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Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates:

[Established in 1826.]

(No. 1280.)

BUENOS AYRES.

BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Hudson's proclamation, which we have given at length in this and the preceding number, throws a flood of light on the situation and prospects of the Empire. Distracted by party aspirations, and staggering under the weight of the daily accumulating evil—'What curse of Brazil, and disgrace of our age, we have our readers to judge of the demerit effect such a measure must have on the actual Portuguese Cabinet.

We have often had occasion to complain of the duplicity and perfidy of the Brazilian Government; and we have here proof and confirmation, as strong as holy writ, of the worst charges we ever preferred against it. Truth and honor, the claims of gratitude and the obligation of treaties, are here Proves of a Brazilian Statesman; and any one who chooses to look, may see the cancer of public corruption preying on the vital, on the very core of the State. Law and justice are rudely despoiled from their inheritance, and are remorselessly trampled on with impunity by a blasted faction, that betrays on the sighs and groans of the unhappy African.

But the cup of iniquity is now full to the brim, and the long deferred day of retribution is at hand. 'The cry of the oppressed has resounded to the ears of Heaven, and the sword, and a responsive voice may be heard from every section of Christendom.

To the Argentine Confederation and the Oriental Republic, Providence has reserved the signal honor of leading the van in this crusade of humanity. In mere deference to the claims of good neighborhood, without any principle of reciprocity, or any natural or positive obligation whatever, run-away slaves have hitherto been delivered up to the Brazilian authorities. In the present position of the relations of these States with the Empire, it were useless in them longer to set on the principle of generosity, of comity. Let the territories of these Republics be declared, and publicly proclaimed a safe and secure asylum for the fugitive slaves of the Empire. It is an act of National justice and dignity, warranted and authorized by every code of international law; a legitimate and salutary means of promoting peace, which the Empire could not comply, and durst not in the present circumstances resort. Compromised as she is, by sinister acts of interference and overt acts of invasion, still more effective measures might be resorted to; but we reserve their consideration for another opportunity.

In the meantime, the acts of the British authorities, civil and military, at Rio must not be confounded with certain arbitrary interpositions, that we deprecate and deplore. They are nothing more than the enforcement of public treaties and national obligations, demanded alike by honor and duty; and the most zealous parities of non-interference must apply to the dignified position assumed by Her Majesty's Representative at the Imperial Court. Linger to wink at this gross and scandalous violation of national faith, would be to incur anew the guilt and odium of that abhorred traffic, proscribed by the concurrent voice of modern civilization; to wipe of the foul stain of which from her own hands, the British Nation lately paid the handsome dole of Twenty Millions Sterling!

MR. HUDSON'S NOTE.

[Continued from our list.] 'There exist at Bahia twelve deposits in full activity, where Africans are publicly exposed for sale. The public authority does nothing to put them down, and to restore to Africa existing those in trade to which they are entitled by law,

and to prosecute their owners for the grave and flagrant violation of the imperial laws and of international obligations.

It is true, a vessel was condemned at Bahia for attempting to infringe the navigation law, the municipal law of the Empire, and the regulations of the port of Bahia; but attempt was a manifest violation of those laws and regulations, her papers and preparations clearly designated for that traffic, that she might elude vigilance and escape punishment.

Sil, what is the reason why the other vessels and their owners have not been subjected to a similar prosecution? Y. E. is aware that on the 6th instant, a large vessel the Edigena, sailed from this port, and was captured outside of it; she had a deck for slaves, her water-cocks, her divisions and her hold were that slaves only use. No effort was made to have her examined by the authorities of this port, or to investigate the nature of her preparations she had on board.

In the second place it was agreed, that all the Africans disembarked in Brazil, after the capture of the Edigena, should be legally manumitted, and Y. E. would be seized by the public authorities.

It is true Y. E. sent an agent to Liberia to learn whether that State would consent to receive the African slaves who were illegally introduced into Brazil, under the condition, as I yesterday learned from Y. E., that Liberia would pay the Africans well beyond their value, on a condition which I consider to be impossible, in view of the resources of Liberia, and the date of its existence as an independent State.

