the honor, the rights, the independence of his Country. Callous and contrary to the actual Brazilian Ministry may appear, we have unabated confidence in the diplomatic pen of our Champion, and record our voice in favour of peace and concord.

Last night, in consequence of the enthusiastic reply above alluded to, the music of the different corps composing the garrison traversed the streets of this city, accompanied by a large and respectable concourse of Citizens. Numerous cheers were given on the occasion in favour of American independence, the Honourable House of Representatives, and the Government; and *Gods* with the perfidious Brazilian Cabinet was loudly repeated with the greatest popular fervour.

### MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

We have the satisfaction of announcing a slight improvement in the tone of our market; for though a considerable degree of languor and depression still prevails over its principal channels, the severe drought alluded to in our last, has happily disappeared. In the merciful province of God, September has brought us reasonable, copious, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, general rains. As the benighted traveller in our trackless pampas, welcomes the first streak of light in the eastern sky, as the herald and precursor of the glorious morning of day; so do we gratefully hail this providential

interposition, as the hopeful symptom of an industrial and commercial revivescence. The face of nature is renewed in beauty, and the heart of man throbs responsive to the choral hymns, that ascend from animate and inanimate creation.

And the improvement will be more instantaneous, than those unacquainted with our local peculiarities are likely to imagine. With the exception of the interior Province of the Paraná, our intercourse with the interior Provinces is almost wholly carried on by large troops of carts. A troop of thirty carts, that may transport from 50 to 60 tons of produce, requires at an average 200 animals, between horses and oxen.

In a long transit of 800, 800, or 1000 miles, grass and water are as essential to such an expedition as fuel to the steamer or railway train. Troops from the interior Provinces, loaded with the bulky and weighty articles that form the staple of their exports, have been detained months and months from the class of causes referred to; leaving our natural export resources literally languid, and the Buenos Ayres market overstocked with the supplies they would otherwise have carried off.

Both of these evils are in progress of cure; and we feel justified in saying, that an improvement is already perceptible. On the faith of the early arrival of several long delayed troops, inquiries are being made after goods suited to the interior markets, and it is believed some sales have already been effected. The actual arrival of a few would give an immediate and salutary stimulus to this important branch of our national trade.

But the grand consideration is the prospect of immense numbers of cattle within this Province, that is well perceptible. On the faith of the month of December or January, should the season continue favourable. We think two million a moderate estimate; and should these arrive in proper condition, the value of our exports will be no trifle. We cannot as formerly afford to slaughter animals merely for the hides. Tallow, grease, horns, hoofs, &c., all enter into the account. Great and successful improvements have been made in the care and preservation of beef; and, in order to complete the economic cycle, entire cargoes of entrails, blood and other garbage have been exported to England, under the auspices named of *Animal Guano*.

We mention these details because it is interesting and important to know, that from successive improvements in the course of the last twenty years, the export value of every animal slaughtered has at least been doubled. Coupled with the other notable fact, that since the glorious expedition to the South, in 1833 and 34tho number of cattle in the Province has more than doubled, any one may form an approximate estimate of the progress, extent and prospect of our export resources; the real test and gauge of our import ability.

Such facts are the best refutation of the alleged anti-commercial policy of General Rosas. In the *interior* and fertile deserts of the South, his eagle genius detecting the existence of a richer harvest for human industry than the mines of California; and since the provident and sagacious administration of Rosas, for the defence and protection of these distant but important regions, the tide of civilization has rolled onward with a rapid and unobstructed course to the West; giving a breath and stability to our National greatness, and laying the solid foundation of internal and external Commerce. These are political and enduring benefits, that will perpetuate the name of that illustrious Statesman to all generations.

Another cheering circumstance is the near approach of the wool harvest. Preparations are now being made for shearing; and by the end of the present month, will be pretty completely throughout this Province. The wool crop has greatly regained its place in public estimation; and all the favourable accounts of the British wool market, and the consequent increased attention to the order and condition of the present clip.

The counter influence of all these causes, and the hitherto moderate importation of the current year, afford a reasonable prospect of a permanent improvement.

During the past month, two and a half millions square were devoted to the payment of return duties; an important and reasonable boon to one section of the commercial com-

munity. Payments have also been made to a large amount for war subsidies. This also has a benedictive tendency; for enabling individuals to spend more freely, it thereby stimulates more rapidly the existing overstock.

During the period under consideration the money market has had frequent and considerable alternations; the *why* and *wherefore* of which it would be extremely difficult to assign. It is true that among the native commercial Houses, we have had two or three failures; but their liabilities fortunately are not of a great amount.

