

BRITISH AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

AND

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1850.

[Established in 1826.]

(No. 1259.)

BUENOS AYRES.



BRAZIL.

(Continued from our last.)

In the path of error or crime, individual and national, the discount is uniformly progressive. Deep callous unto deep; and one pridily achieved, requires another and another to repair or carry it out. The fatal and execrable tergivers of the intervention, acceptably become the germ of a hollow and deceptive policy on the part of the Empire; more degrading on the one hand, and exasperating on the other, than the acts of a declared enemy. With the honeyed accents of neutrality and friendship on its lips, the Imperial Cabinet aided the unenvied shafts of treachery and malice at the very core of their Republics; demanding itself, and consequently the Nation it represented, to the ignoble, the detestable part of spy and abject assessor of that obnoxious and ill-advised measure.

Act the first of the tragic-comedy, was the non-recognition of the belligerent rights of the Argentine Confederation, by disallowing and disregarding the blockade of Montevideo. It is true that in this case Brazil, clinging to European policy, may plead the example of England and France; yet her conduct is more detestable than that of either of them. They were bounding in a false position, into which they had been decoyed by her vile intrigues and dexterity, perhaps with too high a degree of culpable facility; but the imputations, the threats, the brazen acts of the mediating Ministers at this stage, were alleged as means for effecting a pre-determined object in the shortest possible time, and at the least possible expense. Unfounded, unjust and erroneous as such proceedings and modes of ratiocination were, they still maintained a certain air of plausibility, which Brazil of all others can lay no claim. On the very same arena, with more inadequate means, she herself had recently exercised the very full belligerent rights, which she now presumed to question, to deny; and thereby gave her countenance and sanction to a doctrine, that, carried into practical effect, would certainly undermine the sovereignty and independence of all the South American States, Brazil herself included. It was an act of suicidal folly and degradation on the part of the Empire, that Faustian lot and his black counsellors could not see, and we very verily believe, would not have guilty.

And it is upon this very point, that the diplomatic tact and sagacity of General Rosas have achieved their proudest triumph; deservedly associating his name with the pre-eminent and merited distinction of THE SOUTH AMERICAN STRATEGEM. In the British Convention, that masterpiece of analytical simplification, the principle appears as a mere door of escape from the complications of an untoward questioning, but, prospectively, General Rosas has reserved the full right of *opportune discussion*, as to the practicability and expediency of the principle; a serene service to the cause of American Liberty, that has enhanced his diplomatic reputation in the eyes of an admiring Continent, and that will enshrine his memory in the hearts of a grateful posterity. After all that has been said and written on this prolific topic, we doubt whether full justice has yet been done to this important recreation; a reservation of more intrinsic

importance, in our humble opinion, than all the positive clauses and stipulations of that memorable document. Without it they would have been worse than useless; a prostrating narcotic, or a deadly draught. Brazil may thank her stars that General Rosas receded so opportunely the languishing error of her Statesmen, and reserved to her, in common with South America, the sanction and protection of this tutelar principle. Had he subscribed to the doctrine she so imprudently sanctioned by her example, alien to the hopes and the aspirations of America. The principle of reciprocity, that gifts the nomenclature, which have proved a broken reed in the day of trial; "the not of law," in which the poet so felicitously represents Justice as outangled, would unquestionably have been found,

"Still for the strong too weak, the weak too strong."

And it must be borne in mind that all this was done by the strong against the weak, by the guardian against his ward, by the co-guardian of the rights and independence of the Oriental Republic, against the interests and the rights of that very Republic. To account for all this perfidy and meanness, we must suppose the existence of some magic influence, that ordinary minds cannot comprehend; a mysterious something, stronger than the love of fame, the love of gain, or the love of power. No analysis, in combination of motives affords a solution of the enigma, and we are fainly driven back to the heathen exponent of the intuition that precedes predition.