Y. E. nevertheless is aware that more than six thousand African slaves have been introduced into this and the neighboring Provinces, after the arrangement of the 13th July, and that the authorities have barely situated at three military forces that was sent to seize them, was at three quarters of a league's distance from a great number of the slaves, and the property belonging to the Chief of Police of this Province, who has been in official report as merely destined to receive the Africans illegally imported; and at the property of Concepcion belonging to Revue, which is situated at three quarters of a league from Sacco de Mangarata, where the police disembarked to seize the African slaves, and the property of the same Y. E. has doubtless heard say, that though Graza had been denounced, by the Chief of Police of the Province, as an aggressor on the Imperial law, no process has been instituted or attempted to be instituted against him.

The same remark is made on Revue. Besides those, there are the owners, freightmen, and dealers concerned in the cargoes of the Tarco, Nogueira and Julia, Cato, Edmond, Tres Amigos and Eleonor, all of whom we well know.

Y. E. told me yesterday, that the Imperial Government will order a Sardinian baker called Pareto, to leave the country, as being a foreigner, who by notice has been ordered to leave the country. Meanwhile the owners of the slaves that I mentioned to Y. E. are all foreigners, all equally guilty as the slave traders, and equally subject to the action of the laws of Brazil, and I have no evidence that the Imperial Government intends to punish them.

Y. E. assuredly cannot consent that men such as Valencis and Trigon, notorious traffickers in slaves, should be both in the country, and engaged in the assassination of subjects of H. M., and one of them strongly suspected of having taken upon him the plot of the 13th July, continue at liberty in Brazil. That corrupt Magistrate Main, at Guarapiranga, never recedes so far as to demand the slightest reproof or punishment, for his proceeding in allowing the notorious slave steamer Petros to depart from Bahia, and to be laden with slaves fired upon the boats of H. B. M. steamer Heriot, after having given his word of honor that the Petros would be placed in the hands of the Imperial Government, and her owners prosecuted as infractors of the laws of this country.

San Y. E. and myself have not only agreed, that the barracoes or deposits for the sale of Africans should be shut up by the competent authorities, but that the same should be done, and exist deposits for this purpose at Cabo-Frio, Armacao, Rio de St. John, Rio das Ostras, Marabon, Camarao, Rio de Janeiro, Maranhao, Bahia, Mangarata, Dous Rio, Mambucaba, Farenho do Alegre, Itabatinga, Sombria, and Percebe.

6b. It was accorded that the necessary precautions were to be taken for preventing coasting craft being employed in the slave trade. The recent trial of the Amella at Pernambuco, proves the extent wherewith this is practiced, and that the last regulation which is proposed to it, especially at Bahia, all along the coast of Alagoas and Pernambuco. I am not aware that any vessel, which Y. E. had with me, that coasting vessels should

give a security in money, as to the legality of the suspicious cargoes they so often transport, has been carried into effect.

In the last place, it is evident that so long as this state of things may continue, Y. E. cannot pretend to have any part in the repression of the slave-trade.

This commerce continues interrupted, it is true; by the repression exercised upon the traffickers, which has produced a temporary depression; but the repression being removed, the former apathy and inaction as to the stipulations of laws and treaties, being restored, we see that there will be a corresponding reaction on the part of the traffickers.

Considering the proceedings of the authorities of H. M. in this country, Y. E. will see that they have in an case decided, from the letter and sense of the arrangement into which I entered with Y. E. on the 18th July.

The Vice-Admiral and myself, consulting the wishes of the Imperial Cabinet, agreed in taking upon ourselves an immense responsibility, but as we see that our proceeding is either not approved, or it will interrupt, and that our efforts have been rendered fruitless to induce the Government of the Empire to enforce of its own accord its own laws, the will of its Sovereign and the obligations imposed upon it by treaties, and other international engagements, consistent with our duty, that to resume that procedure which we hoped the action of the Imperial Cabinet would have rendered unnecessary; and therefore I find myself compelled to decline, therefore I find myself compelled to decline, in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of 1826.

