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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis.*

(No. 1278.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.—In our number of the 10th inst. we could merely glance at the President's Message; and must now content ourselves with a few detached extracts. In some of the passages we see an evident allusion to the European interventions in America, the late attack upon Cuba, and the operation of the fugitive-slave Bill, &c.; passing events, that give point and interest to the general principles enunciated.

"Among the acknowledged rights of nations is that which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens; of changing that form, as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for themselves, and they readily concede it to others.—Hence it becomes an imperative duty not to interfere in the government or internal policy of other nations; and although we may sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed, every where, in their struggles for freedom, our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to sustain the actual government which any country chooses to establish for itself.

We instigate no revolution, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the United States to invade the territory or provinces of a friendly union. The great law of morality ought to have a national, as well as a personal and individual, application. We should act toward other nations as we wish them to act toward us; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or the desires of aggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every duty obligatory—these are the duties which we owe to other States, and by the performance of which we best entitle ourselves to like treatment from them; or if that, in any case, be refused, we can enforce our own rights with justice and a clear conscience.

In our domestic policy, the constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities, are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the Government, and their distribution to the several departments, are as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow; and I deem it my first duty, not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements or nullify its commands.

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I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has taken place since the message at the opening of the last session of Congress. We are in peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace in a prosperous and growing commerce, and in all the forms of amicable national intercourse. The unexampled growth of the country, the present amount of its population, and its ample means of self-protection, assure for it the respect of the nations; while it is trusted that its character for justice, and a regard to the rights of other states, will cause that respect to be readily and cheerfully paid.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation has thereof been duly made.

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The commissioner appointed under the act of Congress for carrying into effect the convention with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has entered upon the performance of the duties imposed upon him by that act. It is hoped that those duties may be completed within the time which it prescribes. The documents, however, which the Imperial Government, by the treaty, promised to communicate, and which to enable the Government of the United States, have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those documents will be essential for the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for Congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission. The sum stipulated by the 4th article of the convention to be paid to the Government has been received.

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A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of Capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its fallacious protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, whatever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it.

Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all parts of the world, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best articles, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that, an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

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More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement to which it so well deserves.

In view of the immense mineral resources of our country, provision should also be made for the employment of a competent mineralogist and chemist, who should be charged under the direction of the head of the bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain, by careful analysis, their respective elements and properties, and their adaptation to useful purposes. He should also be required to examine and report upon the qualities of different soils, and the manures best calculated to improve their productiveness. By publishing the results of such experiments, with suitable explanations, and by the collection and distribution of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to the best system of cultivation, much may be done to promote this great national interest.

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It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purposes. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions.—And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic.

It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and states, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the constitution.—They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation.

I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in all respects, to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority."

WE extract the following summary of European news from "Willmer and Smith's European Times" of the 9th January, "PUBLISHED EXPRESSLY FOR DISPATCH BY THE STEAM SHIP TEVIOT," and containing a vast amount of important and interesting matter. If the stock prove equal to the sample, we have no hesitation in predicting that the "European Times" will command an adequate patronage in Buenos Ayres.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Hamburg correspondence of the 2nd inst. contains advices from Rendsburg of the 31st ult., and the news of another skirmish between a strong force of Danish infantry and artillery and the 2nd Holstein Jägers and the 7th battalion of foot, supported by two field pieces. The Danish entrenchments and the farm-house at Möhlhorst were taken by the Holsteiners, who, it is stated, captured 21 Danes. It was impossible to ascertain the loss which the Danes suffered in killed and wounded, and this statement proves that the Holsteiners were either not allowed to keep possession of the entrenchment, or that the Danes effected their retreat in such excellent order that they were enabled to carry all the killed and wounded along with them. The Holsteiners quote their own losses at two men killed and from 12 to 14 wounded. Among the latter is Lieut. Naseman, of the Jagers, who has since suffered amputation. The news of the approach of the federal troops of execution had reached the Duchies.

Rumours were rife of the impending resignation of the Stadtholders.

SWEDEN.—The intelligence from Sweden is important. Our dates go to the 17th of December. The project of a reform in the representative system, which has for a long time past been a subject of general interest throughout the country, had that day been rejected by the clergy, and the question may, therefore, now be considered as definitively settled, because, according to the terms of the Constitution of Sweden, any proposal relating to a change in the fundamental law requires the sanction of each of the four States which comprise the Diet—the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasantry—before it can be adopted.

The conduct of the King with reference to this important subject has been much admired by all parties, from his firm adherence to the terms of the Constitution.

THE DIET-DEN CONFERENCES.—On New-Year's day the members of the Congress paid their respects to the King of Saxony. Prince Schwartzenburg addressed the King in a complimentary speech, to which his Majesty replied by expressing his best wishes for the labours of the Congress. The first and third committees of the Congress met on the 2nd inst. The strictest secrecy prevailed respecting their proceedings.

GERMANY.—By advices from Frankfort and Cassel of the 27th ult., we learn that the Elector returned to Cassel on the 27th. His household troops had preceded him. A grand parade of the Prussian, Bavarian, and Hessian troops was held immediately after his arrival. The Elector was cheered by the troops. He has promised not to insist on the recognition by his functionaries of the decree of the 28th of September. As a consequence of the differences between the Prussian and Austrian commissioners, the Prussian corps, under General Tietzen, has returned to the Electorate, and advanced to within two leagues of Cassel. The Prussian troop retreated, however, when a promise was given that the Bavarian garrison of Cassel should be reduced in number. The Austrian commissioner at Cassel has published a proclamation threatening to enforce martial law against any person who shall create a disturbance in the streets. All hotels, inns, and public houses must be closed at nine o'clock p.m.

By advices from Dresden of the 27th ult. we learn that the leanings of the Congress are towards duality. M. Von der Pfordten is losing ground with his policy. Constant communications are taking place between the Prussian and Austrian negotiators.

PRUSSIA.—By accounts from Berlin of the 27th ult. we find that Baron Manteuffel and Prince Schwarzenburg were expected to arrive at Berlin on the 28th. It was stated that the Government intended again to prorogue the Parliament.

The two Houses of the Prussian Parliament met on the 3d inst. Count Schwerin presided in the Lower House, where he has since been re-elected to the presidency. Count Kittberg presided in the Upper House. In his address he protested against the late Ministerial measures against Hesse and Holstein. Baron Bon asked that the papers on the German question should be produced by the Ministers. The House resolved to adjourn the debate on the adress to Tuesday, and resolved that a second report should be drawn up by the Address Committee. A further reduction of the Landwehr had been decreed. The two Houses met on the 4th inst. No resolutions were passed.

AUSTRIA.—Accounts from Vienna to the 23rd state that a commissioner has been appointed to Holstein. The border battalions are on their march home from Bohemia.

Prince Schwartzenburg arrived in the capital on the evening of the 1st inst. The regeneration of the Austrian finances had been entrusted to Baron Kubek. General Schonhals and eleven general officers had been pensioned. In a late Ministerial Council it was proposed to reduce the army by 200,000 men. No decision had as yet been taken on this proposal.

The long spoken of meeting between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will soon take place at Dresden, to which city some of the imperial equipages have been sent.

By advices from Francfort and Cassel of the 4th inst. we learn that the federal troops in Hesse were still concentrating in the line of march to Holstein. The courts-martial were still actively engaged.

ITALY.—Naples, Dec. 24.—The Neapolitan Government at the present moment is in a state of alarm, knowing that a considerable number of "adresses" have entered the kingdom, which are supposed to emanate from Mazzini. Some arrests have taken place on this account, and the activity of the police is of positive greater than ever. The state trials have occupied much public attention during the last few days. The court has presented a scene of excitement hitherto unknown, owing to the dignified tone of the lawyers who are now defending the prisoners, and placing the narrative of the Government anti-constitutional intrigue in categorical form, which presents a picture of immorality on the part of the executive which is truly deplorable.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, Dec. 15.—The news from Bosnia is satisfactory. The rebels have been completely beaten by Omer Pacha, who is endeavouring to introduce such reforms as are necessary for the peace of that province. No news of consequence from Aleppo; tranquillity has been re-established there.

The English schooner Royal William, Crisp master, laden with goods from Liverpool, bound to Braila and Galatz, has been shipwrecked at the mouth of St. George. Crew saved.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The political intelligence from Rio Janeiro is important, inasmuch as the warlike feeling announced in previous advices still continues to exist, and that the Brazilian Government were collecting their forces for the south and making all preparations for a war with Rosas.

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FRANCE.

PETITIONS addressed to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, by 5439 FRENCHMEN resident in BUENOS AYRES; and 1735 FRENCHMEN resident in the ORIENTAL TERRITORY; followed by a letter addressed to M. THIERS—

PETITION

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Buenos Ayres, 31st August, 1850.

MESSRS. REPRESENTATIVES—

At the moment when the new treaty signed at Buenos Ayres, by Rear-Admiral Lepredour is about to be submitted to your deliberation, and when you will have to pronounce upon this question of the Plate so important to them, the undersigned, French residents in Buenos Ayres, have the honor of submitting considerations, which they consider to be of a nature to fix your judgment upon the real position of this country, praying you will be pleased to lend the benevolent attention, which they demand from your known justice and from your patriotism.