Other charges, equally aggravated, remain to be considered, but our allotted space for the present number is fully occupied. * We may mention, however, in connexion with the subject, the arrival of General Guido, the distinguished Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary from Rio Janeiro; a rather serious indication, we must say, but we still trust that the efforts of the true friends of that tottering monarchy, may yet bring about an arrangement.

(To be continued.)

We take the following extracts from important Official documents published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 5th inst.

The Argentine Minister in Rio Janeiro

To the Signior Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation

I have the honour to advise Y. H. that, complying with the latest orders of H. E. the Governor, and in consequence of the last note of the Argentine Government, a right of satisfaction for the last piratical incursion of the ringleader Yachay into the Republic of the Uruguay; which will definitively cease the labours of the Legation at this Court.

Whilst recommending to H. E. the President, General Oribe, the remission of this communication to Y. H. I have directed him of the resolution I have taken, and that as soon as I arrive at the Port of Montevideo, on my voyage to Buenos Ayres, I will communicate with him so as to receive any commands he may please to give me.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

THOMAS GUIDO.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Buenos Ayres, October 2d, 1850.

To H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation, near the Government of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil.

The undersigned has had the honour to convey to the knowledge of H. E. the Governor, General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the note of Y. E. dated the 11th of September last. H. E. in view of said note has ordered the undersigned to acknowledge its receipt, and to manifest his complacency on being made aware that Y. E. in compliance with H. E.'s orders, was occupied with the labours therein stated, and that as soon as they were brought to a close, you would immediately demand your passport, and return home without delay, leaving a country whose faithless and perfidious Cabinet, a hostess enemy of America, has no highly, unjustly and scandalously offended, and continues to offend, the Argentine Confederation, without any other motive than the loyalty with which, in fulfillment of her duties, she defends the sacred cause of America.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

ELIPE ARANA.

General Thomas Guido, Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazil, landed from H. B. M. steamer *Rifeman* on the morning of the 18th inst., on which occasion the *Rifeman* fired a salute of 15 guns with the Argentine flag, at the fore; the compliment being immediately returned by the National brigade of war *Fuero* by a similar salute with the British flag at the fore.

A numerous concourse of his fellow citizens had assembled at the landing place to witness the worthy General's disembarkation, by whom he was most cordially welcomed. Nor was the motive of his arrival forgotten on the occasion; for whilst loud cheers rent the air in favour of the Argentine Confederation, the Honourable House of Representative and H. E. the Governor; the cries of *Death to the ruthless unitarians, Death to the infamous Anti-American Cabinet of Brazil* were responded to with the greatest enthusiasm.

H. B. M. steamer *Salamander* arrived from Rio Janeiro on the 9th inst., and sailed from London to the 22d and Paris on the 21st August. We glean the following synopsis of the intelligence from the Rio journals.

The British Parliament was closed on the 19th, and on the 21st H. M. Queen Victoria proceeded on a tour to Belgium.

The President of the French Republic left Paris on the 12th August on a visit to the eastern departments and had been received with the greatest enthusiasm in all places through which he passed, without excepting those which, as the focus of red-republicanism, were considered most inimical to his person.

After the prorogation of the Assembly nearly all the legitimist members proceeded to Wiesbaden, to pay their respects to the Count de Chambord. The *Power* of the 21st states that at one of the numerous meetings held at Wiesbaden, it was unanimously resolved that the legitimist members should oppose all and every attempt at extending the President of the Republic's term of office.

Heavy falls of rain had occurred throughout France, causing it was feared, great injury to the crops.

In Belgium the rains had been equally abundant and a great part of the country was flooded. The question between Denmark and the

Duchies had undergone no change, but great hopes were entertained of a friendly settlement. Both armies continued to occupy the same positions.

Accounts from Berlin state that the Prussian government had declared to that of Austria, that if she should persist in convoking a diet and carrying its resolutions into effect, the former power would resist this by forcible means.

