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(No. 1293.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1851. [*Established in 1826.*]

"MAD AND DASTARDLY TREASON."

(From the 'Diario de la Tarde.')

[*Continued from our last.*]

On the 6th October of the same year, the Province of Corrientes rebelled anew, and remained in the power of the ruthless unitarians, till the 6th December 1842; when the splendid triumph took place, obtained by the Federal arms, under the command of President Oribe, upon the field of *Arroyo Grande.*

Whilst H. E. President Oribe crossed the Uruguay in pursuit of Rivera, the infamous Urquiza again penetrated into the Province of Corrientes, tearing open the bandages, that hardly covered the deep wounds his hands had opened in his first invasion. From the district of Villanueva be again exacted a bloody contingent to complement his imposition, which he remorselessly increased by a sum of 100,000 hard dollars.

These ferocious and inhumau acts, at complete variance with the fraternal views, dispositions and tendencies of General Rosas, who combated an anarchical band but propended to the happiness of the communities, roused against Urquiza the spirit of the Province, and Don Joaquin Madariaga found no vigorous resistance in the mind of the people, for effecting the insurrection of the 6th April 1842.

Had the conduct of the Traitor Urquiza been consistent with the policy of General Rosas; if, far from exasperating the communities, by his atrocious crimes, by his numberless sacrifices, by his ignominious spoliations, had he proclaimed the federal doctrines, extirpated the ruthless unitarian band, and healed the sufferings of the country by the benefits of the glorious banner he unwortbily wore, the Province of Corrientes would have remained invulnerable to sedition, and the federal regime would have suffered no alteration.

The events that succeeded, recorded in a manifest, which we will by and by mention, are the most complete impeachment of the acts of Urquiza, of his character, of his insignificance, of his cowardice, of his sinister and treacherous designs, from the time the negotiations commenced, that issued in the celebrated treaty of *Alcaraz*, of which Urquiza made so thundering an apology, and which is nothing else than his comdemnation and disgrace.

As we at present confine ourselves merely to tracing the characteristic traits of this miscreant, before narrating his miserable biography, we will record a past act that aggravates the charges of his perfidious treasons against the federal cause of the communities.

In January 1842, when the ruthless unitarian Paz invaded the Province of Entre-Rios, and effected the farce of his nomination as Governor, the traitor Urquiza took refuge in the islands of Tonelero. By means of a priest Alvarez, at that time Curate of the Parana, negotiations were established between the so-styled Governor and the traitor refugee Urquiza; negotiations that had for their basis an invasion on the Province of Buenos Ayres, and as its indispensable conditions, that Paz should take the command-in-chief of the army, and that Urquiza should assume the office of Governor of the Province of Entre-Rios. The concoction of this ridiculous and treacherous plan had reached this point, when Rivera encamped with a legion of free-booters, on the banks of the rivulet Conchillas, at a leagues' distance from the Capital of Entre-Rios, and demanded the directive part of the intended campaign against Buenos Ayres. The presence of Rivera contributed to anarchise the perfidious contracting parties, and to precipitate the issue and consequences reserved for so mad an enterprise.

The traitor Paz and Urquiza not choosing to cede Rivera any part of the booty, whom they regarded as an intruder dangerous to their views, and not succeeding in the concoction of a triumvirate, Rivera struck his camp, and commenced his retreat to the Banda Oriental, leaving to his colleagues, a germ of discord. The traitor Urquiza, acquainted by Curate Alvarez of the exigences wherewith Rivera came to intercept their plans, and foreseeing the danger and impossibility which his iniquitous design then presented, refused to listen to farther proposals, postponed their development, broke off his negotiations with Paz, and waited till events and popular indignation against his rival, should afford him an opportunity of placing himself anew in an elevated position.

In fact a movement took place at the Parana, in April of said year, which hardly allowed Paz time to undertake a rapid flight; and the infamous Urquiza was named Governor of the Province.

Such was the black history of the first attempts at treason against the federal cause, wherewith the perfidious Urquiza initiated his first steps in the career of crime; attempts which, though adverse to him then, he was destined to hazard anew on different occasions, when conflicts in the country; and in which always finding obstacles for the supreme direction, for the first place, to which his folly and inordinate ambition incited him, they momentarily eclipsed his dreams without eradicating his hopes.

