

ARGENTINE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

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BUENOS AYRES.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

As some cores are too painful to be probed, so certain questions are almost too delicate to be publicly discussed. During the crisis of the disease it is often expedient to conceal from the patient the extent of his danger, lest his apprehensions should aggravate the direct operation of physical or constitutional causes; but when fairly convalescent it may be well at least so far to undeceive him, as to ensure strict attention to his future regimen.

Every one can see and comprehend the bearing and practical application of these remarks, to the commercial crisis through which we have been passing for the last twelvemonth, and from which there is now a reasonable prospect of escape. Some have been overwhelmed, others severely scathed, and all more or less affected; but in the wisdom of providential arrangements, society is imperishable; and a correct appreciation of the past is now chiefly valuable, as it may affect the new order of things, destined to succeed in the series of endless transmutations. Under the stern administration of nature individuals are of little account; whilst ample and unfeeling provision is made, not only for the continuation, but for the well-being of the race.

It is needless to disguise the fact, that a great degree of languor, and a considerable amount of disaffection still pervade our commercial community; but the grand crisis has apparently passed, and several of the most influential causes that led to the late catastrophe, are in a process of gradual rectification. Importations for the last month have been moderate, and the equilibrium between the demand and the supply is partly restored. At the same time our export capabilities are coming into full play, and the prospects so far as this Province is concerned, warrant the most sanguine anticipations.

Large quantities of produce, that had been detained in our remote county districts, and in the interior Provinces, have come to hand, and are now on the way to Europe and other destinations. Wool-growers have ample reason to be content with their prospects. Prices have been and are being raised, that must give a salutary impulse to this important branch of national industry. Several individuals must have netted from two to three thousand pounds for wool alone; leaving an exorbitant profit on the capital embarked. Meanwhile, thanks to the propitious season, cattle are fast getting into prime condition, and by the beginning of the ensuing year, we may expect to see our slaughtering-establishments in active operation. By the statistical tables, given in another column, it will be seen that there has been a considerable movement in the produce department during the past month.

These are the primitive, the essential, and we may add inexhaustible sources of our national wealth and prosperity; the measure and gauge of our internal and external commerce; and if the late crisis serve to fix this eternal and immutable truth more prominently and painfully in the public mind, it is some and permanently as the lesson must have been to individuals, society in its collective capacity will still be a great gain. Viewed in this light, past losses and disappointments may be considered a beacon of future safety, and a germ of solid and permanent improvement. Sweet are the uses of adversity; and having suffered the cor-

rection, the duty and interest of all, the unfortunate and the improvident alike, is to turn it to account for future direction.

"A knowledge of the cause is half the cure;" and if we revert to the period immediately subsequent to the late blockade, we will find abundant cause, and proofs convincing as those of holy writ. We are now reaping the bitter fruits of the distempored ambitions and unbridled avarice of that fatal period. During the blockade speculators had become accustomed to nominal and arbitrary prices; and the most daring adventures were frequently eminently successful. The uncertain and often inadequate supply, was aggravated by the intensity of demand; and the accidental holder dictated the law, in many cases without restriction to the unfortunate consumer. The port of Buenos Ayres once open, the system of business underwent a gradual but radical change; and the monopolies and consequent arbitrary prices of the blockade found no place. The first arrivals realized exorbitant profits, to importers and retailers, and at this fatal point the irremediable blunder was committed.

Mistaking a mere state of transition for a permanent and normal state, wholesale transactions were effected at 30, 30, and even 40 per cent premium, on invoice cost and charges. A moment's reflection might have shown the folly of attempting to forestall, not merely the supply of this market, but the productive means of the manufacturers of Liverpool, Leeds and Manchester. Presumptuous as the idea must appear in the retrospect, it was the veritable burden of 1849, and the genuine cause of the disasters we experience and deplore in 1850—and on one half, and the first half of the responsibility, is fairly chargeable to account of the importers.

Twenty per cent, not to speak of the higher rates, was a scale of profit of rare occurrence with the European manufacturer; and the first announcement of such returns was the signal for a supply, that sunk prices to the lowest remunerating point, and perhaps somewhat below it. Those who had purchased largely at the former high prices, now found themselves in an awkward predicament. Retail capitalists had no choice but to submit to heavy losses, and those who had risked far beyond their own capital, were driven to shifts, that hastened the crisis and aggravated the catastrophe, that have left no deep and indelible an impression, on the commercial annals of October and November 1850.