Respectfully submitted to the Will of their government, the undersigned have hitherto made it a rigorous obligation to abstain from every proceeding that might have opposed its views or its policy, even whilst they themselves were the victims. But, at the moment of this new discussion, which must decide their fate, they come with confidence to represent to you their views and their fears, and to make you ac-

quainted, as far as they can, with the evils they apprehend, and the good that may result to them from your wisdom and your resolutions. Whilst others seek to mislead the spirit of your deliberations by incorrect information, which they represent as emanating from residents in the River Plate, the undersigned fear they would render themselves culpable, at once towards their own country, and that of their temporary residence, should they not address to you this collective manifestation, to dispel all your doubts, and assure your opinion upon a question so often misrepresented.

When after three years of the first blockade peace was brought us in 1840, by M. de Mackau, our population, then represented by the figure of from ten to twelve thousand French, scattered at the moment by the fears of the war, immediately rallied at the first news of peace, and again undertook with ardour in Buenos, their abandoned commerce and industry. Activity and movement soon substituted around us, the ruin and misery brought on us by the blockade, and though at that time the country was still agitated by the last efforts of an internal struggle, the rapid increase of our commerce and our population promised us at an early date ample indemnifications for the disasters we had sustained; unfortunately that redressive calm was destined to be of short duration for us, and in 1845 a new blockade of the littoral of Buenos Ayres, by the combined forces of France and England, extinguished anew this hope of prosperity and progress. Four years of peace had hardly elapsed, and already our population, that some represent to you as remaining with regret at Buenos Ayres, and seeking with avidity the means and opportunity of emigrating, had attained to more than fifteen thousand residents, almost all usefully employed; during that same interval of peace, more than two hundred vessels, proceeding from different ports of France, had been barely sufficient for the active demands of our commerce here, and for the transport of the rich products, which we had to send in exchange.

But, reduced by the new blockade to the narrow limits of contraband, commerce was soon extinguished anew in Buenos Ayres; then, despite the tranquillity we enjoyed in this city, and the efficacious protection which General Rosas in particular dispensed to us, a part of our population was compelled to emigrate, and to go elsewhere in quest of the elements of industry and commerce, of which the blockade had just deprived them. On this occasion the Uruguay was far from being able to supply them; the war, in ravishing its districts, had ruined their establishments; and the city of Montevideo, itself besieged, and reduced to its own environs, was barely sufficient to contain the unfortunate Frenchmen who flocked thither, in the hope of avoiding the misery which they left to find still more hideous. This state of things continued till 1848, and these three years, which form one of the most prosperous periods of French commerce, were for her children in the Plate only an era of ruin and misery.

In the month of June 1848, Admiral Lepredour, whose honourable character and constant efforts have placed us under a lasting obligation of respect and gratitude, was to execute the order he had received to raise the blockade of Buenos Ayres, already abandoned a year previous by the English.

At seeing this barrier broken, which had kept it hopelessly shut up in a narrow circle of misery and inaction, our population was not long in returning to Buenos Ayres, whither it was again called by abundance and the demands of commerce so long compressed.

This movement was urged on by the hope of an arrangement between France and the Argentine Republic, when our Government appointed as its negotiator the brave Admiral, whose sagacious and conciliatory spirit, whose noble and circumspect policy, corresponding to the good dispositions of General Rosas, could alone ensure success, hitherto impossible.

Under this salutary influence, the movement and activity took a new flight, the establishments were furnished with workmen, industry was extended, new enterprises sprung up from the new demands, and commerce called with impatience from every point the elements that were demanded by this active consumption. From the 15th June 1848, day of raising the blockade, to the 15th June, 1850, One hundred and twenty French vessels, measuring 29,950 tons, came to represent the part of France in that great commercial movement.

(*To be continued.*)

BUENOS AYRES.

The vexatious question of His Excellency's resignation is again under the consideration of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, and has assumed a disquieting prominence.

We fondly imagined that the popular demonstrations in this Province, about the close of 1849, and the subsequent ratification of our proceedings and decision, by all the sister Provinces, without one dissentient voice, would have silenced in the present circumstances every objection on the part of General Rosas, except the material and palpable fact of the disproportionate mass of attentions that necessarily devolved upon him, in his double capacity of Governor of this Province, and Supreme Director of the National affairs of the Confederation.

Reduced to these comparatively narrow dimensions, and strictly material character, we flattered ourselves with the prospect of a certain triumph, by the ordinary subdivisions and combinations resorted to in similar cases. In presence of General Rosas, with his long experience and firmly established prestige, it might be almost impossible to find any one courageous enough to take charge of the helm of state; but hundreds and thousands are ready and duly qualified to occupy the subaltern departments he might think fit to assign them, and cooperate with him, heart and hand, in carrying out his views and policy.

What is now required in General Rosas is not a material drudge; but a presiding and disposing mind. His personal convenience, his comfort, his health, are all matters of deep national interest; because his presence and services are indispensable to our welfare and prosperity, if not to our existence. This is the verdict of the province of Buenos Ayres, re-echoed and acclaimed, with enthusiastic unanimity, by every Province and section of the Confederation.

After the arguments that have already been adduced, the touching appeals, the unbounded confidence, the tender sympathy, the unqualified co-operation, repeated and re-repeated, we dare hardly hope to vanquish the sensitive scruples of H. E.; yet in justice to all parties concerned, and in justice to the paramount question at issue, we deem it expedient to give a specimen at least of the manner in which it is regarded by the Confederate Provinces; regretting that our limits preclude the possibility of giving the documents at length.

Santa Fe—"This Government could not see without much regret, that Y. E. has become persuaded, that your reputation, the great reputation of General Rosas, so universal and so deeply rooted, is at present in decadence, both in the Province of Buenos Ayres and in the Republic. It is impossible in the opinion of this Government, that a reputation like that of Y. E., based on the mass of the most sublime virtues, that can adorn the greatest Republican, and constantly nourished from remote times to the present by an infinity of conspicuous acts, whose importance to the nation transcendsall measure, can have lost, or can be capable of losing, an iota of its grandeur and stability. At the very time when the benefic effects are enjoyed and felt, of the exemplary patriotism of Y. E., of the singular wisdom, the active zeal and the exquisite tact wherewith Y. E. conducts the most vital affairs of the Argentine Confederation, preserving unimpaired the national honor, dignity and independence, and securing in the Republic the sacred system of Federation, it is inconceivable that there can be any one who considers Y. E. less qualified for the august mission which is confided to you, and in the discharge of which Y. E. renders inestimable services to the country. Should there be any one who judges in this manner it would be necessary to consider him as addicted to the exclusive logic of the ruthless unitarians, whose opinion is nothing else than the insane judgment of the obstinate enemies of the country, and of its most illustrious saviour and heroic defender, General Rosas."—

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"This Government has considered itself bound to make this spontaneous and sincere declaration, in order that neither the Province of Santa Fe, nor its Government, may be confounded with those to whom the assertion of Y. E. might be applicable, and feels the most marked honor in effecting it, trusting that your Honour will be pleased to submit it to the knowledge of H. E., with the firm protestation, that now as at all times the Government and Province of Santa Fé have devoted to him their most ardent adhesion and decided co-operation."

Entre Rios—"The respectable reputation of the Illustrious General Rosas cannot possibly have waned, either in the Province under his command, whose prosperity he has fomented, or in the communities of the Republic, whose independence, honor and liberty he has heriocally defended. If, as Y. E. asserts, the delay in the despatch of the affairs of the highest national importance, and of the numberless ones of a subaltern order be very prejudicial, greater would be the evils, more fatal the results that would ensue, should Y. E. descend from the first magistracy, and consequently cease in the direction of the Foreign Relations of the Republic. Because it is in the meritorious person of Y. E., in whom it has deposited its confidence, fortified by more than twenty years of important services, devoted by Y. E. to the Great cause of its liberty, its honor and its independence."

"Besides—during the last ten years events of such a nature have taken place in the River Plate, that they have produced innumerable and complicate questions, whose solutions will secure once for all the destinies of the Republic. It is Y. E. who has hitherto conducted them, with pre-eminent discernment, and well accredited sagacity. Y. E. should also have the glory of subscribing them at last, sealing by an act of immortal recordation your glorious mission of saving the country, and opening up the path that may lead to its destiny. It is in virtue of the preceding considerations that the People of Entre Rios and their Government confidently expect that Y. E. will deign to yield to the imperious necessities of the Republic, postponing the ***suspension*** of your administration till free and triumphant over all its enemies, it may be able to admit the resignation of Y. E., granting you the merited repose of private life, with an expressive demonstration of the most exalted and ardent national gratitude."

(*To be Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES.

General Plantagenet Harrison, whose military exploits in various quarters of the globe have gained him considerable fame is now in Hamburgh and purposes we understand joining the Schleswig-Holstein army in a few days. Some paragraphs published in various German papers having at different times ridiculed the pretensions of the general and thrown out vague hints concerning his birth &c. we felt it our duty previous to inserting his letter to general Willisen to call personally on him and judge for ourselves,—The general is in possession of *bona fide* documents from various nations thanking him for services rendered, and like the valiant moor he can boast of

"*Hair breadth 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach.*"

From a pedigree which the general has forwarded to us we extract the following.