From Italy and Spain there is nothing new. The accounts from New York reach to the 8th of August. The *Times* states that the compromise bill presented by Mr. Clay passed the Senate by a majority of 14.

FOREIGN RACES.

The Spring Meeting came off on Thursday last, with its accustomed eclat. The day was fine, and all the arrangements reflected the highest credit on the taste and exertions of the Acting Committee.

In addition to a numerous and highly respectable attendance of natives, including Miss Manuella Rosas, the amiable and accomplished daughter of His Excellency the Governor, every country of Europe, we believe, had its quota of representatives, with a sprinkling from other quarters. Heterogeneous as the elements were, all seemed to meet with a happy pre-disposition to please and be pleased; and after a delightful day of healthful exercise, social enjoyment, and innocent recreation, parted in the evening with mutual feelings of cordial respect.

We cannot help thinking that such meetings, conducted, as on this occasion, with order, propriety and decorum, are calculated to exercise a direct and salutary influence on the tone of general society. It is a process of amalgamation, more powerful in its effects, and benefic in its tendency, than grave politicians and stern moralists are apt to imagine. Of the thousands of foreigners present, we venture to say, that nine tenths returned to their homes, more reconciled with Buenos Ayres as a domicile, and more Argentine in their hearts and predilections. In the dull routine of ordinary life, memory totally reverts to these bright passages; fanning the flame of patriotic devotedness in the breast of the native, and exalting or exalting in that of the foreigner.

Having already repeatedly published the programme of these spirit stirring amusements, it only remains for us to state the announced results—

- 1st *Champagne Stakes**
- 1st Dogan
- 2nd Soster Johnny.
- 3rd Bang up.
- 1st *Half Round Stakes**
- 1st Magdalen
- 2nd Jack O' Lantern.
- 1st *Spring Cup**
- 1st Tam O'Shanter.
- 2nd Gossamer.
- 3rd Cacique.
- 4th Blue Bell.
- 5th Starlight.
- 1st *Derby Stakes**
- 1st O' Gallo.
- 2nd Count Nugent.
- 3rd Badger.
- 4th Pegasus.
- Argentine Stakes*
- 1st Tam O'Shanter.
- 2nd Languey.
- 1st *Stiffing Stakes**
- 1st Marplot.
- 2nd Tubal Cain.
- 1st *Miller Stakes**
- 1st Languey.
- 2nd Soster Johnny.
- 3rd Lottery.
- 4th Laureate.

The Derby in particular was admirably contested; riders and horses doing their very utmost, the difference at last "decisively definitive."

With a considerable additional weight, Tam O'Shanter is still too much for his competitors; and deservedly enjoys a rich harvest of popularity.

Lieut. John P. Branch, in command of H. M. steamer *Rifeman*, on that vessel's voyage from Montevideo to this port, in a fit of insanity, threw himself overboard at half past nine on the night of the 12th inst. Although the life-boats lowered, all endeavoured to save him, we regret to say, proved unavailing, and he was consequently drowned.

PRUSSIA AND DENMARK

PROTOCOL (A) OF THE CONFERENCE HELD AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE ON THE 22^D OF AUGUST, 1850.

Present: The Charge d'Affaires of Austria; The Minister of Denmark; The Ambassador of France; The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Her Britannic Majesty; The Minister of Russia; The Minister of Sweden and Norway.

The representatives of these Powers in conference assembled at the Foreign-office have taken into consideration the changes to be made in the protocol of the 11th inst. in consequence of the conclusion of the treaty of peace signed at Berlin on the 24th of that month. These changes of expression having been adopted by the plenipotentiaries of Denmark, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden and Norway, the Charge d'Affaires of Austria expressed his dissent, and finally, then previously to the approval of his Court.

It was consequently resolved to proceed to the execution of the protocol, leaving it open to the Court of Austria.

The same decision was taken with reference to the Court of Prussia, whose representative did not attend this meeting.