To this grand primary cause might be added other secondary and concomitant ones; that contributed largely to foster and develop the evil. The general paralysis occasioned by our severe and prolonged drought, explained at some length in a former retrospect, and the rapid and extreme improvement in the intrinsic value of our circulating medium, so happily indicative of stability and unbounded confidence in the Administration, may be mentioned as the most prominent and influential. Commercial revolutions, in so far as they arise from these general and political causes, beyond individual prevision and control, are entitled in justice to a greater amount of sympathy and forbearance, than the immediate sufferers and the Administration may be reasonably expected to them. This reflection is principally addressed to parties at a distance, and unacquainted with the specialities of our case; and who might naturally enough regard some recent occurrences with a suspicious eye. Impudent speculation there may have been; but that is no reason why palliating circumstances should not be allowed their due share, in melioring or modifying an inexorable verdict.

At present there are clear indications of a radical and progressive improvement; and the money market in particular remains quiet and steady; and it is to be hoped experience may teach some efficacious means of preventing the sudden and excessive oscillations that defy all calculation, and prove a prolific source of annoyance and pain; converting business into a mere lottery and gambling speculation, that cannot fail ultimately to have very prejudicial effects.

"Freights have been dull and almost stagnant" for some months past, with the single exception of sailed hulk, on which there is a slight ascertainment in favour of the shipping interest. There is now a brisker demand and quicker despatch, and a fair prospect of gradual improvement.

The alarm arising from a rumored collision with our imperial neighbours has almost subsided, and great hopes are entertained of a pacific settlement of all our pending difficulties. Meanwhile the internal order and financial prospects of this Province are all that can be desired, thanks to the lofty administrative talents of General Rosas. After defraying the ordinary and extraordinary outlays of the year, liquidating a large amount of retired duties, and paying large sums to account of the war subsides; with many costly and important improvements at the expense of the Government, and with the Army and Navy amply provided and regularly paid, there is still a large balance in hand; that can leave no doubt in any mind as to the effective resources of the country.

BRAZIL, & PARAGUAY.

In the Comercio del Plata of the 27th ult., we find the following important extracts from the Rio Grandense of the 16th:—

"On the arrival of the steamer *Croala* from Ygarcion, on the evening of the day before yesterday, the news began to circulate, that our Chargé d'Affaires in Paraguay had asked his passports and withdrawn. This news was confirmed on Friday, when the *Atalaya* from Puerto Alegre, that brought our Chargé d'Affaires on board, who proceeds to-day for Rio Janeiro, in the steamer *Empress*."

"The motive of that withdrawal, as we have been informed, is the following. Between Paraguay and our Province of Mato-Grosso, there are lands which are supposed to be neutral, and whose right of dominion is not ascertained. The President of Mato-Grosso is said, ordered to form upon these lands establishments and erect fortifications. The Chief of the Republic of Paraguay becoming aware of it, ordered intimation to be given for suspending the works and withdrawing the people. Our officers, who presided the works, refused to comply, saying that he did not receive orders from the President of Paraguay; that he would only abandon the works and retire, if ordered by the President of Mato-Grosso. The Paraguay Chief, without waiting to be ordered, force of eight hundred men to march against our people, who dispersed them."

"Our Chargé d'Affaires in view of said proceeding, and being informed of the necessary satisfactions and explanations, demanded his passport and retired."

"We have upon this subject attempted to re-iterate this bitter pill, which the Rio Grandense, in a subsequent number, attempts to gild, by alleging that it was not the Chargé d'Affaires, but the Secretary of Legation, that had arrived and proceeded to Rio Janeiro; without however questioning the reality of the facts narrated, as the ground work of the misrepresentation."

BOLIVIA.—In keeping with the preceding, and equally significant of a deep laid plan, that may secure a bloodless triumph to the policy of General Rosas, the Government of Bolivia, for some reason or reason not yet assigned, has handed the Imperial Charter of Argive, Señor Antonio José de Liaboa, his passport.