GEORGE HENRY DE STRABOLGIE NEVILLE PLANTAGENET-HARRISON, PRINCE OF PLANTAGENET, representative of the whole family, and of the Blood Royal of England, France, Spain, &c, &c., &c., who was born 14th July, 1817. He travelled through nearly all the countries on the face of the earth, and served some time with Abd-el-Kader against the French army in Africa, and afterwards with the Emir Becher against the Egyptians in Syria. In the year 1843, during the revolution in Mexico, he joined the army of the province of Yucatan in the war of independence of that province against the Federal Government, and was made General of Brigade 10th November the same year. In March 1844 he assisted the Government of Guatemala, in Central America in quelling a revolution of the Indians; and, on the Ist of July following, being in Peru during the civil war then pending in that country, he was made Brigadier General by the Government of that Republic, and appointed to command the army in defence of the city of Lima against the invasion of General Echineque, whom he challenged to single combat on the field of battle and subsequently drove him and his army across the Andes; and, upon the re-establishment of the legitimate Constitutional Government, he received the National Thanks of the Republic of Peru, conveyed to him by a special letter from the President of the Republic. After which he proceeded by land to Buenos Ayres, and thence to Montevideo; and on the 23d November, in the same year, he was made Brigadier General in the Republica Oriental del Uruguay (the highest military rank in the Republics of the Rio de la Plata), and was shortly afterwards sent with a large retinue of Chiefs and Officers to raise an army in the Northern parts of that Republic, for the purpose of invading Buenos Ayres, in conjunction with the revolutionary army of Corrientes, by way of the province of Santa Fé. On the 25th of January, 1845, having entered the province of Corrientes with a considerable force, he was made Brigadier General and Grand Marshal of the Army of Liberty in the Argentine Republic, and appointend to the command of 10,000 cavalry. On the breaking out of hostilities between the Republic of Paraguay and the province of Corrientes, in consequence of the seizure, by the Government of that province, and of divers vessels bound for Paraguay, he was appointed Commissioner from the army and Government of Corrientes, for the purpose of settling terms of peace with that Republic, as also to treat concerning the war against Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres. He was afterwards sent as Ambassador from the State of Corrientes to the Imperial Court of Brazil, to treat with the Emperor touching the said war and to procure arms and ammunition for the troops. On his march towards the capital of that Empire, he was present, with the General in Chief of the Brazilian, army at the signing of the terms of peace with the Republican Chiefs, which terminated the ten years' civil war in the province of Rio Grande do Sud; after which the Republican forces, at his solicitation, passed the river Uruguay and joined the army of Corrientes. Not being able to succeed in his mission at the Court of Brazil, and not being permitted by the Brazilian Government to repass trough that country in order to return to his army, and having an altercation with his Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs he challedged him to single combat, together with one hundred of such Brazilian subjects as he the said Minister might think proper to select; in consequence whereof he was banished out of the Brazilian Empire, and proceeded to the United States of America &c. In June 1846 he entered into an arrangement with the President and Government of the Dominican Republic in the West Indies, to raise and organize for them an army of 30,000 men, and to lead them against, and destroy the Republic of Hayti; but, in consequence of his great popularity with the Dominican army, he was suddenly expelled from that country by the Government thereof. In the month of August in the same year, being in Venezuela, and that country happening to be at that period in a very unsettled state, he was elected chief of the liberal portion of the people, and was in consequence banished out of that Republic by the Government. In the month of November following he endeavored to prevail on the Haytian Government to invade the Dominican Republic with 20,000 men, but could not succeed therein; and at the same time, not being able to arrange terms with the Republic of Mexico to serve in the Mexican army in the war against the United States, he returned to England.

In 1848 he served as General of Cavalry in the Danish army in the war of Sleswig-Holstein; but, having been prevented by the Danish General in Chief from giving battle to the enemy on a very favorable occasion, he challenged this Dane to single combat, and afterwards reported him to the King as a coward. In consequence of which, and the Danish Government having concluded a long armistice with the enemy, he left the Danish service and entered into an arrangement with his Imperial Highness the Archduke John of Austria, President and Vicar General of the German Confederation, to serve as Lieutenant General in the German army, but only in time of actual war; and upon the confirmation, by the German Parliament, of the armistice already concluded between the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark, he proceeded to Italy and Austria, and offered his services to the King of Sardinia, the Pope, the King of Naples and the Emperor of Austria, but could not succeed in obtaining immediate active military employment in these countries.

In 1849 having been banished out of Spain by the Spanish Government he challenged three Spanish Generals the Governors of the Province of Malaga, Cadiz und Algeciras, and divers other persons to single combat, them and all their kindred by public proclamation and afterwards published them as cowards throughout all Christendom.

In 1850, he passed over into Africa for the purpose of joining the army of the Emperor of Morocco, but upon hearing of the defeat of the Sleswig-Holstein army at the battle of Idstedt he repaired immediately to Rendsburg.—*British and Hamburg Standard, Dec.* 14, 1850.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, Feb. 22.—Wind E., fresh, Brazilian brig Falcao, 185 tons, Joaquin Falcao, from Rio Janiero 30th ult., to James C. Thompson & Co., Passengers—12.

Swedish brig Ariel, 367 tons, L. P. Aberg, from Antwerp 6th November, Cadiz 1st January, to V. Casares & Sons, with 250 boxes glass, 16 do. Cologne water, 264 boxes merchandize, 100 barrels nails, 24 chairs, 556 cahices salt.

Holstein barque Johannes, 357 tons, John Halett, from Baltimore 17th December, to order, with 205 barrels cement, 500 hams, 100 barrels vinegar, 150 dozens brooms, 50 do. buckets, 50 boxes containing empty boxes, 24 do. shoes, 11 bales goods, 125 barrels blacking, 150 kegs nails, 60 boxes pickles, 100 barrels pitch, 356 drums cod fish, 100 bags pepper, 83 half chests tea, 150 barrels sugar, 329 hogsheads and 538 barrels rice, 25 kegs butter, 6 boxes crackers, 831 barrels flour, 1 box and 1 package blinds, 2 boxes merchandise. Passengers—2.

American barque Thætus, 280 tons, Hathaway, from New York 1st January, to Henry J. Ropes., with 100 barrels sugar, 14 boxes cottons, 150 barrels pitch, 50 do. tar, 300 do. nails, 50 bags pepper, 100 barrels flour, 145 chests tea, 4 boxes wax, 119 bundles chairs, 50 boxes cider, 50 do. tobacco, 1060 do. fire crackers,

300 bundles brooms, 100 do. shovels, 50 sets buckets, 75 rolls cordage, 5567 boards, 20 boxes florida water,2 do. oysters,25 kegs paint, 2 casks hams, 5 kegs saleratus, 2 boxes brushes, 6 do. varnish,45 bundles shingles, 14 kegs and 4 bags specie, 1 box books, 3 carriages, 2 boxes goods.

Sailed, Feb.23.—Wind E. N. E., fresh,slight rain, National brigantine General Rosas,124t ons, Juan Kneut, for Patagoniá and Bahia Blanca, despatched by Samuel B. Hale & Co., with the same cargo with which she put back on the 31st Jan.

Arrived, Feb. 24.—Wind E. N. E., in the afternoon changed to N. N. E., French brig La Paix, 175 tons, J. M. Olivier, from Cape Verds 10th January, to A. Audiffred, with 110 moyos salt.

Sailed, Mexican brig Montezuma, 125 tons, C. Phannkuche, for Havana, despatched by Bunge Borneleld & Co., with 2455 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian polacre General Garribaldi, 157 tons, Antonio Corsanego, for New York, despatched by Brownells & Co., with 187 bales wool 1878 dry ox & cow hides, 2686 horns.

British barque Rhondda, 202 tons, Thomas Baird, for Liverpool, despatched by Samuel Hesse, with 4261 salted ox and cow hides, 610 dry do. do., 436 salted horse hides, 30 bales hair, 7 do. wool, 179½ pipes tallow, 3824 horns, 8000 horn tips, 18,000 bones, 384 salted hog skins.

Spanish polacre Ronda, 135 tons, Jaime Roldos, for the Island of Cuba, despatched by Felix Buxareo, with 2504 quintals jerked beef.

Sailed, Feb. 25.—Wind N., at 5 p. m. changed to S. S E., slight rain, British brigantine Robert Clive, 162 tons, John Doxford, for London, despatched by Bayley Brothers, with 3182 salted ox and cow hides, 399 dry do. do., 1896 salted horse hides, 120 pipes tallow, 23,000 horns, 12 bales and 12 seroons hair, 11 bales and 1 bag wool, 4 bales sheep skins.

Arrived, Feb. 26.—Wind S., in the afternoon changed to N. N. E., Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Domingo Maccio, from Montevideo 24th inst. 38 doubloons.

Passengers—88.

Sardinian schooner Ninfa, 122 tons, José Barboro, from Buceo 25th inst, to order, with 577½ doubloons, 34 spanish dollars.