From these short sketches, which we have successively placed before the eyes of our readers, no doubt remains, against these facts, as to the picture of a personage who presents himself blood-bespattered from head to foot; illumined by a destructive conflagration; receiving with one hand Brazilian gold, which the cabinet of the Empire throws to him with contempt, and with the other showing the fatal knife, already stained in the throat of his defenceless compatriots. This is the present position of Urquiza!

And is this the man who dares to profane the name of principles? Urquiza, who yesterday commanded an army destined to defend the independence of the Banda Oriental, and to-day is allied with the ruthless unitarians of Montevideo?—Urquiza, who has a hundred times sworn, (and as often perjured himself,) not to ally himself with the foreigner, and now sells himself at a worthless price to the Brazilian Cabinet? Urquiza speak of organization, who knows nothing of private morality, and tramples on every consideration? Urquiza, who declares himself in rebellion, because not seeing the rivals that presented themselves in his past attempts, thinks he can foresee a sultanic and exclusive power? Urquiza who yesterday condemned the insurrection of Paraguay, and now sanctifies it? Urquiza, who aspires to dismember the Argentine territory, speaks of union, of peace, of constitutions, of regeneration, and a multitude of other phrases, the import of which he does not comprehend?

Urquiza, the traitor Urquiza dares to raise a shout of anarchy amidst the communities directed by General Rosas! There is no help; we must repeat anew with public opinion—Urquiza is mad!

Unless he were so, how could the gross incense of his two admirers, the scoundrel Terrada and Jesuit Segui, force him forward to the precipice of perdition?

How could a sound reason confide in the councils of two buffoons, two idiots, to receive certain though criminal inspirations?

That Urquiza is mad admits of no doubt, nor can any one hesitate in believing it, but we cannot dismiss this point without mentioning a narcotic potion; administered by the hands of the notorious Terrada and the sycophant Segui, under the name of *Argiropolis*, a decoction prepared by another political entity, the ruthless Unitarian, Faustino Sarmiento, and that has contributed not a little to the paroxysm of frantic madness to which the Judas of Entre-Rios has surrendered himself.

Some months ago in the "Diario de Avisos" of this city, we ridiculed an idea worthy of Sarmiento. Its plan is one of those erudities that appear to cover their author with contempt; one of those lunar peregrinations, of which that original entity has given us various samples, at which all the world laughs; but which Urquiza alone has taken in a grave acceptation.

The *Argiropolis*, according to Sarmiento, is the art of organising two republics in eight days: the Oriental Republic and the Argentine Republic. These Republics must also organise a city as capital, in the Island of Martin Garcia, which is to be constructed and maintained at a proportionate rate, and which according to the definition of the compound name, is to be called "City of the Plate." This is the basis of the *organization*; we will spare our readers the details that follow, so as to return to crazy Urquiza.

Master of an elevated post in the Province of Entre Rios, this imbecile traitor, enjoying titles and honours which the mere prestige of General Rosas reflected upon him, could not conform to the condition of observing respect, which he always wishes to subordinate to himself, and availing himself of the moment when he thinks, that new conflicts threaten the country, from the ridiculous preparatives of the Brazilian Cabinet, he no longer hesitates in considering himself the man worthy of realizing the inspiration of Sarmiento, and rushes upon the *regeneration* of *Argiropolis*.

Who but myself, says the idiot Urquiza, is the man predestined to realise the *Metempsychosis* of the Plate? The sanctury destined for the promised city, is only a step from my dominions; the island Barataria was an administrative model for a son of La Mancha, the Island of Martin Garcia will be a rival of the proud Albion! And he no longer fears to accept the supine design that he is to place the Confederation and the Oriental State, under the wise direction of the Urquizas, the Terradas, and the Seguies! And what is there to prevent it? The tyrant Rosas will come to the ground by a single shout, the Provinces of the Confederation will kiss my foot, Paraguay regards me as her deliverer, the Cabinet of Brazil as their Agent, and the ruthless unitarians as their patrimony! Ahead then; in exchange for treason the Supreme command awaits me, without a rival; what detains me? It might be answered to him—A GIBBET!

Such incentives on a predisposed brain, must necessarily have produced a fatal excitement, and given the ruthless unitarians and the Imperial Cabinet a chance for playing their last card, after the fashion of gamblers. What do they lose by it? Or what remained for them to lose!