ROLLIER. PALMERSTON.

REYNOLDS. E. DROUVIN DE LUYTS. J. E. BEHAUSEN.

PROTOCOL (B) OF THE CONFERENCE HELD AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE ON THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1850.

The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden and Norway.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the President of the French Republic, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, considering that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, connected with the general interests of the North of Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace, have resolved, on the request of His Majesty the King of Denmark, to establish (considered) the perfect harmony which subsists between their Cabinets as to the maintenance of the principle, and have authorized their Plenipotentiaries in conference assembled to put forth in their name the following declaration:—

Section 1.— The unanimous desire of the aforesaid Powers is, that the state of the possessions at present united under the dominion of His Danish Majesty be maintained in its integrity.

Section 2.— In consequence they acknowledge the wisdom of the views which determine His Majesty the King of Denmark to regulate eventually the order of the succession in his Royal House so as to facilitate the arrangements by which the aforesaid object may be attained without impairing the relations of the Duchy of Holstein with the Germanic Confederation.

Section 3.— They rejoice that the negotiations opened at Berlin under the mediation of Great Britain have already led to the signature of a treaty between Denmark and Prussia in her own name and in the name of the Germanic Confederation—a treaty the fulfilment of which will have for its result the restoration of peace.

Section 4.— Wishing on their part to manifest from this time their desire to facilitate, as far as in them lies, the conclusion of the arrangements mentioned in Art. 11. of the present protocol, the above-mentioned Powers desire to themselves to enter upon a future agreement in order to give an additional pledge of stability to these arrangements by an agreement in recognition. It is agreed that this deliberation will take place in London, and that the said Powers shall furnish their representatives with the full powers necessary for this purpose.

REYNOLDS. BRUNOW.

E. DROUVIN DE LUYTS. J. E. BEHAUSEN. PALMERSTON.

(From *Sharp's Magazine*.)

ON THE POSITION OF PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

WITH REGARD PRINCIPALLY TO ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

BY T. O.

The first thing that strikes the European traveller in America, especially any one from

the Continent, is the independence of all the local administrations of the central government, and the very limited powers which are those of the latter, originally formed by an union of thirteen states, differing in the form of their governments, founded at different periods, and under the influence of different motives, in common peril and resistance to the encroachments of the English government first, and these heterogeneous elements combining together, even at their first Congress in 1774 there was a jealousy apparent between the delegates of the various states, and the war which was entered by the little regard paid by the local governments to the decisions of the majority of the Congress. This continued in 1785, the first difficulty which then devolved on Congress to contend with, were the debt and the restoration of commerce, which had suffered notably during the war, and which prohibitory tariffs of the European nations prevented from recovering its prosperity on the return of peace. In 1794, Congress applied to the various state governments for power to make retaliatory prohibitory tariffs. Some of the states refused their consent to these regulations, and the necessity of strengthening the central government, at least as far as regarded the external relations of the country, became apparent. Virginia was the first to propose a meeting for making arrangements for this purpose. Deputies from twelve states met at Philadelphia, and the first difficulty which then devolved on the Convention was to draw up a constitution which was published. Ever since the first framing of the Federal constitution, causes have been at work to lead to its dissolution, and the greater part of the internal history of North America consists of the account of parties and factions, and the various laws and resolutions which result, or on the other hand construct them. The first proclamation of the constitution gave rise to the federalists, and the democrats, parties who were the American people divided themselves. The federalists, who owed their name to their opinions, and also to a remarkable pamphlet containing a commentary on the new constitution, declared themselves the partisans of the federal power, and endeavoured to give authority to every true point on which at the strength of the central power would depend the position America would take with regard to foreign nations. At the head of this party we may mention Washington, who, from his long experience from the hindrances and obstructions arising from the dissensions and dissensions of the various states, and the establishment of a war of independence, considered unity of power as indispensable, and wished to invest the central authority with supreme control in all matters of general policy. These opinions were shared by many of the men eminent at that period, so that the federalist party was the more numerous. The chief of the opposition was Alexander Hamilton, principal editor of the *Federalist*, and Washington's right hand during his administration. Governor Morris, another of those members of the French Revolution, John Jay, Aaron Burr, and Adams the first successor of Washington as president, all entertained the same views. All these men were great proprietors, accustomed to the dignified life of the great planters, had received a brilliant education either in England or in the Colonies, had almost all acquired important diplomatic missions, and had led a life of constant warfare, where they had filled reputed tastes and manners, and justified the appellation maliciously applied to them by their adversaries, of gentleman of fortune. Washington, Jefferson, and Adams, the chief leader of the democrats. This party took advantage of the attachment of the Americans to municipal institutions, and endeavoured to show that the same independence which the municipal corporations held with regard to the state ought to be enjoyed by each state in its relations to the central government. This party government was the watch-word of this party.