Sardinian barque Esperanza, 202 tons, Federico Scotto, from Pasnaguá 14th inst, to Adolfo Mancil a & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Cabocla, 122 tons, Silva, for Parnaguá, despatched by Antonio Marquez Mendoza, with 500 quintals jerked beef.

Spanish polacre Descada, 180 tons, José Esquer, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3393 quintals ferked beef, 50 dry ox & cow hides.

Arrived, Feb. 27th, Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E. N. E., British brig Spartan, 191 tons, Andrew Spittal, from Cadiz 5th December, Salado 21st inst., to De Lisle Brothers & Co., with 126 lasts salt.

Sailed, French schooner Lucie, 191 tons, B. Pouget, for Marseilles & Cette, despatched by A. van Praet, with 1284 salted ox & cow hides, 5888 dry do. do., 1496 salted horse hides, 915 dry do. do., 8 bales sheep skins.

Sardinian polacre Profeta Elias, 134 tons, Felix Gregorio Squercio, for Buceo & Boston despatched by Adolfo Mancilla & Co., in ballast.

British steam packet Esk, Captain William Valler, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro with the mails to be conveyed per Clyde to Southampton

Passengers—1.

Sailed, February 28. Wind N.N.E., British brigantine Choice, 177 tons, Abraham O'Gier, for Liverpool, despatched by R & J. Carlisle & Co., with 1100 dry ox & cow hides, 4000 salted do. do., 100 pipes and 200 boxes tallow, 51 bales horse hair, 8 do. sheep skins, 5 do., and 7 bays wool, 12 tons bones.

National brig San Pio, 130 tons, Andres Priarlo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 2700 quintals jerked beef.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels—

"Robert Morrisson,"—62 hogsheads rice, 100 barrels flour, 10 boxes tobacco, 25 dozens buckets, 10 nests tubs, 25 dozens brooms, 6053 boards, 100 barrels sugar, 1 carriage and harness, 24 boxes, 213 barrels and 17 packages merchandise, 83 bars iron, 5 iron chests, 1 sheet lead, 2 trucks, 1 bag cotton thread, 4 brushes, 150 reams paper, 2,086 pieces wood, 1 box cigars, 1 keg and 3 bags doubloons.

"Ninfa,"—130 pipes 10 half do. and 10 barrels red wine, 15 do. vinegar, 25 quarter casks dry wine, 12 barrels canary seed, 16 do. pepper, 6 do. olives, 25 bales paper, 10 pipes brandy, 600 jars and 30 barrels oil, 100 boxes soap, 8 bags anise seed, 5 do. cummin seed, 10 do. dried peas.

London, 4th January, 1850.

Dry River Plate Hides are held for advanced prices, and business is consequently checked. The sales of the month amount to about 1500 Hides; common exports, 37 to 40 lbs. at 6d. per lb. Import 3500 Hides.

Throughout the year a very good demand has existed for export, but arrivals have been so exceedingly light and irregular that the transactions have not assumed an importance worthy of remark; Hides of good growth and quality would now readily sell at extreme rates.

Salted River Plate Hides.—Considerable transactions are reported this month at very full prices, which has reduced the stock to a very insignificant compass. Our quotations are 4¾d. per lb. for good heavy Ox, 4d. per lb. for middling to fair do., 3¾d. to 3⅞d. for common do., 4d. per lb. for good light Ox and Cows, and 3¾d. per lb. for very light or common do. The sales of the month are 19,830 hides. Import 15,145, and the present stock 3130 Hides.

The most important feature exhibited by the **subjoined scale is the diminution of imports this year as compared with the six previous years,** but more particularly with the last. This has induced holders generally to require from time to time very full or advanced prices, which has resulted in an improvement of 1d. per lb. on heavy Ox, and 1¼d. to 1½d. per lb. on light Ox and Cows, on the rates ruling at the close of 1849. Buyers have submitted to these gradual advances with the greatest possible reluctance, as the Leather market having been so amply supplied from the unusually large quantity of Hides put into work in 1849, they have not been able until lately to obtain improved prices for Leather more particularly heavy sole; and also as the cause of the diminution of Hides, viz., a drought is generally transient, it was uncertain how soon imports might increase. We find moreover that light Ox and Cows were more particularly deficient, and that heavy Ox have been in larger proportionate supply, which may in part account for the indolent state of heavy sole Leather, whilst light advanced earlier and more rapidly; nevertheless an improvement has at length taken place, and and although the drought in South America no longer exists, yet some time must elapse before our arrivals can be so redundant as to cause any material reaction, added to which the requirements of the continent, now that its political state has become settled, will henceforth divert a portion of the supplies, instead of throwing them entirely on our market as in 1819.

South American Horse Hides.—The market has been very inanimate during the month, and very little business done without alteration in prices. The sales are 6387 salted Buenos Ayres Hides, average 22¾ to 23⅞lb. at 5s. 3d. each. Import 1962 Salted Buenos Ayres Hides. Present stock 8900 dry, and 8000 salted Hides.

Sheep Skins—Buenos Ayres Skins fine wools are now worth 8d. per lb., Medium do. 7d. to 7½d, per lb.

Nutria Skins.—Early in the past year, 3 bales of middling to good quality brought 6d. to 6½d. per one-fifth of a pound, and in November 3 bales brought 4½d. to 5½d., since then no sales have been reported. Import for the year 9 bales. Present stock 2 bales.

Horse Hair—The sales of the month are confined to 4 bales and 31 bags as follows:—Cut Tail, middling to fair 1s. 7¼d. fair to good mixed 10d., fair mixed 9d. to 9½d., and slight to fair mixed 8½d. per lb. Import 30 bales and 199 bags direct, 17 bales *via* Boston, and 2 bales coastwise. Present stock 119 bales and 288 bags.

With moderate supplies and a fair demand, both for home use and export, the market has maintained a healthy position throughout the year. Prices have shown some slight variation, but present rates are 2d to 3d in advance on the better qualities of mixed and Tails, and 1d. to 1½d. per lb, on common mixed and Cow Hair, or prices ruling at the close of 1849,

Horns.—The demand for all descriptions of Ox and Cow continues unabated, and in the past month the market was cleared at further advanced prices. The sales have been about 48,000 South American, Buenos Ayres Ox 15¾ oz. 50s.

A good enquiry has existed throughout the year, and the market has been kept clear of stock at a gradual improvement in prices. Present rates are high, and dangerous to calculate upon, at the same time should supplies prove moderate, we should not be surprised to see them maintained.

Bones.—The sales of the month are confined to some small parcels of Carcase Bones at £4 10s to £6 per ton, according to quality and condition.

Tallow, S. A.—During the last three months sales were exceedingly limited, with a downward tendency in prices, the market having closed for the year at 36s 6d to 37s for good to prime cask Tallow; and at 38s to 39s for *pure* Tallow in boxes,—which, compared with quotations for Russian, may be regarded as extreme values,

The import last month was 346 casks and 237 boxes direct, and 258 casks and 240 seron via Boston and New York. Sales 162 casks and 172 boxes. Stock on 31st ult, 1709 casks and 3331 boxes and serons.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.—Buenos Ayres Wool. This description has been much gaining in favour of late years, being got up with more care than formerly, and the burr is no longer regarded so very objectionable. Considering the satisfactory prices that have been obtained for these Wools during the last few years, we are at some loss to account for the diminished receipts on the present occasion. We attribute it to a larger quantity having been sent to the United States, but more particularly to an accumulation of stock at former periods, which has not been the case last year.

EXCHANGE—Feb. 28.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons		15¼
Patriot Doubloons		235
Spanish do.		237
Bills on England, per doubloon		73s. per oz.
	currency ..p. dol.	3⅛d.
Do. Montevideo, specie		par.
France, per doubloon	91	f. p. oz
United States, do.	....discount p. c.	7
Rio Janeiro	p. c. premium	par.

The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 240

The lowest 239

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 238

The lowest 234½

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 74s. per ounce.

The lowest, 73s. per ounce.

Permits for shipping specie no demand p. c. ¼

EXPORTS—Feb. 28.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 a 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs....20 $ bulls	52	á	51
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs	49	á	50
Do. do. do. camp, 3 $ bulls, 25, 27 lbs.....scarce	48	á	50
Hides, for Spain, 20 á 22 lbs	48	á	50
Do. N. America, 20 a 21	45	á	46
Do. of all stake	43	a	46
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs	46	a	48
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs	52	a	53
Ox hides, salted, 60 a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs	41	a	45
Cow do. do. 40 a 45 ...do.	33	a	39
Horse do. dry, each	11	á	12½
Do. do, salted ....rls. sil.	7¼	á	7½
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	50	á	51
Skins, duty 4 $			
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs	33	á	35
Nutria, (scarce,) per lb.	8	á	9
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs	16	á	18
Do. washed "	36	á	40
Meztizo, dirty, "	25	á	35
Do. washed "	45	á	50
Fine, dirty "	38	á	43
Do. washed "	55	á	73
Cordova, baled ....silver	29 rls.		
Horse hair, duty 4 $			
" Short, arroba	34	á	36
" mixed "	44	á	46
" long "	80	á	100
Cow hair, with garra	25	a	26
Do. do. clean	40	a	45
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with grease, arroba	18½	á	20
" pure scarce "	—	á	28
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 $, qql.; baled	23	á	26
Horns, duty, 4 $ Ox, mil ....prime	900	á	1000
Inferior do.	600	á	800
Do. Cow "	250	á	300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $			
Long black, lb	5	á	6
Do. short white	12	á	14
Do. loose	3	á	3½
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ qql.	32	á	33
Bones, shin & marrow 4 $ p. mil	45	á	70
Mare's grease	15	á	15½
Goat skins, per dozen ....rls. silver	25		

Dry hides continue very scarce, but not quite so much in demand.