At most, the sacrifice of Urquiza would only be the consummation of their constant wishes, and if yesterday, they called out for the extermination of the infamous, the perverse, the sanguinary Urquiza, they now push him forward to encounter his last disappointment, acclaiming him the renowned, the virtuous, the prudent General Urquiza! In all this more is gained than can be lost; because the excesses of a madman, his exposure and his treason gains them time. Urquiza therefore is hoisted as the oriflamb of the Confederation, of its liberty, its independence, and its tranquillity; and washed from the sombre hues with which he was represented in the imagination of the ruthless unitarians, he worthily corresponds by a new dash of elevation and consistency, dropping from his device the just motto *Death to the ruthless Unitarians!!* and substituting it by that of *Death to the enemies of the National Organization!!* and this precisely at the moment of rebelling against the tranquillity, against the cause of the communities; at the moment of upsetting the national organization, and at the moment of allying himself with the foreigner!

Urquiza is so imbecile, that he neither knows his own situation, nor the epoch when the aberrations of destiny gave him a place among his compatriots, nor the extent of his sacrifice and of his infamy."

(*To be continued.*)

Brazil.

At the culminating point to which the question with our Imperial neighbours has now reached, the following compendious view, from the pen of an amiable man and an accomplished scholar, merits a careful perusal, both here and elsewhere. The Reverend Doctor Estevan Moreno, during his public career as a civilian, had access to sources of the very best information; and the comprehensive, luminous and profoundly philosophic views embodied in this speech, originally delivered in the Honourable Chamber of Representatives of this city, clearly show that his opportunities were not neglected. We heartily congratulate the respected author, on his masterly and effective oration; comprising as it does a veridical narration of historical details, animated throughout with a fervid patriotism, and interspersed with passages of glowing and spirit-stirring eloquence, that reminds us of the palmy days of Chatham, Burke and Sheridan.

Señor Moreno—"The Message of the Government has been prudently replied to by the Gentlemen of the Commission; it has been done in a laconic, energetic and eloquent manner, on all the points touched upon by the Government itself. The honourable chancellor of the Commission has acquitted himself in language worthy of this place and of himself. The energy of his ideas, and the vigorous, delicate and insinuating words that he has employed to express them, have touched the heart, and it is nothing strange that several Representatives have already seconded them, have established various points of the discussion, in the reply with which we are engaged. Talent has been shown in all with luminous principles of legislation; in all a sentiment has shone, uniform, unanimous, and highly honourable to the Representatives: but in one especially the idea, the grand Argentine idea has predominated, I will therefore not occupy myself with what has been discussed, and so well discussed. It is that sentiment, that predominant sentiment, it is that Argentine honor, stained, outraged, contemned, by the insults which have been offered, and are offered to us by the Empire of Brazil—it is that which wounds me, which compels me to take part in the discussion, to unite my feeble voice to that of the Hon Representatives, with all the force of my convictions. I consider it a sacred duty on my part to do so, and I should prove false to my convictions, if I did not. I will do so therefore, taking as my theme the words of the Government. It styles the acts of the Imperial Cabinet hostile. Hostile acts, says the draft of reply, and hostile acts have been repeated by the Hon. Representatives that have preceded me in the discussion What should I say? I have also heard here a word which I should wish not to hear; a very painful word, of whose consequences I am not ignorant .... I have heard the word war. I have reconsidered, I have descended to the bottom of my heart, I have examined myself, and although I find myself here in the habiliments of a Minister of Peace, I also say, war—and war because peace is *impossible*, and war is *necessary* when peace is impossible. If any one with severe criticism should consider this word foreign from a Minister of the God of peace, he is pleased also to style himself the God of vengeance.

When in the year 30 of the present age the branch of Orleans occupied the throne of France, Europe was thrown into turmoil. All the cabinets believed war to be imminent, perhaps necessary. The object of the French Minister was to direct all its efforts to the preservation of peace. With this view the celebrated Casimir Perrier said, "we will make war when convinced that all the means of discussion for the preservation of peace are useless. All wars ever terminate by negotiations; if therefore it be necessary to discuss, better do so before the effusion of blood has provoked resentments, that may render discussion difficult" This, Gentlemen, is to a certain point evident; and I consider, I feel certain that if all the questions that might produce a war were discussed before declaring it, it would never take place, and peace would always be the result of a prudent and well-understood discussion. But in my opinion these principles are not applicable when treating of our questions with Brazil Discussion, Gentlemen, in my opinion, and I could wish to be mistaken, discussion is here impossible. This impossibility is in the very nature of the things, and I therefore consider it impossible to make peace with Brasil, because it wounds its principles, clashes with the Constitution of the Empire; because it clashes with its interests, and with its old pretensions of dominating these regions, of extending its boundaries—I proceed to prove it.