In short, Brazilian diplomatists seem fairly inveigled in their own toils, and already give delirious vent to their lugubrious anticipations. They seem to experience all the horrors of those beam friendships to reassemble sound; and

no one need be taken by surprise with a proffer of the *amende honorable* from the Imperial Cabinet; and we have only to add, Heaven speed a consummation so devoutly to be wished."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Hesse-Cassel.—Great excitement has been created by the news received that the Elector of Hesse, by the advice of his reactionary ministers, had declared the whole of his electorate a state of siege and subject to martial law. The proclamation—which was posted on the walls of the public places and corners of streets at Cassel, last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, by the general order, supported by a strong military detachment, to prevent the former from being interrupted and haunted by the people—was worded as follows:—

"We, Frederick William I. by the grace of God, elector and Sovereign Landgrave of Hesse, &c. &c. The benefit of the constitution confided to us by the parliament itself, and the insufficiency of the existing laws to prevent a state of anarchy and confusion, make it imperative on us to take extraordinary measures in this emergency, and we have therefore thought proper, after hearing the opinion of our ministers of state, to declare the foregoing electorate, and in its virtue of the 93th paragraph of the constitution, and therefore order as follows:—

"Par. 1. The benefit of the territory of the Electoral Hesse, till further notice, declared in a state of siege, during which, however, the usual private intercourse is not to suffer any interruption, and the execution of the provisions contained in the following paragraphs will be confined to a military commander-in-chief, under whose orders the authorities and commandants of the burgher guard of the different communes, and the whole of the civil authorities (with the exception of the courts of justice) are placed."

"Par. 2. The commander-in-chief and his substitute are especially entrusted with the administration of the superior police of the state."

"Par. 3. All public meetings of the people are prohibited, and meetings of clubs and unions can only take place with the consent of the local military authorities, and to be given in writing."

"Par. 4. No newspapers of a political tendency can be published without the consent of our Minister of the Interior. At least one hour before the publication, a copy of each impression of all political newspapers must be sent to the local military authorities, and the person be may appear in his stead for that purpose, upon pain of the immediate suppression of the paper, to be effected by the police. The commandants or their substitutes are empowered to seize and confiscate the whole printing of any printing containing any expressions against our sacred religion, government, or its organs, or provocations to individuality, or stirring up the people to opposition to the constituted authorities. Subject to the same restrictions are all political pamphlets, placards, and pictorial representations."

"Par. 5. The law of arms and the use of the force of arms is to be made use of in case of need, according to the clause of my diploma entirely at the discretion of the commander-in-chief, or the military local commandant, and in this respect, are only responsible to us."

"Par. 6. The commander-in-chief, and, in particular cases, the military commandant of a particular district, who however, is bound to make an immediate report to us for the purpose of obtaining our approval, may, in case of emergency, as to dissolve the civic guard, if such measure should be required for the maintenance of order in the districts under his or their authority."

"Par. 7. All officers and members of the authorities and their representatives, and all cases of rebellion and high treason, will be tried and punished as usual."

"Par. 8. The foregoing provisions will remain in force till the next communications can be made to our offices at Cassel—Gave at Cassel, 7th September, 1850."

(Signed) FREDRICK WILLIAM (Continued)

Managing-Editor, HAYNES BARNWELL

BAVARIA—The following private circular from the Government of Bavaria to all the heads of civil and military departments, affords illustration of practical nomenclature that merits the attention of some of our English readers.

In the name of the King. In consequence of the general formation of committees for collecting subscriptions for the German in the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, it has been resolved that the committee should be organized in the same manner as the committees of the States, and be permitted to take part in the said committees. As the Government has notified the peace concluded between Denmark and Prussia in the name of Germany, not on the other hand, it is desirous to testify its satisfaction in the probability expressed itself to the effect that such ratification belongs to the plenum of the Bund, and not to the individual States, as pointed out by the federal law, all the petitions hitherto received from civil and military officers for leave of absence to take part in the campaign going on in the duchies, have been refused, and under the circumstances above alluded to it appears especially desirable that, till the definitive settlement of the question of ratification, no servant of the State take any active part in the formation of committees or other demonstration in favour of Schleswig-Holstein. It is therefore requested that confidential communication to—as head of the department, the Civil Governor of the Provinces, with confidential persons, and with the assistance of the authorities to prevent the inferior officials in their district from taking public part in any show of popular enthusiasm. It is desired that should, however, contrary to expectation, any functionaries be found transgressing in spite of the warning given, they be placed to report to the authorities undersigned.