Salted hides. Very few on hand, and a probability of some of the Saladeros stopping work for a time from the drought.

Wool: Mestizo unwashed very dull of sale at reduced prices. Washed wools very scarce and in demand, particularly Entre Rios wools.

FREIGHTS.	Rates.
England.	
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs	75s.
Salted do. " "	45
Tallow, in boxes & pipes "	45
Bales of wool and hair"	30 & 35s.
France.	
Dry Hides per 970 kil. (and 10 $ p.)	60 á 65fs.
Salted do. 1000 " "	35 á 40
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes "	35 á 40
Produce in bales, per 42 ft.	50
Continent.	
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 $ p.)	85 á 90s.
Salted do. " " "	40 á 45
Spain.	
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 0 $ p.)	24$
United States.	
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 $ p.)	¾c.
Salted do. " " "	½ c.
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft."	7$
Rio Janeiro.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	3rls.
Pernambuco.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	5rls.
Havana.	
Do. do.	10 rls.

Prices of last Sales, on board.

Bar and bolt iron, very abundant	qql.	$20
Hoop and sheet " " "	"	28
Coals, abundant	ton	90
" Smith, scarce	"	128
Lumber, American	foot	3½
" Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet		34
" pitch pine very scarce, do	do. worth	40
Russian pine " " "		34
Flag stones	per yard	24
Zinc, sheet	qql	120
Tin plates [on shore] box	silver	12½
" bar	curr. qql.	490
Shingles per m.	"	90

Salt 11 rls. silver, fanega.

MARKET—Buenos Ayres, Feb. 28th, 1851.

Sales since our last report—

Of the cargo of the:—

Restaurador, from Barcelona and Malaga, 362 pipes red wine 620$ p.p.

Of the Helena, from Canton, 2000 boxes, 12 lbs. each, green tea, [Perla] 11$ lb., 200 do., 35 lbs. each, Pouchong 6$ lb., 1120 do., 12 lbs. each, orange pecco, 7$ lb.. 4000 boxes fire crackers 15 rls. per gross.

Of the Eliza, from Havana, 179 boxes, light brown sugar, 1st class, 32$ arr.

Ninfa, from Barcelona and Malaga 137½ pipes red wine 620$ p.p. 25 quarter cask white wine 700$ p.p. 10 pipes spirits, 35 deg. 1100 p.p., 30 casks olive oil 55$ arr.; 600 jars do. 30$ each; 10 bags Spanish peas 12$ arr.; 12 barrels bird seed 18$ arr.; 100 boxes soap 40$ arr., 16 kegs red pepper 20$ arr.

BIRTH.

On the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. George Temperley, of a daughter.

DIED.

On the 23d inst., deeply lamented, Charlotte, aged 24, the beloved wife of Mr. George Temperley, of this city.

On Saturday last the 22nd inst. through a fall from his horse, Captain Murdoch Mackenzie, late commander of the "Adamant," which vessel was bound from Liverpool to California, but having sprung a leak after getting as far as about 70 W, and 50 S., she was obliged to put back to Montevideo where upon examination she was condemned. Deceased with a view of proceeding to California came a short time ago to this port and engaged his passage in the "Adam Smith," but Divine Providence has ordained otherwise—his remains were followed to the Cemetery by most of the Captains in Port, evincing every mark of respect to an honorable Ship Master. He was a native of Stornaway, Isle of Luis, Scotland.

Advertisements.

Joseph W. Romano, Chemist and Druggist, from Germany, St. Martin Street No. 30, opposite the Cathedral, begs to inform his friends, and the public in general that after many exertions he has been enabled to put his establishment on a footing with the largest in Europe. Persons who may deign to honor him with their confidence will there find a rich and fresh assortment of drugs, essences, &c, recently received from Europe, which he can dispose of, by wholesale or retail, at prices lower than they can be had for at any other establishment in this city. Recipes made up at any hour of the day or night by the proprietor in person.

Linseed, mustard, almond oil, Epsom salts, and arrow root, sold at extremely low prices. An assistant and an apprentice wanted m.1—5c.

San Isidro, San Fernando &c. Parties, or families wishing to visit the abovementioned places or any other part of the Country, will find a comfortable conveyance at moderate terms on application at Calle Mayo, next to Messrs. Nownham and Yetman's provision Store. m. 1—5p.

Wanted. A woman to take charge of a couple of children. Only such who can bring good recommendations need apply. Calle de la Defensa No 69. m.1—c.

To Let, 2 or 3 Rooms furnished, Calle Mayo, No. 24. m.1.—3.p.

Removal. P. Bramslow begs leave to inform his friends and the Public that he has removed his Daguerreotype Establishment from Calle San Martin to Calle Mayo, No. 24, where he continues taking Likenesses plain and coloured at moderate prices. m.1.—3p.

For Sale. The British Packet from its commencement, complete. Apply at No 59, Calle Mayo. ml.—3p.

Letter of Credit. A young man has received advice that a letter of credit has been sent to a merchant here, but the name is omitted. The initials of the party for whom the letter is intended are J. D, any gentleman having the same will oblige by a letter to J. D., Smith's Hotel, 19 Calle Merced. m.1—3p.

Mr. A. Zinny, Teacher of the Spanish, English and French Languages. He proposes to teach them by a peculiar method so as to render the intelligent pupil capable of understanding and speaking the same in a short time. Residence 120, Perú Street. m.1—3c.

Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society. The general Monthly Meeting will be held on Tuesday 4th March at 7 o'clock P. M. m. 1—1g.

A gentleman who is graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, wishes for an engagement as tutor to a private family, he is qualified to give instruction in Book Keeping, Belles-Lettres as also in the other branches of a mercantile and classical education. References of the highest respectability in this city can be given. Apply by note to T. C. D, at Calle Mayo, No. 59. m. 1—3p.

Ollendorff's Grammars of the Spanish, French, German and Italian languages; introduction to Spanish conversation, with other works for the use of students, for sale at W. White's No. 89½ Calle la Merced. m. 1—5p.

Tutor. One possessing eminent qualifications and considerable experience in teaching, would feel happy to engage with a family, requiring his services for the instruction of two or three children, in the various branches of an English and classical education. A note addressed B. P. 59, Calle Mayo, will be attended to. f. 8—3 p.

Horses to Let, by the day or month, at the Livery Stables, No. 58, Calle Balcarce; the saddles, bridles, &c., are of the best description. The establishment being extensive, the proprietor will also take in horses and all kinds of vehicles to keep by the month. f. 15—3 p.

Recently received per Richmond and Rhoudda, and for sale at No. 17 Calle Defensa a very selects assortment of men's boots and shoes, consisting of black cloth gaiter boots, calf and enamel Oxonians of various classes, Wellington and Clarence boots, men's and youth's Blucher boots and shoes of other descriptions, all being articles of a quality very superior to those generally imported. F. 15.—3c.

Just received per Mary Queen of Scots, and for sale at D. Fleming's, No. 17, Calle Defensa, an excellent and varied assortment of Ladies' and Children's black and coloured boots, patent Morocco and prunella slippers, manufactured in London expressly to order. f. 15.—c.

Notice. Mr. Charles W. Diehl having become a partner in the firm of G. Collet, the business will be conducted henceforward under the firm of Collet, Diehl & Co.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1851.

f. 8—3 c. G. COLLET.

An excellent piece of Ground to be Sold, situated about five leagues south of this city, composed of 1 mile in depth by half a mile in breadth, and has 1000 yards ditched in, about 2000 paradise and various other trees, 2 thatched houses, a good well, some milch cows, a troop of mares, 4 bullocks for the plough, various other utensils, and two streams of permanent water. The individuals who may feel interested in purchasing will please call at No. 23, Paseo Julio (Alameda) where they will be informed of the particulars. jan 25—5.p.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For New York. Prussian barque Isaac, A. 1. 304 tons, Capt. H Laughoff, is a splendid vessel, and has only room for the equivalent of 200 bales. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent. f. 21—

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For freight or Charter. The very superior British built brigantine Mary Ann Henderson, 132 tons register, Capt. David Ewan, is a small carrier, and beautiful opportunity for shippers aad passengers. f. 21—

Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels Sons.

For Freight or Charter. Tuscan brigantine Romulo, 121 tons register, Capt. Antonio Desturich, is of a very light draft of water, and an excellent ship for a small cargo of beef to the Brazils. f. 21.—

Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For any Port in the Brazil. The splendid clipper built Sardinian Brigantine "Relampago," 138 tons register, Capt. Sardi. is the fastest vessel in port without exception, and is ready to receive cargo immediately. f.21—.