I avail myself of this opportunity for returning to Y. E. the assurance of my high esteem and distinguished consideration. H. B. de S. Paulo and S. Paulo de Souza, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. James Hudson.

FRANCE.

PETITIONS addressed to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, BY 6439 FRENCHMEN resident in BUENOS AYRES, and 1735 FRENCHMEN resident in the ORIENTAL TERRITORY; followed by a letter addressed to M. THIERS.

PETITION OF FRENCH RESIDENTS IN THE ORIENTAL TERRITORY.

"TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Restauracion, August 31, 1850.

Gentlemen, 'The undersigned French proprietors, merchants and workmen, resident in the territory of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, (Montevideo alone excepted) who, conforming with the intentions of their Government, have remained neutral during the present war, which has so long devastated this country, full of confidence in your wisdom, address you to implore you to take into consideration the many evils and incalculable losses which this state of war has caused, and to put in exercise their right which the constitution gives you to put an end to them.

If they have so long kept silence, it is because they have not thought on the general interests, which they have never lost, they have always considered that the protection of France would never be wanting to their interests.

But now that the question of peace or war, a vital question for them, is about to be submitted to your decision, they consider it their duty to raise their voice, and make known to you their real interests.

The principle of the protection that has constantly been accorded to them by H. E. President Oribe, has made them lose the fruit of many long years of toiling; and his prolongation would reduce them to the most horrid misery; there is therefore no safety for them but in an immediate peace.

This peace our worthy Admiral Leprieux, who has known better than his predecessors to comprehend the true interests of his compatriots, has just concluded with the Supreme Authority of the Plate; to be definitive there is only wanted the ratification of H. M., being signed the sanction of the National Assembly.

If the undersigned speak to you here only of their private interests, it is not because they have not thought on the general interests and the honour of their country; but because they are thoroughly convinced that the honorable negotiation which has taken place, is only their venture to hope that, taking their unfortunate situation into consideration, you will not hesitate to ratify a treaty that should put an end to all our misfortunes.

Peace, peace, Messrs. Representatives, is the cry of all the Frenchmen of the Plate.

The undersigned have the honor to be, Messrs. Representatives, Your very humble and obedient Servants, (Here follow One thousand seven hundred and thirty-five signatures.)

"The undersigned consider it their duty to submit to the consideration of the Representatives of the People the following observations:— The considerable distance which it was necessary to travel to come to sign the present Treaty of Peace, and the great number of the refugees were of the existence of the Petition; The wish the signers have expressed to have it sent to France as soon as possible, that it might be presented to the National Assembly in due time, are motives that have not allowed a great number of our compatriots to sign the present Treaty.

All the news received from the country distant, confirming the full and entire abolition of those who have not been able to sign, for one or other of the motives here expressed, we do not hesitate to affirm that a thousand more signatures would have been forthcoming.

A. Robert, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris—Dancoy, V. P. Favassier, M. D.—E. de la Roche, Secretary of the National Assembly of France in Montevideo, proprietor—Capobianco, M. D."

(To be concluded.)

RESIGNATION OF H. E. GENERAL ROSAS.

Extracts from the declarations of the Interior Provinces of the Confederation, continued from our last page.

SAN JUAN.—'The Honourable Chamber of Representatives of the province, in exercise of the ordinary and extraordinary faculties with which it is invested, has sanctioned, with all the validity and force of law, the following:

Article 1st. The Supreme Executive Power is authorized by the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, for himself, and for the Government of the Province of San Juan, manifesting to him the profound and painful impression he has felt on being informed of the resignation of H. E. in the resignation, which he has submitted to the Honourable Representation of that Province, on the 1st of January of the current year, and that beholding its occurrence as a real calamity for the Country; to implore H. E. to design to prolong his patriotic task, in the direction of the National affairs till they have attained the glorious termination to which his eminent and prudent policy conducts them.