GREECE—Athens, Sept. 3.—Corvus Tamin, the Minister of Worship has been shot with six balls. The cause appears to be connected with the elections.

ALGERIA—Algeria journals to the 5th have come to hand. The cholera had completely ceased at Bona, and in the circle of Boggia its intensity had somewhat diminished; but it was prevailing at Blizka, and in the district comprised between that town and Batna, though hopes were entertained that it would soon die away. The statistics which have been made to naturalise the cotton plant in Algeria, appear certain to be crowned with success. In the province of Oran, the crops had been ruined from drought, and the Minister of War had ordered advances to be made to them in corn and money.

NAPOLES—There exists a considerable degree of excitement at the present moment amongst Neapolitan officers, civil and military. Four generals, and a number of officers of lower rank, who have been promoted to office, and the Minister of War had ordered advances to be made to them in corn and money. The police ministry is in a perfect state of alarm; several are named for dismissal. It is presumed the government will be strong enough to weed both the civil and military services of all whose opinions do not suit the views of despotism. The king is surrounded by men whose interest it is to create fear. The priest, the soldier, and the police minister: have each different interests to serve, and by such means is his Majesty inspired. The Jesuit works for the suppression of education. The press is therefore locked. The old general assumes the king's army must be well paid, and asks for promotions. We have therefore 90,000 men, and a host of decorated officers. The police ministry must hunt out opinions. The city is full of spies. There is no man near the throne to tell his majesty the real state of public opinion, and so matters will remain, as they did before 1848, until the king will learn too late the real value of those who surround him.

Count Walewski, the minister of the French republic at the court of Naples, is at least a consistent representative of his retrograde government. His excellency has lately intimated to French subjects in Naples, that he cannot allow *Le Press*, or any other liberal paper, to be addressed to his embassy in future, but, if they are good boys, they may receive the *Dibets*. As this was the only means by which Frenchmen could obtain a paper with certainty from Paris, they must not take what their protector in Naples thinks proper to allow them or nothing at all. It is such vexatious trifles as these, which degrade France in favour of such a government as that of Naples.

A very remarkable engineering blunder has caused the entire destruction of a dry dock built near the Mole of Naples, at an outlay of some £200,000. Yesterday the whole fabric fell in from the pressure of water, fortunately when no workmen were on the works. The blame is attributed to Prince Arca, the Minister of War. It appears the King had been warned by some Neapolitan engineers that the walls were too light; and they were then joined by some workmen pronounced as unsafe by more than one English gentleman, whose professional knowledge at once discovered the error. Had the accident taken place a short time earlier than it did, hundreds of lives would have been lost.

MILAN—The Milan Gazette of the 8th announces in consequence of the disastrous inundations which destroyed all the crops in the province of Brescia, on the 14th ult., numerous

subscriptions were opened at Milan, the aggregate amount being about 50,000*l.* has been immediately sent to the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants of that province.

ROMAN STATES—The political relations and social condition of the Roman States are not equally deplorable and desperate. The enlightened views and benevolent intentions of His Holiness are thwarted at every step by the perverse influence of the Jesuit faction; and as a sample of the internal order and security, the *Ferrara Gazette*, of the 30th ult., announces that the diligence of the Roman had been equalled and surpassed by eleven hundred crowns, on the previous evening, by a band of five individuals, the chief of which wore diamond rings, and appeared to belong to the higher class of society.

UNITED STATES—[Continued from our last.] G. F. R. James, by means of public lectures, was initiating the good Bostonians into the mysteries of modern civilization; and, though last not least, Jenny Lind was staring it in the Western Metropolis, with immeasurable applause and success. The following is a graphic account of her debut in the West—

JENNY LIND'S VISIT COCONAC—The New Englander, writes that the first time there was an enthusiasm in describing the success of Madlle Lind's first appearance at Castle Garden. The audience consisted of six or seven thousand persons, many of whom had travelled a great distance for the purpose of being present. The concert opened at 8 o'clock, with an overture announced in the programme, which was received with applause. Bellini then sang "Mahomet's Address to his Warriors," an aria from the opera of "Mometto Secundo," by Rossini. He was very warmly applauded. Then appeared Jenny Lind. Her performance and reception are thus described by the Herald.