Consignees Messrs. Adolfo Mancilla & Co.

For New York. Passengers Only. Swedish brigantine Julia, 180 tons, Capt. Erick Lubeck, will positively sail on the 25th inst. She has very superior accommodations for passengers. f. 20—

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For the Buceo. Passengers only. Sardinian brig Profeta Elia 135 tons, Capt. Felice Sguercio will leave in a very few days, and offers a very superior opportunity for passengers. f21—6

Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For any port in the Brazil. Na-tional polacre Bella Union, 130 tons register, Capt. Bruno igo is a very strong built vessel and can only carry 2000 quintals of jerked beef or its equivalent in other merchandize. f. 21—

For the Buceo. Will be shortly despatched the superior coppered and copperfastened National schooner Louisa 122 tons register, Gloodtoffsky master, she has about half of her cargo engaged and is promised to have quick despatch. f. 21—5.

For Genoa. Has two thirds of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch, the splendid Sardinian brig Camilla 212 tons register, capt. Ferrara, well known for her short passages, she has splendid accommodations for Passengers.

Consignees Messrs. A. Manzilla & Co. f. 21—

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

Pour le Havre. Ligne de Paquebots Le tres beau trois mats [barque] Français "Gil Blas," jaugeant 280 tonneaux, Capitaine Billard. Partirá vers le 15 mars, ayant deja une grande partie de son chargement arrcté. Le dit navire est de premiere classe et dans son premier voyage et offre une occasion avantageuse aux chargeurs et des passagers. Pour fret ou passage s'addresser aux consignataires Messrs. J. Llavallol et fils, ou á Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, Rue Reconquista, No. 55. f. 8

Ligne de Paquebots. Pour le Havre. Le trois-mats [Barque] française "Napoleon," 227 tonneaux, capitaine N. Rabardy, sera expedié á la fin du Fevrier, ayant tout son chargement arreté. Pour passage s'adresser au Capitaine Rabardy á l'Hotel de Paris, rue de Mayo, ou son consignataire Mr. Henry Solanet, ou á Charles R. Horne courtier maritime patenté, rue La Reconquista, No. 55. f. 1.

Pour le Havre. Passagers seulement. Le trés beau, fin voilier brick Francais "Philantrope," 194 tonneaux, Capitaine Jubin, partirá vers le 5 fevrier. Pour passage s'addresser au Capitaine á l'Hotel de Paris, rue de Mayo, ou chez les consignataires Messrs. Zumaran & Cie., ou á Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, Rue La Reconquista, No. 55. f. 1.

For Havre. The splendid A. 1. French barque "Aigle," 280 tons, Capt. Seignette. Has positively a part of her cargo already engaged, and will still admit on freight a few tons of heavy cargo, and about 3000 á 4000 dry hides or equivalent, Her cabin is very large and the passengers are guaranteed a satisfactory treatment. Apply to her consignees Mon. L. Caumartin, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle la Reconquista. f. 15.

For Havre. The A. 1. coppered and copperfastened French barque "Charles," 224 tons, Capt. Rousseau. Will have a quick despatch, and being a very small carrier, offers a good available opportunity to shippers. Her accommodations for passengers are splendid, and the Captain guarantees the best of treatment. Apply to her consignees Messrs. Manuel Lopez & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn ship Broker, No. 55, La Reconquista. f. 15.

For Marseilles. Passengers only. The entirely new and very fast sailing French (polacre) brig "Leverrier," 140 tons, Capt. Thumin. Her accommodations for passengers are very good, and being a good sailer, they should avail themselves of the opportunity. Apply to the Consignee Mr. L. Caumartin, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle la Reconquista. f.15.

Pour Marseille. Le petit brik Français "Melanie," 96 tonneaux, ayant une partie de son chargement arreté pourrá encore prendre quelques tonneaux ou cuirs secs et de balles et sera bientot expedié. Pour fret ou passage s'addresser a son Consignataire Mr. Leon Caumartin, ou á Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, Rue la Reconquista, No. 55. f. 1.

For Cette and Marseilles. Passengers only. The well known in the trade French barque Henri et Louise, 193 tons, Capt. Gautier. Has all her cargo afloat, and will meet with very good despatch; and having excellent accommodations for passengers, she should be availed of. Apply to her consignee J. B. Vignal, Esq., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle la Reconquista. f.22

For Bourbon. Passengers only. The splendid, new, coppered and copperfastened French ship "Turenne," 298 tons, Capt. Dubarri. Will sail for the above destination about the 20th inst., and having the most superior accommodations, offers a good conveyance for passengers. Apply to her consignees Messrs. Manuel Lopez & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle La Reconquista. f·15.

Passengers only. For Cork or Falmouth. The very fast sailing A. 1. at Lloyd's British built brig "Wilson," Capt. Stoup, 176 tons. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, which he will take at a moderate rate. Apply to her Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle La Reconquista. jan. 25.

For New York. The A. 1. American clipper barque Thætus, 280 tons, Capt. Hathaway. The above vessel is only in her third year, and sails admirably well, of which is a proof her outward passage from New York, in the very short time of fifty one days. She will still admit of 2000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. Her accomodations are extraordinarily good, having been fitted out for the conveyance of passengers; will meet with the best of treatment. Apply to her consignees Henry J. Ropes, Esq., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 Calle la Reconquista. m. 1.

For Liverpool. Passengers only. The well known, remarkably fast sailing, new British built brigantine "MAY," 233 tons, Capt. Millard. Her accommodations for passengers are superior, and having performed her last voyage to Liverpool in a remarkably short time, she should be preferred to many others, by persons wishing to go that way. Apply to her Consignees Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 calle la Reconquista. f.22.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passage Only. The very fine, fast-sailing A. 1. coppered and copperfastened Bremen brig "Marianne," 235 tons, Capt. Sager. Apply to her Consignee Charles R. Horne, Licensed Ship Broker, No. 55 Calle la Reconquista. f. 1.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only. The very fast sailing A. 1. at Lloyd's, British barque "Rambler," 254 tons, Capt. Nicholas. Has most excellent accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch. Apply to her Consignees Messrs. Hughes & Brothers, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle La Reconquista. f.15.

For Hamburg. The small A. 1. and very fast sailing Danish brigantine Gramm, 162 tons, Capt Brandt. Will only admit of about 1000 á 1500 dry hides, and will have quick despatch. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent. Apply to her Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle La Reconquista. f. 15.

For Callao. The very fine, well known in the trade, coppered and copper fastened A.1. at Lloyd's, British built brig "Adam Smith," 220 tons, Capt. Gourley. Will take a small quantity of light freight, and having excellent accommodations for passengers, whom she will take at moderate rates, she offers a highly recommendable conveyance. Apply to her Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers, or to Charles R. Horne, Licensed Ship Broker, No. 55 Calle La Reconquista. f. 1.

For New York. Passengers only. The very fine, first class Dutch barque "Luciparas," 617 tons, Kloppenburg, master, being a chartered vessel, will have immediate despatch. She has most superior accommodations for passengers, to whom the Captain assures a liberal treatment and on moderate terms. Please apply to Capt. Kloppenburg, at Hotel Paris, Calle Mayo, or at his Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 calle La Reconquista. f. 1.

For New York. Passengers Only. The very fast sailing A. 1. coppered and copper fastened Norwegian barque Auguste, 245 tons, Capt. A. Lude. Being a chartered ship, she will have quick despatch; she has a very spacious cabin, in which she can accommodate passengers to their entire satisfaction. Apply to her consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle La Reconquista. f.22

For Spain. The nearly new, and very fast sailing, coppered and copperfastened Spanish brig Restaurador, 202 tons, Capt. G. Godoy Has positively half of her cargo engaged, and will still admit of from 4 to 5000 dry hides or equivalent in other merchandize. She will also take passengers at a moderate rate, having good accommodations for same. Apply to her consignee José Coelho Meyrelles, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle la Reconquista. f.22

For Liverpool. Passengers only. The A. 1. at Lloyd's, coppered and copperfastened British built brig Gratitude, 154 tons, Capt. J. Jolly. Has a very superior cabin, and promises the best of fare, and will take passengers at a very low rate. Applp to consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co. or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 Calle Reconquista. f. 22—

For Genoa. The very small, A. 1. coppered and copperfastened Sardinian polacre "LIA,," 157 tons, capt. Sicardi. Still admits 2000 dry hides, which she will take at a moderate rate of freight. For passengers she has very good accommodations, apply to her consignee Felix Buxareo Esq, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 Calle la Reconquista. f. 22—

For Cette. Passengers only. The A. I. coppered and copperfastened French barque "Soleil," capt Rouvier, 229 tons. Her accommodations are splendid, and being a very good sailer she should be availed of by persons wishing to cross the Atlantic. Apply to her consignees Messr. Teisserenc Vallat, or to Charles R. Horne, sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 calle la Reconquista. f. 22:

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only. The very fast sailing and well known in the trade, British barque Melody 252 tons, Capt. Hooper. Has very excellent accommodations for passengers and will guarantee the best treatment., apply to her consignees, Messr. Hughes Brothers, or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No 55 calle La Reconquista. f 22.