On the 10th and 17th ult., we had a severe storm; from which, we regret to say, the shipping in this harbour sustained heavy losses; for the details of which we must refer to our number of the 31st. The amount of unoccupied shipping is still very considerable; and freight remains in consequence at the former low rates. The weather, however, continues seasonal and propitious, and present appearances indicate a happy change in favour of that important interest.

We have observed in some public journals most erroneous and allusions to the public health of Buenos Ayres; and we know positively that Gentlemen at the very head of the medical profession in England, have written to a brother practitioner of high standing and deserved celebrity in this City, requesting the diagnosis of Yellow Fever, which they evidently assume to be an ordinary disease of the region. It is only fair and proper that such opinions and statements be publicly rectified; as no such disease exists in any form known to exist, at least in an epidemic form, in Buenos Ayres.

During the past summer it made dreadful havoc at Rio Janeiro and other parts of the Brazilian Empire, and a few cases reached as far as the port of Montevideo, and those apparently by direct importation;—but, up to the present, we have been spared the awful scourge.

It is observable, however, that very dry seasons exist in every part of the continent, and consequently we have had a full average of sickness and deaths, from scarlet fever and ordinary diseases; but we cannot repeat that not one well ascertained case of Cholera Morbus or Yellow Fever is known to have occurred; thanks to the *Bountiful* Providence, the general stability of our climate, and the prudent measures of the Public Authorities. At present the state of our public health is perfectly satisfactory.

By the *Lady Moss* and *Guaraní* we have received London and Liverpool journals respectively to the 6th and 11th of August. We subjoin a summary of the intelligence.

GEORGE BRITAIN. Baron Rothschild, the Jewish member elect for London, presented himself in the House of Commons on the 26th to take his seat. The New Testament being tendered as usual, preparatory to his taking the oath of allegiance, the hon. member requested to be sworn upon the Old Testament. This occasioned a discussion, and the Baron was directed to withdraw until further notice.

It is having been subsequently resolved that his request should be acceded to, on the plea that it was the form of swearing most binding to his conscience, the Baron again appeared in the House on the 29th. The oath of allegiance and supremacy were then administered to him upon the Old Testament and in accordance with the Jewish custom. The oath of allegiance was also tendered and the Baron followed the clerk repeating the words after him, until he reached the words "upon the true faith of a Christian." The Baron then paused, and, after a second or two, said, "I omit those words as not binding upon my conscience." This omission gave rise to a discussion when the Baron was again desired by the speaker to withdraw, as he had not taken the last words of the oath prescribed by act of Parliament.

The two following resolutions were subsequently moved by the Attorney-General and by an animated discussion carried by a majority of 74. "That the Baron be praised, and that Rothschild is not entitled to vote or sit in the House during the debate until he shall take the

oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law; secondly, that the House will, at the earliest opportunity next session, take into its serious consideration the form of the oath of abjuration, with a view to relieve Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion."

Parliament would be prorogued on the 16th of August; and Her Majesty, the Prince Consort and Royal Family intended to visit Scotland at the end of that month.

FRANCE. There is no political news of great importance. Several arrests had taken place of the members of a secret society of Socialists. After the prorogation of the Assembly the President of the Republic would proceed on a tour through several of the eastern departments.

SPAIN. The *Gaceta* of Madrid of the 6th August publishes the decree dissolving Congress. The new elections were to take place on the 31st of August, and the Cortes would again assemble on the 31st of October.

PORTUGAL. The following correspondence is inserted in the *Jornal da Tarde*, Lisbon 29th July. After despatching the *war steamer Mississippi*, to announce to his government the dissolution of his negotiation, the City embarked on board the frigate *Independencia*, under the command of Commodore Morgan, who has proceeded to the squadron in order to reassume the command of the squadron in the event of the capture of the American minister, which took place on the 20th inst, has not, as it was feared, been followed by immediate hostilities; the affair will be submitted to Congress previous to the adoption of any coercive measures to enforce their despatch to the United States.

DENMARK AND THE DUTCHERS. After some severe skirmishing at Helligskog on the 24th of July, a general engagement took place next day at Idstedt, in which the forces of Denmark were defeated and obliged to retire through Schlawig to Rensburg. The Danish army amounted to 25,000 men and that of the Duchies to 20,000. A preliminary report drawn up by a staff officer thus mentions the loss sustained by the Danish army; viz: 12 officers killed (including Major General Von Schuppen), Colonel Von Lassow and Von Trede and Captain Von Kraussel) and 70 wounded; and 104 killed and 2300 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. The loss on the part of the Duchies is not mentioned in the official reports, but it is supposed to be still greater. The General, however, in a proclamation dated the 27th inst, in a few days the army will be more powerful than it was before the battle of Idstedt. The spirit of the army is unbroken. The decisive day is yet to come, and yet we await it with calm resolution. A telegraphic despatch from Rensburg the 7th of August states that a terrible explosion had taken place that morning at 11 a.m. in a laboratory where shells were manufactured. The laboratory was blown up and several buildings in the vicinity greatly injured. The effect of the explosion was more powerful than it was before the battle of Idstedt. The spirit of the army is unbroken. The decisive day is yet to come, and yet we await it with calm resolution.