Brazil, Gentlemen, has a form of Government essentially Monarchical, it is an Empire; we are, and constitute a Republic. And what does history tell us?—That all the ancient Republics of the world, despite their greatness, their records of glory have been destroyed by the monarchies. The modern Republics, those of the last age, were destroyed by the same hand that raised them. Wherein does this consist? In the fact that the forms of both Governments are essentially, diametrically opposed; in that they have no relations; there is no affinity: in that their rights clash and destroy each other, as distinct and opposed. A great poet has expressively said, though with a different object, that serpents and birds cannot be in the same nest.

And in fact, Gentlemen, Monarchs call themselves the representatives of God; from him they receive their mission, and mount up to a divine origin. We, on the contrary, modest Republicans, do not ascend so high—We are the representatives of the People, and the People is the sovereign—Their will is law. What a difference! And it is not that I disallow that all authority comes from God, assuredly; but it is that we have found the means of combining these extremes—We have found, I say, that said authority, of so exalted an origin, is put in exercise by the only party who has received it,—the People.—Kings do not believe this. The sovereignty is theirs, theirs originally, and afterwards they acquire other rights: they are legitimate sovereigns; this legitimacy has its grave questions, assuredly very difficult ones. It matters not, the principle exists; accordingly they style themselves Kings by the grace of God—it is now that Kings begin to style themselves by the grace of God and of the Constitution: that is to say, by the will of the People. This is to have taken a long step. But how much has it cost the world! ......how much will it yet cost to uniformise, to regulate this march in society; because, Gentlemen, allow me to ask—can those two principles, the popular and the monarchical, exist together? I do not enter, Gentlemen, upon the question of governmental forms; for me the best government is that which renders the greatest number of individuals happy; forms may also be relative; but I do maintian that a monarchy, more or less moderate, cannot be the pacific neighbour of a Republic; because their principles are opposed, and questions and wars are the consequence.

Among the questions that present themselves to be combined, there is one almost impossible to be surmounted; that is the one presented by the aristocratic principle. One of the Representatives who preceded me, has, with the Abbot Gregoire, called the Empire of Brazil an exotic plant in the American soil: allow me to add, that aristocracy is the earth that nourishes the monarchical tree; that earth has also been imported with the plant: it will always oppose a great resistance to the tree's being uprooted. It is very difficult, Gentlemen, for these men to forget what forms their existence, what circulates in their veins, their blood, the blood of their race. That hierarchical race more ver is highly enlightened; there are in it eminent men, great statesmen, orators, poets, of distinguished education, and even of liberal principles: but in treating of their black cavalry, Gentlemen, all is lost. As soon as they are adorned with their embroidered garments, with their insignia and collars, as soon as they are placed on the steps of the throne, they are then men of a different species. From this elevation they cast a disdainful glance towards those who surround them, historical reminiscences then present themselves, of semi-barbarous times; it matters not, they preserve their traditions, they are the living history of feudalism, they are the Lords, and in the rest, in us, they only see their vassals, their subjects, their slaves. Do not imagine, Gentlemen, that this is to put things in a ridiculous point of view, no; on the contrary, it is to give them all the importance they have. I admit, Gentlemen, that aristocracy is so necessary to monarchy, that it cannot exist without it: I admit more, that titles being abolished, the property on which they are founded cannot be abolished. The solution of this problem has cost Europe much blood; it will still cost more, and the problem will remain unsolved.