She trembled from head to foot, turned deadly pale, and the drops of perspiration ran down her face. She was then depicted, and at the evening, late she should not come up to her own high standard of surpassing excellence; but when she actually came before the audience her heart sunk within her, nor did the hurricane of applause with which she was greeted, sufficiently restore her tranquility, time to permit her to sing the "Casta Diva," as she sung it at the two rehearsals. When she made her appearance on the stage, there was a universal burst of applause, and she sang several times, the audience all rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs, and casting a shower of bouquets. Her first bow she received with a subdued, and she came forward to her position to sing, she was welcomed with another tremendous hurra, and she looked well, and was very chasterly dressed. In the first part of the "Casta Diva," as we have already said, she failed, evidently from the excitement under which she labored; but she proceeded, her self-possession returned, and the sound of her voice seeming to waft like magic upon her. In the concluding line of the second stanza, the audience began to feel her power, where her voice died away in a most angelic manner, and the audience rose as well that identified the house. The enthusiastic applause she received here, lent her an impulse which brought her well through the two stanzas which she again became quiet, and executed a cadenza with such thrilling effect, that the audience, carried away by their feelings, drowned the most effective part of it in a storm of applause. A shower of bouquets fell on the stage, and the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs were expected to hear again from any other lips. The audience were transported and the applause continued till literally spent itself with fatigue. One might suppose that such an exertion as this would be sufficient for an evening. But a more delicious morsel in this feast of music was reserved for the next evening, to be sung in the Swedish melody, known as "The Echo Song," in which she sings in her own native tongue, and in which she is accompanied by the herdman calling his cattle, and the notes of his voice in the mountain, her triumph was complete. It was extremely difficult for her to perform this, as she had to sing it two or three times, so perfect, were her wonderful echoes. The audience were now wrought up into a fever of expectation, and she was greatly applauded by her final effort, which was not so dazzling, but as sweet as any. We mean the "Greeting to the Echo Song," which she sang, and the concluding it is a fine martial air, in the style of the *Marsellaise*. The following are the words—

I greet, with a full heart, the Land of the West, That in the hour of danger, when all was lost, Whose empire of ocean's Atlantic wide beach, And open to the sunset its gateway of gold.

The land of the mountain, the land of the lake, And rivers that roll in magnificent tide, Where the souls of the mighty from number awake, That ever the head of my fathers and thee, Thus Girdle of Empire's might by the form That cover the head of my fathers and thee, I hear, from thy bosom, the welcome of home, For song that comes in the hearts of the free. And long as thy waters shall gush in the sea, For song that comes in the hearts of the free. Be the heads of thy children called as one, And send their light on the shores of the Strand. The pronunciation of the English was very pretty, and the way in which she executed the cadenza at the close, called down thunders of applause. The audience was much gratified, and she was called for by the audience and vehemently cheered, when the last shower of bouquets fell upon the stage, and she withdrew leaving gracefully to the audience.

MARINE LIST.

PORTO BUENOS AYRES

November 30.—Wind N.W. E., heavy rain during the night.

Sailed, Prussian barque Carl Friedrich, 385 tons, C. J. Weserer, for Antwerp, despatched by Bunge Bornfield & Co., with 15,017 dry ox and cow hides, 65 bales wool, 30, horse hair, 1 do. nutria skins, 1 do. ostrich feathers.

Tucuan, portico Romulo, 180 tons, Pietro Shepard, for Brazil, despatched by A. Manilla & Co., with 2,352 picques jerked beef.

December 1.—Wind S. S.W., in the afternoon changed to S. E. E.

Arrived, French barque Tigris, 242 tons, Franca Eozit, from Maranhao 14th September, Algerias 8th November, with 15 barrels plate of Paris, 37 packages orange flower water, 4 boxes brushes, 4 barrels soap, 1 carriage, 2 boxes folding pieces, 150 boxes liquor, 50 do. pickles, 3 do. pickards, 10 barrels wine, 400 kilograms cambric, 2,520 d. cambric, 10,000 do. salt, 8 boxes sulphur, 2 barrels refined sugar, 10 boxes soap, 1 package marmosade, 700 tin, 59 packages tea, 2 barrels brooms.