Mr. Albert Gallatin, a Genevan, who died about the year 1800, was the principal member of their party. He had imbibed in his own country opinions hostile to all centralization. The same views were followed by John Jay, who was the defect of Adams, the second time he stood for the presidency, when he was superseded by Jefferson. Adams had the fortune of the two families, Quincy and Adams, and was one of the richest and most important in America—had given their names to several of the principal cities in New England, and who could trace their descent up to the first founders of the colony, and from thence to families in old Europe, although some of these families splendour should accompany the first dignity of the republic. This was made a subject of reproach to his followers, who ridiculed it as monarchical, and thus made the name of Washington unpopular.

The year of 1815 with England showed the necessity of strengthening the central government too much, and the two parties were together. Madison's conciliatory administration greatly contributed to promote this result. The United States Bank was established for the first time. Its charter had expired in 1811, and the opposition of the democrats had prevented its renewal. Hamilton had first introduced it during Washington's presidency; but not without strenuous opposition on the part of Jefferson. Bank the entity which the United States Bank had encountered in political grounds, the interests of the private banks were arrayed against it. That of New York, especially, had been very active in preventing the

renewal of its charter. The whigs as the federalists now began to be called, wished to support the bank as an assistant to the treasury, and it having been proved by experience that the money arising from the customs could not be confined to the private banks, who speculated with it, and the farmers, who were the recipients of these sums, exempt from keeping gold in hand. Notwithstanding the advantages attending the banking system, the act of centralization in America, that in 1842 its charter was not again renewed, President Tyler's refusal to sign it, and the fact that Congress were pretty nearly divided. This unexpected triumph of the democrats left them without a majority in the House, not knowing how to take care of the state receipts. They have endeavoured to supply the services which had been wanting by a committee, by the creation of a new office called the treasury treasury office.

Previous to this another question had been solved by the internal improvements advocated by Mr. Clay, who, though unsuccessful, acquired great honour by the manner in which he urged his point. By the advice of Washington, duties had been imposed in order to protect native manufactures. The Americans began to object to the duties, and the custom duties was to them the pleasant way of raising a revenue. But the receipts from the custom were not sufficient to cover the interest of the federal debt. The duty incurred in the year of 1812 had been paid off, there remained a surplus, the disposal of which was a subject of contention between the two parties; the whigs wishing to lay it out in canals, railroads, and other public works, and the democrats declaring the public works of that nature were not the business of the central government, and they wished the money to be retained to be separated into two parts. However, so was evidently unjust, as the rich states would thereby have received so much the most, that the point was soon abandoned, and the democrats took the lead in the matter. The whigs, which they declared ought not to exceed the expenditure, as it gave too much power to the central government, and they wished the question of lowering the duties, to which all the manufacturing Vir. northern states were opposed, and they wished to see the duties, the dispute carried, that it nearly threatened the dissolution of the Union. To Mr. Clay is due the honour of having led this breach, by the tariff of 1816, and the tariff of 1820, and 1833, when he induced notable concessions from both sides. Though there have since been many fluctuations, the tariff of 1833 has remained the standard. The tariff of 1833 has been adhered to. These questions no longer occupy the public mind, and the whigs have adopted all systematic plans of public works, and the democrats have in some instances requested the interference of the central government in works which required to be immediately carried through, as for instance, the making a railway from the banks of the Mississippi to California.