For Antwerp. The very fast sailing A. I. coppered and copperfastened, well known in the trade Argentine brig "Narcisa:" 230 tons, capt. Valentin. Will yet take on freight about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. Her cabin is very spacious and the Captain promises the most satisfactory treatment. Apply to her consignees Messrs. George Rick & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 calle la Reconquista. f. 22.

For the Coast of Brazils or Europe. The entirely new, and very fast sailing Portuguese brig "Bom Pastor," 190 tons. Is ready to take in cargo, and being coppered and copperfastened, and very remarkable for her sailing qualities, she is especially recommended. Apply to her consignee José Alvez Pintos, Esq., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle La Reconquista. f. 15.

For the Coast of Brazils. The very splendid Swedish clipper barque Zenobia, 460 tons, Capt. Godberson. Having been fitted out for a pleasure Yacht, passengers will find themselves beautifully accommodated. Apply to her consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle La Reconquista. m. 1.

For Pernambuco. Passage only. The A. 1. and very fast sailer, coppered and copperfastened Danish brig Johan Frederik, 215 tons, L. Barfred, master. Will have prompt despatch and has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to her consignee, Charles R. Horne, Sworn Ship Broker, No. 55 Calle La Reconquista. m.1.

For Rio Grande. Passage only. The very fast sailing British built schooner "Mary Ann Henderson," 142 tons, Capt. Ewan. Has very good accommodations for passengers, and will sail soon. Apply to the Consignees Messrs. Hartenfels & Sons, or to Charles R. Horne, Licensed Ship Broker, No. 55, Calle la Reconquista. m. 1.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brigantine "Anne Sophia," 167 tons, Stevens, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. f. 21.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For London. British brig "ADA," 243 tons, John Amy, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, loading and only room for 2,000 salted hides and light freight. f. 21.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For London. British barque "Cornucopia," of 231 tons register, P. Jarvis, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, loading and only room for 1000 salted hides and light freight. f. 22.
Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For London. British barque Eleonore, 276 tons, J. Moullin, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged and can still admit a few salted hides and light freight. m—1.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Liverpool. British brig "Hibbert," 259 tons, J. McCoy, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. f. 21. Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool. British barque Mary Queen of Scots, 256 tons register, W. Wilcox, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, loading and has room for a few salted hides and light freight. f. 21.
Consignees Messrs. Brownell's, Grey & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque "Richmond," 360 tons, Harrison Grayson, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged and has only room for passengers. f 21.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig "Wilton Wood," 243 tons, Russell, commander, A.1. at Lloyd's, nearly loaded, and only room for a few tons light freight. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque "Baronet," 297 tons, Wyley, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has a third of her cargo on board, and only room for a few tons weight and light freight. f.21
Consignee James Carthy, Esquire.

For Liverpool. British barque "William Peile," 279 tons, register, J. Bell, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, now ready to receive cargo and only room for a limited quantity of freight. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. British Brig Pearl, 226 tons, Daniel Groome, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, only room for passengers, and will sail in the course of a few days. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner Timandra, 164 tons, D Legg, Commander. A. 1. at Lloyd's, is half loaded and has only room for passengers. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British Schooner Racer, 147 tons, Abraham Pironet. Commander, is A. 1 at Lloyd's, has only disengaged room for passengers. f. 21.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Hamburg schooner "Alexander," 168 tons, Stockman, commander, is A. I. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. f.12
Consignee Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Norwegian barque "Balder," 300 tons, Andersen, commander, is A 1. at Lloyd's, has only disengaged room for passengers. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner "Goddess," 170 tons, J. Galt, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and can accommodate a few passengers. f21
Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth- French brig Perruche, 200 tons, Peraud, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, and at present has only room for passengers. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Norden," 277 tons, Osterberg, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has still room for a few tons of light freight and passengers. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Antwerp. French barque "Tigre," 212 tons, Enet, Commander. A. 1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. f. 21.
Consignees F. Poucel & Co.

For Antwerp. Swedish brigantine "Brave," 167 tons, Lyth, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. f. 21.
Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co.

For Antwerp. Danish brigantine "Henriette," 120 tons, Roehrs, commander, has room for about 2000 dry hides, and passengers. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Hamburg brig Lowe, 220 tons, Prins, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, can admit from 4 to 5000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. French brig La Paix, 175 tons, J. M. Olivier, commander, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and has still disengaged room for about 3000 dry hides. m.—1.
Consignee A. Audiffred, Esq.

For New York. Sardinian brig "Sicardi," 255 tons, Badaracco, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has only disengaged room for passengers. f. 21.
Consignees Piaggio, Pietranora & Co.

For Boston. British brig Lumley, 231 tons, J. Scott, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, will be despatched in a few days, and has only room for passengers. f. 21.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Rio Grande. Danish brigantine Helena, 170 tons, Mahncke, commander, will admit goods and passengers at a moderate rate of freight. m—1,
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British brig Royal William, 156 tons, B. Maddox, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, is a fast vessel and small carrier, will load a great portion of her cargo in the inner roads. f. 21.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Freight or Charter. British brig Helen, 191 tons, N. Le Brocq, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, now discharging and soon ready to receive cargo. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For freight or Charter. British brig John Robinson, 247 tons, W. Barrass, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast vessel, and a good opportunity shippers. f.21.
Consignee J. McDonell, Esq.

For Freight or Charter. British brigantine John Romilly, 162 tons, R. Kendall, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, will load a great portion of her cargo in the inner roads. f.21.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 15½, Calle Reconquista.

George Woodley, jun., Tinsmith, &c. G. W. Has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public in general that he has established himself in the above business in Calle Mayo, No. 35, where he hopes by strict attention and moderate prices to merit a share of their patronage. f.22—3 c

Pannus Corium Blucher Boots. Just Received per Cornucopia, and for Sale at No. 17, Calle Defensa, an assortment of Pannus Corium or leather cloth Blucher boots, so highly recommended on account of their softness and flexibility, and particularly adapted for the use of those who suffer from corns and bunions, or tenderness in the feet. f 22.—4 c.