Amongst ourselves there was a time when it was intended to create an aristocracy of merit, a constitution was drawn up, and in it great dignitaries were established, Senators, Members of the Supreme Court; to whom were assigned distinctive badges, cords of gold, medals,......and this was not strange, Gentlemen; some of the men of that time had not comprehended well all the extent of the principle which they had proclaimed; in others the habit of the overthrown system prevailed; the independence of the metropolis was the predominant sentiment, the governmental form was considered accessory: moderate monarchy became the fashion in Europe, the will of the People was not yet rightly comprehended: it must be said, Gentlemen, there was no union of design; war was in its full vigour, and it was candidly thought to avoid its consequences, by raising with the wrecks of the throne of Fernando, another for his nephew the Prince of Luca. This monarchy was a delirium; an idea that, well discussed, disappeared without discussion; by the simple force of things, by the simple will of the People. I recollect, Gentlemen, when it was published it caused laughter; it was a jest, why? because we were already Republicans, perhaps without knowing it; without thinking upon it, we comprehended that we could not be else than Republicans. This constitution fell as others, without leaving even a record among us; and if we have any, they are those of an evil we ought to avoid: but these reminiscences are very deep in the European Cabinets, and especially in that of the Empire of Brazil.

In this Empire, the monarchy, strong from its traditions, strong by the power of a dominant aristocracy, that may be called native also, from the relation it has with property and manners, has a vital interest in preserving itself at the cost of all sacrifices: and this, Gentlemen, is the origen of all the questions that have been bruited to this day; and of all that will be stirred up against us. This has been the origen of the wars in which they have involved us; wars not only of territorial interests, but a war of principles. Were the question under discussion one of territory, it might easily be concluded; but men, Gentlemen, who easily allow themselves to be deprived of property, sacrifice themselves in maintaining an idea, a design, an opinion. Yes, Gentlemen, I will say it with all the force of my conviction—peace with the Empire is impossible; war inevitable; to-day or to-morrow it must be. The Empire is our natural enemy; because we are a Republic: our principles, I repeat, are opposed, repel each other, we are antipodes. Thus it is, Gentlemen, even looking on the question in this light, from principles, I say, the war is inevitable. This was reserved for us; for us who were the first in proclaiming liberty in this part of the world; for us the Argentines, the sons of this land of heroes; for us who, placed at the head of the Republican legions, have made them march victorious amidst columns of fire. For us......yes, and we are compelled to continue the work of our fathers—to die, or to vanquish.

If peace be impossible with Brazil, from the constitutional form of its Government, of the Empire; from the difference of our constituent principles; it is so also from its policy, from the particular way in which it maintains its relations with us. This policy, absurd as it may seem, is the only one it can use; because it is the only one that accords

with its interests. In its monarchical interests, I say, Gentlemen, to oppose obstacles, to create dificulties of every kind; to foment discord; to stir up rebellion; to maintain the ancient rivalships of the communities, this is their interest, this their policy. I have said old rivalships, Gentlemen, because it is necessary not to forget that these have their origen in the ambition of the first conquerors; in the emancipation of Portugal from Spain; in the monarchy of the House of Braganza. Hateful rivalships, between Portuguese and Spaniards yonder in Europe, and that became trascendental in the American dominions of the two Nations. In this sense the question of to-day is the question of yesterday, is a question of ages. Those national animosities might easily have been dissipated in their origen, had Brazil entered to occupy a place among nations under republican forms. And it is evident that those Brazilians, who bend the knee before a monarch, and kiss the hand that oppresses them, would not only have been our friends, but our most beloved brethren—The contrary happened.