British brigantine Robert Cive, 103 tons, John Duxford, from London 5th September, to Bayling Brothers, with 29 boxes merchandises, 7 do. silks, 5 do. salt, 12 do. starch, 6 boxes tins, 9 packages and 4 boxes furniture, 3 do. cutlery, 100 kegs steel, 10 boxes confectionery, 65 do. provisions, 3 trunks, 3 hand barrels, 3 pulleys, 5 kegs flints, 5 do. nails, 4 boxes valdery, 119 tin cans, 1 box books, 65 baskets wine, 120 cases ale and porter, 6 boxes valdery, 1 case biscuits, 1 bale paper, 4 boxes oil, 1 carriage, 1 bag coffee, 1 case milk, 6 boxes laundry, 1 case oat and 1 quarter oak wine, 81 barrels sugar.

Table with 10 columns: Name, Tons, Date, Agent, etc. listing various ships and their cargo.

Arrived, French brigantine of war Fama, Lieut. Albert da Clavaiana, from Montevideo 2nd inst., Passengers—52.

Sailed, Portuguese brig Brazil, 193 tons, Fran. Gomez de Avelar, for Brazil, despatched by Juao Gerolimino Martins, with 2,020 quintals jerked beef, 210 lining hides.

Arrived, Sardinian lugger of war Fama, Lieut. Albert da Clavaiana, from Montevideo 2nd inst., Passengers—52.

Sailed, Spanish portico Union, 312 tons, Juan Manroye Barin, for Havana, despatched by Paol Sallustiano, with 47,435 quintals jerked beef, 65 boxes wool, 50 lining hides.

Dunish brig Ida & Emma, 155 tons, Back, for Pernambuco, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 2,900 quintals jerked beef.

French barque Jose, 200 tons, G. M. Said, for Havre and Bordeaux, despatched by Bias Desponzy, with 5,643 dry ox and cow hides, 190 boxes tallow, 49 bales sheepskins, 30 do. wool, 15 do. horse hair.

British brig Lady Maria, 106 tons, William Perkins, for Buenos & Liverpool, despatched by

Danish brig Calbrino, 174 tons, Jan Hansen Pesser, from New York 8th September, O. J. Hayes & Co., with 190 packages paper, 60 bales oakum, 40 route buckets, 15 do. tubs, 12 carriages, 17 wheelbarrows, 3810 staves, 160 bund as trowns, 1145 pieces boards, 39 boxes matches, 1 barrel sugar, 2 boxes Havana candles, 564 boxes B.B. baker, 101 packages, 40 kegs, 40 tins and 13 barrels merchandises, 10,000 patacons, 280 do. buttons.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Express, 234 tons, Agostino Ferrario, for Genoa, despatched by Adolfo Manelli & Co., with 6,671 dry ox and cow hides, 300 salting do. do., 200 boxes tallow, 5 bales horse hair, 5 do. slunk calf skins.

December 2.—Wind S.

Sailed, Portuguese brig Brazil, 193 tons, Fran. Gomez de Avelar, for Brazil, despatched by Juao Gerolimino Martins, with 2,020 quintals jerked beef, 210 lining hides.

Danish brig Torino, 150 tons, W. Vesen Dahl, for New York, despatched by Walskind & Co., with 9,010 dry ox and cow hides, 410 salted do., 10 bales wool, 10 do. hair.

December 3.—Wind N. E. E. in the afternoon changed to E. S. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Agula do Pato, 304 tons, Jose Guaveiras de Almeida King, from Paranaquá 23rd November, to Jose Marques Sousa, with 811 terricos and 380 half terrico jerked beef, 52 bags rice.

December 4.—Wind N. W., at 11:30 a.m. changed to W.

Arrived, Sardinian lugger of war Fama, Lieut. Albert da Clavaiana, from Montevideo 2nd inst., Passengers—52.

Sailed, Spanish portico Union, 312 tons, Juan Manroye Barin, for Havana, despatched by Paol Sallustiano, with 47,435 quintals jerked beef, 65 boxes wool, 50 lining hides, 10 bags paper, 400 boxes wine, 50 do. zinc, 111 do. flax seed, 37 dozens chairs, 19 boxes cheese, 100 barrels anchovies, 54 boxes confectionery, 8 do. gum, 1 Passenger—73.

Sailed, Spanish portico Union, 312 tons, Juan Manroye Barin, for Havana, despatched by Paol Sallustiano, with 47,435 quintals jerked beef, 65 boxes wool, 50 lining hides.

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