The main question now occupying public attention is the abolition of slavery. For ten or twelve years preceding 1844, the abolitionist principles gradually covered of the whig party. The venerable Daniel Webster, an old age to the propagation of these opinions. The whig party furnished money to the abolitionists, and they were allowed to speak at whigs. But in 1844 division broke up to allow itself. The abolitionists broke up into two distinct parties. The most ardent of them, under the celebrated Garrison, declared the constitution of the United States immoral and antislavery, for tolerating slavery, renounced all the rights of citizenship, and the government retaining only that of petition, which they said was not a legal but a natural right. They considered slavery, without indemnity. It was considered unconstitutional and not even read. The abolitionists were divided into two classes, those who ceased to vote at elections. The more moderate men in the abolitionist party said that a declaration of the government pronouncing slavery immoral was equivalent to an immediate dissolution of the Union. They turned their endeavours to preventing the spread of slavery, by presenting petitions, and by using their greater increase both of population and wealth in the free states, and free competition, to do away with slavery. They thought some of themselves so numerous in the northern states, that they could carry a man of their own. They knew their strength was sufficient, to throw the balance in whichever way they pleased. In 1840 they had given the majority to the whigs; and many of them refused to vote in 1844, because they considered the constitution immoral. But when Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk were both standing for the presidency, they agreed to bring forth a man of their own, and by a majority could not carry him; but by substituting votes from Mr. Clay, caused the success of Mr. Polk.

A small party among the abolitionists, styling themselves the free colliers, have limited their attack to demanding, year after year, the abolition of slavery in the small district north of Washington, and in the political and federal government, and a prohibition to all persons against bringing their slaves there. But this, as implying a condemnation of slavery,

has been vehemently opposed by the deputies of the slave states. The parties of law treat Virginia conducted by the federal district has been restored to it, in consequence of these difficulties. Maryland was, perhaps, have another portion, and it may end in the federal abolition of slavery. The whigs, of course, the free colliers have opposed the abolition of slavery in the south. Polk demanded from Congress vote of credit to enable him to carry out his policy in the states of Pennsylvania, Mr. David Winlot, proposed that the vote of credit should be accompanied by a bill to amend the constitution, and to give it into Texas. Every time that a new vote of credit is called for, the question of the Winlot which has been brought forward. New York and Pennsylvania have not yet been able to persevere in demanding the Winlot proviso.

In 1848 General Taylor became president. He was opposed by Van Buren, who, though a member of the democratic party, had a strong majority in Massachusetts, and in many of the whig states, as an abolitionist, so completely was this question superseded all others in the present state of American feeling. Public men are striving to publish their opinions on this important topic. At the time Van Buren was standing for the presidency, Mr. Clay, who has always been a strong supporter of the whigs, in regard to slavery, thought it advisable to publish a pamphlet, addressed to the central states of the Union, and pointing out to them, that the time was now arrived for their taking steps preparatory to the abolition of slavery. This occasioned great agitation in the South. Parson's law, and there is great violence both in speech and action on both sides. Mr. Burton, the deputy for Missouri, during this whig year endeavoured to show the majority of his constituents to vote against the Winlot proviso. He and Mr. Calhoun have spoken and written very warmly against each other on this subject. At this time ended the presidency of Mr. Polk, and the last session of Congress. Mr. Polk had proposed that provisionally laws should be made in California, and that the whigs should to its population having reached the numbers requisite to it being received as a state into the Union. The democrats, and the whigs, could not agree, California has been left without any government, with the most disorderly and unpopulous population in the world, and the miners adventurers the greater part attracted by the hope of finding gold there. It is to be hoped that some arrangement will soon be made, and that California will be admitted into America during this year, 1850, but little probability has been made.