Scarcely had the Prince Regent of Portugal trode in Rio Janeiro, after D. Juan 6th, when that astute, sneaking policy, which is proverbial in the Cabinet of Lisbon, began to develope itself. The conceptions of one or more European Statesmen; the idea of monarchising America, found a favourable opportunity for displaying itself; and began to put itself in practice, founding upon the principle of legitimacy. The victories of Napoleon had caused the reigning family of Portugal to lose all hope of again occupying the throne. The Cabinet of Brazil purposed to avail itself of the rights of the Princess Doña Joaquina Carlota de Bourbon, to occupy the dominions of the Spanish monarchy in America, capable of themselves of forming a vast Empire. One Doctor Presas, a Spaniard, brought up amongst us, and very well known at that time, was introduced near that Lady, in quality of Secretary, and was the agent of her policy. A manifest was drawn up to justify those rights, which was revised and approved by the Prince Regent. Nothing less was projected than the coming of the Royal personages to this Capital, in which the Court of the new monarchy was to be established. The Princess with her own hand wrote several letters and communications to the Viceroys, authorities and influential persons; amongst them I recollect D. Juan Almagro, Dean Funes, Father Chambo, Friar Casimiro Ibarrola and others. The object, Gentlemen, was quite manifest, and is pointed out. But there was a Providence that watched over our destinies. The shout of liberty given on the 25th May, upset all those plans; but the policy of the Cabinet did not change, although it took a different direction. The patriots of Buenos Ayres began to be persecuted in Rio Janeiro. The town of Montevideo, besieged by Argentine forces was succoured and assisted with arms, money, ammunition, and even a press was sent to it. These aids being insufficient, it was at last resolved to send an army to aid the garrison. In fact that army marched under the orders of General Souza; but its number, which did not fall short of from eight to ten thousand men, inspired suspicions in General Elio who, with the title of Viceroy, commanded in Montevideo. He suspected that said army was not merely auxiliary, but for conquest. The aspiration of Doña Carlota were officially know; he was not iguorant of the pretensious of the Cabinet of Brazil. He inferred that the Infanta of Spain, was the instrument of a conquering policy, a usurpative policy, and accordingly he so expressed himself publicly. The Portuguese army was already at Maldonado, when the policy of the Government of Buenos Ayres detained it in its rapid march. Spanish pride triumphed once more; but in our favour. A negotiation was then commenced, and the armistice of 1811 was made.

(*To be continued.*)

MONTEVIDEO—Our file of the "Comercio del Plata" reaches to the 7th, June. The movements of D. Maximo Terrero are carefully noted, as if he were an ogre, capable of gulping the town of Montevideo, foreign garrison and all. Admiral Le Predour has received some tart lessons, on the subject of international *politeness* : and some epistolary correspondence has been interchanged between the gallant Admiral and the learned Editor. The peevish sensitiveness manifested on this occasion, forcibly reminds us of the homely adage; "little things are great to little men."

We also find some interesting correspondence between the British Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro, and Señor Soares, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Empire, on the subject of the 18th, Article of the Preliminary Treaty of 1828, between the Confederation and Brazil. The genuine interpretation and practical application of that article, in the present state of affairs, may seriously derange the intended proceedings of the Imperial Cabinet. Meanwhile, the "Comercio" is highly indignant; and deals a hearty kick to the *inquieto* [restless or turbulent] Lord Palmerston, and his *alarmed* Representative in Buenos Ayres. Such epithets, in a state of peace and neutrality, are, to say the least, discourteous and undiplomatic; and in other circumstances would doubtless be resented.

The Brazilian Government has acceded to all the demands of the French Minister, with regard to the Consul *Sentis* affair; yet with a dash of casuistic sophistry, that finely illustrates the prominent qualities of the Imperial policy. After consenting to salute the French flag, &c., we have the following choice *morceau* :

"In whatever manner this act may be regarded by the Government of the French Republic, the Imperial Government does not behold in it the redress of an insult, which it considers not to have existed. In its opinion, it is a condescendence, a deference without importance, as M. St. Georges recognises it, admitted for the preservation of good relations with a friendly nation, that considers its honor compromised. The Government of the French Republic declaring that it considers the honor of France compromised in this question, the Imperial Government considers that it ought not longer to insist on refusing a proof of deference, that does not wound its honor."

Viva Loyola! Would any private individual, of moderate pride and sensibility, accept of such an apology? Would any man, conscious that *no insult existed*, deign to apologise in any circumstances, or for any consideration? Is the declaration of another, on a plain and palpable matter of fact, to outweigh the convictions and testimony of concience?

Oh sacred Truth! thy millenium is still far distant in the Empire, whose statesmen unblushingly avow and act upon such craven principles! They have yet to learn the import of the noble phrase,—*fiet justitia, ruat Cœlum.*

"The French gun-boat *Panthere*, says the Comercio, set sail yesterday afternoon [4th, Inst,] for the Island of Martin Garcia. It is reported that the departure of this vessel has relation to the commission that brought Señor Terreros, agent of Rosas near M. Le Predour"—

On reporting the said incident, the Diario de la Tarde of the 9th, Instant, gives the following gloss; and assuming the facts to be as there stated, we heartily concur in the deductions of our esteemed contemporary:

"Three days ago, a French vessel of war left Montevideo, with the view of taking her station at the Island of Martin Garcia. The object of this disposition is to cause all foreign flags to respect the regulations and laws of the Confederation, with respect to the internal navigation of its rivers. It appears very natural from the conciliatory terms to which the difference with France has approximated, and the delicate position which that Government must necessarily observe in the River Plate, that it should not consent that the specialty of its position, should serve as a pretext to other flags, to practise violations of the regulations and laws of the Country"—

According to a document inserted in the "Comercio" of the 8th the Provinces of Entre-Rios and Corrientes have united, and are in imminent danger of self combustion ; not from the vulgar excess of alcoholic potations, but from the rampant patriotism, that burns inextinguishable in every bosom! Sincerity is all that is wanting—

BUENOS AYRES.