Notice. All persons indebted to Mr. James McDonnell for their passage, who have been now in this country upwards of two years, are requested to pay the amount within the present month, and are hereby informed that if they do not comply with this requisition, their names and the place from whence they come [in order the better to establish the identity of the parties] will be published in the different newspapers in this city, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment forthwith. Buenos Ayres, 10th December, 1850 c. o.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 23d inst For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations
	NATIONAL.			
Dec. 9	Pol. Bella Union, Brunengo....	Pedro Viale.....	121	Rio Jno.
" 17	Bg. San Pio, Friario.......	H. Ochoa & Co.	130	Rio Jno.
Feb. 6	Sch. Luise, Gladosky	Elias Ramos & Co.	121	Buceo.
" 15	Bg. Narcisa, Valentin.........	George Rick & Co.	230	Qnstwn.
	BRITISH			
Nov. 19	Sch. Anne Sophia, Stevens	Nicholson, Green	151	London
Dec. 1	Bgtn. Robert Clive, Doxford..	Bayley Brothers..	163	London.
" 15	Bg. Wilson, Stoup	Bates, Stokes & Co.	176	Falm'th.
" 15	Bg. Gratitude, Jolly..........	Duguid, Barton..	154	L'pool.
" 18	Bg. Pearl, Grouse............	R. & J. Carlisle.	226	Falm'th.
" 18	Bgtn. Choice, Ogier...........	R. & J. Carlisle.	177	L'pool.
" 19	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	Nicholson Green	357	L'pool.
" 19	Bgtn. Racer, Pironet	De Lisle Brothers	147	Fa'm'th.
" 20	Bg. Wilton Wood, Russel......	J. Best & Brothers	243	L'pool.
" 21	Bg. Adam Smith, Gourley	J. Best & Brothers	220	Callao.
" 28	Sch. Timandra, Legg.........	R.&J. Carlisle&Co	164	Falm'th.
Jan. 3	Bk. Rhondda, Baird	Samuel Hesse	202	L'pool.
" 4	Bk. Rambler, Nicholas	Hughes Brothers	254	Bristol.
" 5	Bgtn. May, Millard...........	Parlane, Macalister	230	L'pool.
" 16	Bg. Lumley, Scott	De Lisle Brothers	231	Boston.
" 29	Bk. Cornucopia, Jarvis	Samuel Hesse..	230	Brazil.
" 29	Bg. Ada, Amy................	Nicholson, Green	243	London.
Feb. 5	Bq. Mary Q. of Scots, Wilcox .	Brownell's, Grey	256	L'pool.
" 7	Bk. Eleonore, Moulling	Bayley Brothers	276	London.
" 7	Bg. Royal William, Maddox....	Bayley Brothers	156	
" 7	Bk. William Peile, Bell	J. Best & Brothers	279	L'pool.
" 7	Bgtn. Mary Ann Henderson, Evan	Hartenfels Sons..	132	
" 8	Sch. Goddess, Galt...........	Nuttal & Co.....	171	Falm'th.
" 8	Bg. Helen, Le Brocy..........	Dickson & Co....	191	
" 9	Bk. Baronet, Wylie...........	James Carthy....	297	L'pool.
" 11	Bk. Melody, Hooper	Hughes Brothers..	252	England.
" 11	Bg. Hibbert, McCoy...........	James Carthy	259	L'pool.
" 19	Bgn. John Romilly, Kendall ..	Bayley Brothers ...	162	
" 19	Bg. John Robinson, Barras	J. McDonnell....	247	
	AMERICAN.			
Dec. 15	Bk Mary Smith, Smith.........	S. B Hale & Co.	322	Boston.
" 17	Schn. Sylph, Williamson.......	Zimmermann, & Co.	66	
" 21	Bk. Esther Francis, Rogers	Zimmermann, & Co	276	Phild'ha.
Jan. 28	Bk. Herschel, Means	Zimmermann, & Co	244	Boston.
Feb. 7	Bk. Mary & Martha, Stual	Zimmermann, & Co.	500	Boston.
" 10	Bg. Argentina, Upton.........	Gowland & Co...	30	Salem.
" 20	Bg. Tuscany, Mayo..........	Casares & Sons..	257	
" 21	Bk. Robert Morrison, Smith	Zimmermann & Co	307	
" 21	Bk. Thætus, Hathaway	Henry J. Ropes ..	280	
	FRENCH.			
Nov. 25	Bg. Philanthrope, Jubin........	Zum. & Treserra.	194	Havre.
Dec. 1	Bk. Tigre, Enet	F. Poucel & Co.	122	Antwerp.
" 12	Bg. Cornelie, Nogue...........	M. Lopez & Co.	207	Hv&Bdx
" 14	Bk. Marie Pauline, Lizariturry..	Bunge, Bornefeld	201	Havre.
" 24	Bk. Henri et Louise, Gautier	J. B. Vignal	193	Ct.& Msl.
" 24	Sch. Lucie, Reveille...........	A. Van Praet....	191	Ct.& Msl.
Jan. 8	Bk. Napoleon, Rabardy	H. Solanet & Co	227	Havre.
" 21	Bg. Melanie, Amic..........	Leon Caumartin..	97	Ct.& Msl.
" 27	Sp. Turenne, Dubarri........	M. Lopez & Co...	298	Bourbon
Feb. 1	Bk. Gil Blas, Villar.........	Llavallol & Sons	303	Havre.
" 6	Bk. Soleil, Rouvier..........	Teisserenc Vallat	228	Cette.
" 8	Pol. Leverrier, Thumin........	Leon Caumartin..	140	Marseill.
" 9	Bk. Charles, Rousseau	M. Lopez & Co...	224	Havre.
" 11	Bk. Aigle, Seignette..........	Leon Caumartin..	204	Havre.
" 11	Bg. Perruche, Peraud........	A. Dunoyer & Co..	200	Falm'th.
	SPANISH			
Dec. 12	B. Nino, Isern	Santamaria & Co.	230	Havana.
" 17	Pol. Adela, Domenech.........	Santamaria & Co	164	
" 23	Bg. Margarita, Amoategui	Zumaran & Co.	184	Spain.
" 21	Bg Felipe, Coll.............	Llavallol & Sons	258	Havana.
Jan. 8	Bg. Wifredo, Ferrer..........	Llavallol & Sons	247	Havana.
" 8	Bk. Union Compostelana, Bravo..	Llavallol & Sons	191	Spain.
" 10	Bg. Eolo, Joaquin Pares	Llavallol & Sons	238	
" 14	Pol. Deseada, Esquer.........	Llavallol & Sons	189	Havana.
" 20	Ship Casilda, Alvares	Demetrio Reguera	302	Havana.
" 28	Bk. Villanueva, Codina	Freyer Brothers..	255	Havana.
" 29	Pol Cronometro, Alvares......	Freyer Brothers..	150	Spain.
" 31	Pol. Ronda, Roldos	Felix Buxareo ..	135	Havana.
Feb. 8	Bg. Triunfo, Mataró	Calvo & Sons....	242	
" 11	Bgtn. Argos, Argentó	Felipe Semillosa..	142	
" 17	Bg. Restaurador, Godoy	To order	202	
" 20	Bk. Eliza, Roldos	F. Buxareo	228	
" 21	Bgn. Ninfa, Carran	E. Ochoa & Co....	129	
	SARDINIAN.			
Oct. 26	Bg. Apollo, Lavarello........	Jacinto Caprile..	210	Genoa.
Nov. 7	Bg. L'Ammiragliodes Geneys, Profumo	B. Viale & Co...	362	Genoa.
" 20	Pol. Bk. Romulo, Badaraco.	José Avegno....	244	Genoa.
Dec. 8	Pol. Margherita, Vaccaro.......	José Avegno.....	193	Genoa.
" 13	Pol. Caballo Marino, Avegno ..	B. Viale & Co	142	Genoa.
" 21	Bk. America, Picaluga.........	José Avegno....	225	Genoa.
" 23	Pol. Ercole, Raggio..........	B. Viale & Co...	173	Genoa.
" 28	Pol. Gl. Garribaldi, Corsanega ..	Brownell Grey & Co.	157	N. York
Jan. 11	Sch. Relampago, Sardi	A. Mancilla & Co.	134	Brazil.
" 29	Bg. Giuseppe, Pietranera	José Avegno...	216	Genoa.
" 29	Bg. Sicardi, Badaraco	Piaggio, Pietranera	255	N. York
" 29	Pol. Arno, Micheli	Sivori & Schiaffino	180	Brazil.
" 29	Pol. Profeta Elias, Semersio..	A. Mancilla & Co	131	Buceo.
" 31	Bk. San Gio Battista, Villa	A. Mancilla & Co.	220	
Feb. 1	Bg. Hidra, Antola	Jacinto Caprile..	137	
" 6	Bg. Camilla, Ferraro....	A. Mancilla & Co.	212	Genoa
" 7	Pol. Lia, Sicardi	Felix Buxareo....	157	
" 9	Bg. Laccorto Ligure, Baner.....	Jorge Ottone ...	172	
" 10	Bgtn. Sei Fratelli, Comrado......	B. Viale & Co...	167	
	BRAZILIAN			
Jan. 10	Bgtn. Paquete Ubatuba, Fereyra .	N. Martinez & Sons	144	Brazil.
Feb. 9	Bgtn. Cabocla, Silva..........	A. M. Mendoza .	122	Parn'ga
" 22	Bg. Falcao, Falcao	Thompson & Co..	185	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Feb. 7	Bk. Isaac, Lunghoff...........	Nicholson, Green	432	N. York
	BREMEN.			
Jan. 21	Brig Marianne, Sager...........	C. R. Horne. ...	235	Qnstwn
	PORTUGUESE.			
Feb. 7	Bg. Bom Pastor, Silva.........	A. J. Alves Pinto..	190	Brazil.
" 9	Bq. Paquete Saudade, Parodi....	Jose C. Meyrelles	381	Brazil.
	SWEDISH.			
Dec. 9	Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	Bunge, Bornefeld	258	Antwerp
" 15	Bgtn. Julia, Lubeck............	Otte, Rosenthal.	220	N. York
Jan. 10	Bg. Norden, Osterberg	D. Calvo & Sons	277	Antwerp
" 14	Bgtn. Brave, Kyth	Becher, Preuss..	167	Antwerp
" 29	Bk Zenobia, Godbersen	Wedekind & Co.	460	Bahia.
Feb. 22	Bg. Ariel, Aberg	Casares & Sons...	367	
	NORWEGIAN.			
Feb. 2	Bk. Auguste, Lude	Treussein & Co	431	N. York
" 11	Bk. Balder, Anderson............	Casares & Sons..	275	Falm'th.
	DANISH			
Jan. 25	Bgtn. Gramm, Bandk	Freyer Brothers.	162	Hambg.
" 27	Bgtn. Henriette, Rohis.........	Bunge, Bornefeld	120	Antwerp
Feb. 18	Bg. Johann Fri drich. Barfred	Wilfred Latham..	215	Pernbco
" 19	Bg. Helene, Mahnke	J. Tallaferro....	147	Rio G'de
	DUTCH.			
" 17	Bk. Luciparas, Kloppenburg	Becher, Preuss	307	N. York
	BELGIAN.			
Feb. 16	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Praet	242	
	HOLSTEIN.			
Feb. 22	Bk. Johannes, Halett...........	To order	357	
	MEXICAN.			
Jan. 10	Bg. Montezuma, Phamkuche	Bunge, Bornefeld	125	Havana
	HAMBURG.			
Jan. 15	Schn. Alexander, Stockman	J. N. Bieber & Co.	168	Falm'th
" 30	Bg. Lowe, Prins	Otte, Rosenthal..	222	Cont'nt
	TUSCAN.			
Jan. 24	Sloop Cavallo Marino.........	A. Mancilla & Co.	56	
Feb. 9	Bgtn. Romolo, Desutorich	Wedekind & Co..	121	Brazil.

VESSELS OF WAR.

UNITED STATES—Corvette St. Louis, Capt. Cock.
Brig Bainbridge, Capt. Manning.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Capt. Dedilot.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.