The above article was given chiefly taken from one in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Only the principal topics have been selected, and those which are of the greatest interest.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AIRES

October 12.—Wind N. at 4 p. m. changed to W.

Arrived, Sardinian steamer Nueva Carmen, 81 tons, Domingo Maciel, from Montevideo, 11th inst.

Passengers—6.

Sardinian brig Graciosa Ferry, 202 tons, P. L. Theoria, from Genoa 4th August, to Liverpool & Southampton, with 1 package cigars, 1000 quarters, 300 bushels, 1704 marble tiles, 6 boxes iron, 70 pipes, 24 casks, 15 boxes, 113 pairs oars, 2 boxes paving stones, 408 strong brick, 3 cloths, 2 boxes straw hats, 1 barrel soap, 102 boxes vermicelli, 1000 pairs of matches, 20 blue papers, 1 box instruments, 53 pipes and a half, 60 red wax, 1 box domestic, 1 cask, 1 box, 1 box, 1 box, 1 box, 1 box, 1 box, 1 box, 25 barrels sugar, 25 barrels sugar.

October 13.—Wind W. by N. W. at 10-30. a. m. changed to N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s steamer *Rifeman*, Lieut. Hitchens, from Rio Janeiro 3rd, Montevideo 10th, and Buenos Aires 12th, to arrive at the 18th inst., by H. B. M.'s Express, from Falkland 9th August.

Passengers—H. E. General Thomas Gunn, Argentine Consul, and 12 passengers to the Court of Brazil, and family.

Sardinian steamer *Nuffs*, 122 tons, José Barrios, from Buenos Aires 12th, to arrive at 1,820 doubloons, 1,000 bags, 100 Spanish dollars.

Passengers—30.

Arrived, Danish brigantine *Holstein*, 120 tons, P. Meyer, from Pernambuco 17 September to Richard Stearn, jun, with 720 barrels sugar.

October 14.—Wind S. W. slight rain, in the afternoon changed to S.

Arrived, Danish brigantine *Holstein*, 120 tons, P. Meyer, from Pernambuco 17 September to Richard Stearn, jun, with 720 barrels sugar.

MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

NATIONAL.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

BRITISH.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

AMERICAN.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

FRENCH.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

SPANISH.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

SARDINIAN.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

BRAZILIAN.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

ORIENTAL.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

PRUSSIAN.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

BREMEN.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

FORTUGUESE.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

SWEDISH.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

HOLSTEIN.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

DANISH.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

BELGIAN.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

HANOVERIAN.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.

Table with columns: Vessels and Captain's Name, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

Brazilian brigantine of war Belo, 3 guns, Lieut. Albin, from Montevideo 12th inst. Passenger.

Sailed, Danish brigantine Christiana, 157 tons, C. J. Gronwald, for Hamburg, despatched by Charles R. Hornsby, 4131 dry ox and cow hides, 224 salted horn hides, 4 bales wool, 10 do. hair, 1 do. ostrich feathers.

Arrived, American brig Chicago, 117 tons, George W. Mair, from Boston 7th August, to Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 100 dozens brooms, 1 do. crabs, 1 do. cigars, 1 package clothing, 34 chairs, 100 bales domestic, 112 boxes fish, 5 cases hats, 2 do. handkerchiefs, 2 bundles shoes, 5 cases pickled lobsters, 10 do. oysters, 1 case picklers, 392 barrels rum, 100 bundles rakes, 10 boxes rifles for scutiles, 24 casks and 170 barrels shooks, 29 bales scythes, 4 boxes stoneware, 3 bales and 4 dozen awnings, 1 box razor strop, 1 do. lobsters.