The present may be denominated the short week; as it was ushered in with a continuous fall of rain on sunday, monday, and tuesday, that effectually suspended all business and intercourse. In the neighbourhood of this Capital at least, we may now speak of the late and long continued drought, as a thing that *was*; and we trust the blessing has extended far and wide. Fortunately the weather was compartively mild and genial, and with the exception of a few very young lambs, the losses in the stock farms have probably been inconsiderable. As regards our future prospects, not to speak of the public health, the change is most important; and our most grateful acknowledgements are justly due to "Him who ruleth among the Nations."

With the exception of what we have elsewhere given, under the head of Montevideo, there has been a general lull in political gossip; with a gradual but decidedly downward tendency in the money market.
Our latest accounts, direct from Entre-Rios, represent that Province as perfectly tranquil, with no indication whatever of hostile movements. The symptoms of disaffection are confined to the public press, and a "select coterie," who display the fervor of their patriotism by serenades, dances and carousals; with which the community at large evinces only a very tepid sympathy.

Amongst the recent official appointments, we notice with satisfaction those of the Reverend Doctors Moreno and Paez, as Chaplains of the Supreme Government.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

CATALOUGE OF THE GRAND EXHIBITION—The following details will help to convey an idea of this magnificent enterprise :

"This work will extend to 320 pages, and will contain the names of about 15,000 exhibitors. Yet, notwithstanding exclusive privilege they enjoy, the price is only to be 1s. An immense sale of this "Official Catalogue," as it is called, is anticipated, and the 1st edition to be thrown off extends to 250,000 copies. Translations of this work in French and German will appear, like the original, by the 1st of May, when the contractors are under a heavy penalty bound to bring it out. Besides these publications Messrs. Spicer and Clowes also announce an "oficial Illustrated Catalogue," containing more detailed notices of the articles exhibited, embellished with engravings, annoted by gentlemen of scientific eminence, and accompanied by a great variety of interesting matter connected with the Exhibition. This work, of which the smaller catalogue is in point of fact a very condensed abstract, will be of extreme value to all who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity which the promised display in Hyde Park offers for study and information. The matter, coming as it does from many thousand contributors, will, notwithstanding the supervision to which it has been subjected, present striking varieties of style and be curious as a literary medley. In this respect it is satisfactory to think that the editorial staff has been so well and carefully selected, and that nothing which can add to the interest of the work will be sacrificed that can be preserved, consistently with its size and its main objects. Yet, on some points, the instructions that have been issued for the correction and revision of the proofs promise an immense amount of what is technically called "cutting down"—a process as cruel in letters as in warfare, and under which exhibitors are likely to suffer severely. All self-laudatory remarks are to be remorselessly excluded, and contributors will be debarred from every form of the puff, as laid down by its great master in Sheridan's play. As to the mode of annotating adopted, those objects will be selected for the purpose which are in themselves the most interesting and suggestive. The notes are to be as short, clear, and definite as possible, and to have reference chiefly to the uses, history, consumption, or production of the articles to the description of which they are appended. All critical observations are to be avoided, and every precaution is to be taken to preserve the impartial character of the work, at the same time that it is rendered a worthy memorial of the great occasion which has called it forth. There are no less than 25 gentlemen of eminent acquirements in their respeetive departments of science engaged in the labours of revision, annotation, compilation, and descriptive embellishment. Whatever success, therefore, attends the production, it will not be wanting in a learned and intelligent supervision of its multifarious contents. The editorial staff includes the names of seven professors, and among the list we observe the celebrated Baron Liebig. Each appears to have been carefully selected for the particular branch or section over which he is most competent to preside ; nor is the advantage of high practical talent and experience altogether sacrificed to theoretic attainments, for among the number we observe Mr. Maudslay, Mr. A. Pellatt. and others. The scientific revision and preparation of the work is intrusted to Mr. Robert Ellis ; the historical introduction to Mr. Cole ; the account of the Crystal Palace to Mr. Digby Wyatt ; and the task of compilation to Mr. Yapp. An account of the formation and preparation of the catalogues and various papers on geology, mineralogy, and physical science, with commercial and statistical documents, will be included in this great record of the world's industrial progress, which will contain about 500 illustrations in the first edition and in succeeding ones a still larger number. These illustrations will not be confined to artistic subjects and the purposes of embellishment merely, but will comprise patented inventions, diagrams, maps, and other exhibited articles, and thus be in strict keeping with the utilitarian character of the general design. All exhibitors, whether natives or foreign, who are anxious to have their contributions properly noticed in the official registers thus in process of preparation, should lose no time in forwarding their descriptions and illustrations to the contractors. The materials for the completion came slowly in, especially from abroad, and there is great danger that the delay thus arising may cause serious difficulties when the time for publication arrives. The Custom-house authorities have stretched a point in order that illustrations of foreign contributors might be admitted on the same favourable terms as our own people enjoy ; and, to render their publications accessible to all classes of visitors, the contracters have determined to sell them in parts as well as whole, so that those who wish to confine their special attention to particular divisions of the building may not be compelled to purchase the handbooks to other divisions which they have no desire to iuspect minutely. Of course there are limits to this arrangement, but the general principle will, as far as it is practicable, be carried out. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has, we understand, suggested three very appropriate mottoes to be affixed to the catalogues—one in English, taken from the Bible, and two from Latin authors.