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We copy the following intelligence from the Liverpool *Advertiser* of 5th August in reference to

GERMANY. Letters from Berlin state that the Ministerial Council have decided to refuse ratification of the treaty with Denmark by Prussia. Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Minister, has addressed a note to the Emperor of Berlin a long dispatch enjoining the necessity of Prussia submitting the treaty to the ratification of the Council of Ministers. The Grand Duke of Nassau has argued in favour of concurrence with Austria. Oldenburg ratified the treaty with reservations.

On the 24th ult. the members of the Chamber were prorogued amid symptoms of favour towards the Hulseiners.

Prussia has recalled its Envoy from Vienna, and warlike measures are announced. Austria has protested against Baden troops entering Prussia. The Emperor has recalled his minister plenipotentiary from Frankfurt. All the members of the Prussian Union withdrew.

The Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the Emperor, the President of the College of Princes, proposing that the Federal Governments shall invest the Prussian Emperor with the plenipotentiary powers, *ad hoc*, to ratify the treaty of peace after having examined it.

It is stated, in a letter from Berlin of the 20th, that negotiations have been entered into for the prolongation of the period fixed for the ratification of the treaty of peace of the 21 July.

The Austrian Government has formally invited the States of the Confederation to name seven members to attend the Diet.

The Grand Duke of Nassau and the Grand Duke of Hesse, alarmed at the demonstrations of Prussia have abstained from separating themselves from the Diet of the 14th.

The Weiser Zeitung, of the 28th ult., publishes an amnesty for forty-four persons implicated in the Vienna disturbances of 1848.

The army of Bohemia is to be disbanded, as also the army of the Tyrol.

From the Havre Journals we glean the following intelligence in relation to the UNITED STATES.

The new cabinet under President Fillmore has been organized as follows:—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury;—Pearce, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior; Edmund Bates, of Missouri, Secretary of War; J. M. Schuchman, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; J. J. Critchfield, of Kentucky, Attorney General; and N. K. Hall, of New York, Postmaster General.

The House of Representatives had rejected the claims of the delegate of New Mexico to assume a seat in its chamber.

A violent gale was experienced at New York and on the seaboard on the 18th July; numerous disasters occurred.

Professor Webster's appeal for mercy had failed; and his execution was appointed for the 31st of August.

The Cuban affair appears to be definitely settled; accounts had been received from Havana of the prisoners having been released. They were shortly expected in the United States.

The construction of a rail road from New York to Cape Cana, in Nova Scotia, was carried into effect. It is proposed that the Atlantic mail-steamer shall in future depart either from Cape Cana or Halifax. It is calculated the sea voyage will be thus abridged three days, besides avoiding the perils attending its navigation along the coast.

The accounts from San Francisco reach to the 18th of June. No less than three extensive fires had taken place in that city within six months. The last occurred on the 14th of June; 300 buildings, including the Olympic Theatre and two printing establishments, those of the Journal of Commerce and Pacific Courier, were burnt down. The loss of property is estimated at five millions of dollars.

The latest accounts from the 'Maggings' represent them as still very productive.

The American mail-steamer Atlantic arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 21st July having made the run in 10 days, 20 hours and 33 minutes. This is the shortest passage between the two ports on record.

THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Treaty of peace between His Majesty the King of Prussia in his own and in the name of the Germanic confederation on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Denmark on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own and in the name of the Germanic Confederation on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Denmark on the other part, animated by the desire to restore to the said Confederation and Denmark that peace and good understanding which was interrupted by the differences relative to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, have for the purpose of this, by their plenipotentiaries, that is to say by His Majesty the King of Prussia, C. George L. G. de Udem, Envoy Extraordinary, and for His Majesty the King of Denmark, Baron Prehler, &c. &c. Baron de Redetz, &c. &c. Baron de Scheel, &c. &c.