Sailed, Spanish brigantine Victoria, 201 tons, Sailed, Spanish brigantine Olga, despatched by Enrique Ochoa & Co., with 3420 packages jerked beef, 101 dry ox and cow hides. British brigantine Jupiter, 194 tons, Peter Balch, for Cork or Palmonou, despatched by Brasco & Co., with 9,544 salted ox and cow hides, 15,000 bones.

Arrived, Sardinian lugger of war Maria, Lieut. Dino Dini, from Montevideo 16th inst. Sailed, Spanish Expresso, 224 tons, Augustin Ferraro, from Genoa 8th, Malaga 30th Aug, to A. Manilla & Co., with 90 pipes and 100 boxes wine, 70 cases 200 lb sugar, 100 barrels sugar, 245 bales paper, 390 boxes vermouth, 1600 do. raisins, 50 quarter cases white wine, 60 boxes and 50 oranges dried figs, 98 barrels preserved grapes.

Sailed, Dutch galleot Flata, 240 tons, J. H. Hennings for Antwerp, despatched by Hunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 9,690 dry and 529 salted ox and cow hides. Vessels passed Point Indio. Date, Name, Wind, Time.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA ARRIVED AT GENOA.

July 8, Maria Louisa, Tiscora, hence 21st April. 22, Camilla, Ferraro, hence 30th May. 23, Hilda, Ansaldo, hence 30th May.

ARRIVED AT BRASILLAS.

July 20, Henri of Louise, Gautier, hence 1st May. At CURATEVA. July 27, Melita, Muller, hence 18th May.

ARRIVED AT GRAVENDEY.

July 20, Louisa, Paillet, hence 3d May. Loading at London on the 23d August. For Buenos Ayres—Robert Clive and Lancaster With.

BUENOS AYRES TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFICIAL SOCIETY. The Members of the above Society are informed that Tickets for the Tea Party on the 19th of November only are still available.

SALE BY AUCTION, BY VIAL & HILLINGHURST, Of the French Brigantine San Martin, In front of Mr. Plancher's store on the Alameda. On Monday 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, will be sold by order of the Captain and for account of whom it may concern, as is all, or ground on the beach of the Oniro, the French brigantine San Martin, No. 211 tons, coppered, rigged, fastened, in one lot, with all her sails, rigging, anchors, cables, &c., having also an economical kitchen, that distils 900 bottles of fresh water per 24 hours.

For Havre de Grace. The very superior, new, coppered, copperfastened, and remarkably fast sailing, A. French Brigantine, "NEPTUNE," of 232 tons, register, F. Benoit, commander, is now in port, built on the most approved plan, and now on her first voyage.

Line of Packets - For Havre de Grace. The renowned, very superior, and in every respect superior A. I. coppered and copperfastened French Brigantine, "GARIBDI," of 234 tons Register, P. F. Larché, commander, This splendid vessel is celebrated for her quick pace, the comfort of her accommodations, and the safety of her construction.

For Valparaiso. The well known fast sailing A. I. British built brig "P. L. S. K.," 181 tons, Register, George Whitway, Master, Will take freight without a quantity offer which may make it worth sailing, provided that same be shipped without delay.

Wanted.

A vessel to proceed from Montevideo to Panama to carry the cargo of the "Arab" cargo company "Olief Wyse," consisting of 5000 superficial sisting of 485 tons of coals, 56000 superficial feet of Lumber, 500 bags of charcoal, and about the bulk of twenty tons of other articles.

For Antwerp.

The remarkably fast sailing, and very superior, 12 year, 160 ton, British schooner, "Bosphorus," 318 ton reg. Register. John Gibson, Master, etc.

ADVERTISEMENT.

An English female who has been in the habit of attending sick patients in the capacity of nurse, would wish to obtain employment. Enquires for Mrs. Sealock, at No. 8, Calle Victoria, opposite the Fort.