2d He is also authorized to retract in H. E. Encharged with the National Affairs, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the various resolutions which he has sanctioned, and to offer all the resources wherewith he is empowered under his present direction, in defence of the Country.

3d Let it be communicated to the Supreme Executive Authority, for its corresponding effect."

July.—'All the inhabitants of this Province public and generally express their disapprobation, with the separation pointed in by H. E. Encharged with the Supreme direction of the National Affairs, in his resignation. In conformity, as an event of inevitably fatal results for the Confederation, and therefore present their protest to the National Assembly, and implore that you may exact from that eminent American the sacrifice of vital interest for the Republic.

And since the safety of the Country and the interest of America are being threatened by the aggressive and unprovoked attacks, which always found an insuperable obstacle in the ill-considered selfishness of the Government of Rosas, first defying it, right, honor and dignity; neither this Province nor His Government can see a more equitable and just course, than to request the exercise of the Public Power, which the meritorious Province of Buenos Ayres offers to undertake, in order to put an end to the long war of the Argentine Confederation finished.

Official Documents—Gaceta, Montevideo.



EXPORTS.—March 14.

Table listing export items and their values, including hides, tallow, and other goods. Columns include item names and their corresponding prices.

FREIGHTS.—MARCH 15.—RATES

Table showing freight rates for various goods, including tallow, hides, and other commodities, with their respective destinations and costs.

MARKET.—BUENOS AYRES, MAR. 14.

Text providing market news for Buenos Aires, including reports on the arrival of cargo from Barcelona and other regional markets.

MARINE LIST.

Marine list section containing arrival and departure schedules for ships, including names of vessels, destinations, and agents.

Arrived, March 10, Wind S. W. in the afternoon.

Arrived, March 10, N. W., British brigantine Regent, 147 tons, Alton, 24 days, for Buenos Aires, and other ships.

Arrived, March 11, W. S. W. in the afternoon, cargo ship, 280 tons, Danish brig, 350 tons, Long, from Bordeaux 55 days, to A. Macchia and Passengers 80.

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Sailed, March 14, Wind S. W. in the afternoon, cargo ship, 280 tons, Danish brig, 350 tons, Long, from Bordeaux 55 days, to A. Macchia and Passengers 80.

The following are the manifests of the underrmentioned vessels: A. 1. at Lloyd's, full cargo, 280 tons, Danish brig, 350 tons, Long, from Bordeaux 55 days, to A. Macchia and Passengers 80.

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Mr. Gauguain begs leave to return the kind thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal patronage, and to request their establishment at Calle Prata 21, and hopes by a study to make his printing, as far as any other part, will favour him, so comfortably, as far as his power, in Buenos Aires, and for the Province, and also be supplied with Breakfast and Dinner by giving timely notice. An ordinary bill 15c.—16c.

Book Keeping, Simplified by an able and experienced accountant, who proposes to visit the offices, by means of a system, easily understood, which saves writing, quick and thorough in execution, and is adapted to the requirements of the most exacting business of men.—Advertisement for the Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

For Sale, an elegant and strong Tubary, with a horse and harness. Apply at Calle Corrientes, No. 34. m15-00.

Shipping List for John Higginbotham, Licensed Ship Broker.

For London, British brigantine Anne, 308 tons, register, W. G. Stewart, commander, A. J. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers.

For London, British brigantine A.D.P., 304 tons, register, W. G. Stewart, commander, A. J. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers.

For Liverpool, British brigantine Cornwall, 221 tons, register, J. Farvia, commander, has only 200 tons of cargo engaged, and only room for passengers.

For Liverpool, British brigantine Abasco, 271 tons, register, J. Mollin, commander, has all his cargo engaged, and only room for passengers.

For Liverpool, British brigantine Victoria, 221 tons, register, J. Farvia, commander, has only 200 tons of cargo engaged, and only room for passengers.

For Liverpool, British brigantine Winton, 307 tons, register, J. Bell, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers.

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