The above-mentioned plenipotentiaries have met with the concurrence of the Earl of Westmead, peer of Great Britain, ambassador, &c. as representative of the mediating power; and, having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1. There shall be in future, peace, friendship and good understanding between the Germanic Confederation and Denmark. The greatest attention shall be paid by both parties to maintain the most friendly relations established; and carefully to avoid everything which may affect it.

Duke of Holstein, in conformity with the federal law, shall be in a position to claim the intervention of the Germanic Confederation, to assist in establishing the execution of the legitimate authority of Holstein, communicating, however, at the same time, his intentions with respect to the pacification of that country. If the Confederation shall not deem it to duty to interfere for the present, or if its intervention shall prove inefficacious, His Majesty the King of Denmark shall be at liberty to extend military measures to Holstein, and to employ to that effect his military force.

Art. 2. Within a space of six months after the signing of this Treaty His Majesty the King of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation shall appoint commissioners in order to determine, according to the documents to the proofs thereto relating, the limits of the territories of His Majesty not comprised within the Germanic Confederation, and of those which belong thereto.

Art. 3. The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof exchanged at Berlin within the space of three weeks, or sooner if possible. In faith of which the minister of the mediating power and the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have fixed thereto their seals.

Done at Berlin this 2nd day of July, 1850.

WETTERLAND. F. VON PUEHLER. REEDTZ. A. W. VON SCHEEL.

UDEM. THE PROTOCOL.

His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the King of Denmark being at the conclusion a peace between the Germanic confederation and Denmark upon the basis of a treaty signed this day by the respective plenipotentiaries, have also agreed to the following stipulations.

Art. 1. Immediately after the exchange of the Prussian and Danish ratifications of the present protocol His Majesty of Prussia shall withdraw from the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg a military force stationed in the Southern part of Schleswig, in virtue of article 4 of the armistice convention of the 10th July, 1850.

Art. 2. Eleven days after the exchange of the Prussian and Danish ratifications of the present protocol the Prussian troops shall have passed the frontier which separates Schleswig from Holstein. Twelve days after the expiration of the above term they shall have evacuated the duchies of Lauenburg and Holstein.

Art. 3. The highest contracting parties engage to ratify the present protocol, and to exchange the ratifications thereof at Berlin, within the space of eight days from its date, or sooner if possible.

Done at Berlin, this 2nd day of July, 1850.

(Signed) WETTERLAND. F. VON PUEHLER. REEDTZ. A. W. VON SCHEEL.

UDEM. (Daily News, 12th July.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES September 25.—Wind N. E.

Sailed, Spanish brig Decima, 150 tons, Juli, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co, with 5557 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

September 20.—Wind E. S. E. Arrived, British barque Isabella, 251 tons, Thomas Grimshild, from Liverpool 25th July, to Juanes Cañal, with 6000 sacks of rice, 20 bundles opium, 308 stores, 25 tons coal, 20 barrels rum, 40 crates earthenware, 1750 bars and 100 bundles iron, 3275 iron pots, 425 packages, 7 casks and 12 bags merchandise.

Passengers.—5. Swedish brigantine Alert, 170 tons, P. E. Suedberg, from Gottsborg 7th days, to Egg, Krutich & Co.

September 30.—Wind E., at 10-30 a.m. changed to N. E. Arrived, French brigantine Jose, 300 tons, Schmidt, from Bordeaux 31st July, to Blas Despauy, with 700 half pipes and 175 boxes red wine, 73 barrels and 23 boxes white do, 50 boxes cognac, 33 do. champagne, 7 do. merchandise, 1 do. shoes.

chance, Green & Co, with 254 tons iron, 36 pieces, 10 bundles steel, 83 do. wire, 20 do. spider, 126 keg nails, 58 casks, 19 boxes and 45 packages hardware, 19 crates earthenware, 23 tons coal, 1 caddy, 137 bales and 143 boxes cotton, 150 boxes linen, 10 casks and 11 boxes raddilly, 14 boxes hair, 1 bale canvas, 1 box cigars, 4 casks and 15 boxes linens, 30 boxes, 5 packages and 172 bales merchandise, 19 bales and 23 boxes woollens, 27 boxes cotton and silk.

National schooner Alejandro, 128 tons, Al. C. Thompson, from Rio Janeiro 18th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Eslo, Lieut. Abian, for Mostoviedo.

Spanish schooner Peru, 130 tons, M. D. Soto, for Havana, despatched by Llavall & Sons, with 5000 quintals jerked beef, 50 barrels tallow.

October 1.—Wind S. E. in the afternoon changed to E.

Arrived, French barque Guanni, 234 tons, Felix Lurich, from Havre 11th August, to E. Ochoa & Co, with 140 boxes and 28 packages merchandise, 45 packages pickled, 23 do. preserves, 145 do. and 17 packages silks, 8 boxes plants, 10 do. hats, 9 packages musical instruments, 4 boxes pins, 12 do. cordials, 3 do. books, 127 do. and 15 packages wain, 20 boxes papers, 15 bundles and 22 rolls cordage, 41 bundles hardware, 3 packages clocks, 25 bare kits champagne wine, 24 boxes furniture, 8 do. shawls, 3 bundles machinery, 9 packages gloves, Spanish brigantine, 300 tons, Formadas, from Rio Janeiro 25 days, to Llavall & Sons.

Brazilian barque Princess, 257 tons, José J. Tenesa, from Bahia 24th July. Bucoo 26th September, to Felix Haxton.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Neve Carmen 18 tons, Domingo Marzio, in ballast, for Montevideo.

October 2.—Wind E.

Arrived, British brig Lady Moon, 100 tons, William Perkins, from Liverpool 7th August, to James C. Thompson & Co, with 169 package cigars, 72 boxes, 134 boxes merchandise, 90 crates earthenware, 30 tons and 1171 paving stones, 100 hams, 1001 iron pots, 64 boxes wine, 40 bundles iron, 50 tons coal.

Sailed, Sardinian lugger of war Fama, Lieut. Ono Dini, for Montevideo.

October 3.—Wind S. W. at 11 a. m. changed to E.

Arrived, French barque Neptune, 233 tons, Benoit, from Bordeaux 5th July, to Leon Cammarie, with 1 box merchandise, 2900 boxes and 1000 barrels red wine, 12 boxes and 17 packages cognac brandy, 2 boxes sausage, 70 do. pickled, 50 barrels and 23 boxes white wine, 100 do. olive oil, 10 do. paper.

British brig Ann, 195 tons, Richard Blair, from London 4th July to W. H. Hensell, with 2 machines, 31 casks ale and porter, 20 casks ink, 15 casks, 1 barrel, 20 boxes and 14 packages machinery, 1 box clothing, 8 kegs and 4 half barrels powder, 1 box silks, 50 kegs flints, 214 tons coal, 235 kegs iron, 14 anchors, 7 chain cables, 3 telescopes, 20 bundles spades, 3 casks paint, 3 bundles agricultural instruments, 60 barrels candles, 10 packages tea, 4 boxes pianofortes, 1 do. saugler.

Portuguese brig Improvis, 105 tons, Francisco Gomes de Avellar, from Santos 24th September, to Juan Geromimo Martins.

Brazilian brigantine Pelicans, 138 tons, Antonio Carlos do Silva, from Santos 24th September, to order.

Passengers.—2. Sardinian schooner Union, 151 tons, José M. Costa, from Genoa 23th Gibraltar 25th July, to Dunoyer & Co.

Passengers.—22. October 4.—Wind E. N. E., rain in the afternoon changed to S. E.

Arrived, American ship from Boston, 92 days, to Samuel B. Hale & Co.

Sailed, American barque Argentina, 299 tons, George Epton, for Saigon, despatched by Daniel Gwinnard & Co, with 51,190 dry ox and cow hides, 4,035 salted beef, 40,5170 hams.

Spanish brigantine San Antonio, 264 tons, Gerard Berens, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co, with 4,600 quintals jerked beef, 132 dry ox & cow hides, 9 barrels salt pork.

The following are the manifests of the underrated vessels.—3133 tercioles and 671 half do. virys, 151 bags rice. \* Traded.—147 mortars and pestles, 520 flour pots, 1 box matches, 1 do. velvet, 1 do. ribbon, 2 do. caps, 1 do. silks, 40 blankets, 1 set card harness, 110 earthen pots, 3 boxes and 6 jars seed, 2 boxes straw hats, 30 hats, 5 boxes, 1 cask, and 31 pair shoes, 1 box hollow glass, 159 water jars, 1500 tins, 1000 plates, 2 boxes toys, 3 do. clothing, 50 pairs ox, 40 do. sheep white wine, 1 box lace, 15 do. merchandise; a quantity of earthenware, 23 hatters' do. packages, 3 bags pass, 1 do. chassias, 2 do. augers.

Table with 5 columns: Vessels, Passed, Pinned, Winds, and Tons. Includes entries for Sept. 25, 26, 27, Oct. 2, 3, 4.

Large table with multiple columns: Name, Tons, Date, Agent, and various cargo details. Includes entries for various ships like 'British brig Lady Moon', 'French barque Neptune', etc.

MONTHLY OF PROCEEDINGS Shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 1st to 30th September 1850.