FRANCE—The "Constitutionnel" of the 7th April, States, that the ministerial combination, which in the evening of the 5th, appeared to be definitively realized, has yesterday failed; the President of the Republic and M. Odillon Barrot, having maintained, throughout these negotiations, the most conciliatory spirit.

In a previous construction Messers. Tocqueville, Languinais, Gustave de Beaumont, Bauchart, Chasselouf Laubat, were to accept office under the presidency of M. Barrot; and if the ministry has not been formed, says the Constitutionnel," it is in consequence of the refusal of these same individuals, whose admission it was supposed would be disputed.

Havre, April 8th, M. Odillon Barrot, wrote yesterday to the President of the Republic declining any further participation in the formation of a Cabinet.

April 10th,—The "Bulletin de Paris," says, the rumour was current in the Assembly, about 2 o'clock, that M. Leon Faucher, had accepted the commission of presenting a new ministerial combination.

"Journal du Havre."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRING A SERVANT.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

During the next morning, Mrs. Parry gave up her time to Margaret, and endeavoured, in a kind manner, to instruct her in the duties she had assumed. The poor girl seemed very anxious to learn, aud evinced a quickness of apprehension that dissapointed Mrs. Parry agreeably. To see how far she recollected the directions given on the day previous, the same kind of a dinner was prepared. Margaret was at fault but once or twice, and when the omission was pointed out, she said she would try and never forget that again ; and said it so earnestly, that it was evident she would be likely to keep the thing in her memory. Much to the surprise and pleasure of Mrs. Parry, in the course of a week, Margaret could get along very well in the kitchen, carefully continuing to do everything in the exact way she had been told that it ought to be done. Sometimes, when Mrs. Parry was in a less calm and pleasant state of mind than usual, and anything would go wrong, or Margaret would forget some particular direction, she would speak to her in a voice less kind than she had from the first assumed when addressing her. Whenever this happened, the poor girl would look up into her face with an appealing expression, and sometimes the moisture could be seen gathering in her eyes. Mrs. Parry always felt this, and it enabled her to correct in herself an habitual petulance when anything occurred to disturb her. The improvement manifest in Margaret continued, and at the end of the first month, Mrs. Parry was better pleased with her than with any one she had ever had. From an uniform, kind consideration, she had come to feel an interest in her, and one day asked her why she had left her native home. The question seemed to excite some painful emotions in the mind of the Irish girl, but she replied, readily and respectfully.

"Misfortunes, ma'am. When my father and mother died, and the landlord rented our cottage and acre of ground to another family, me and the two little children were turned out, to do the best we could. We had always had a plenty of good potatoes, and milk, and oatmeal bread, and we were as happy as the greatest in the land. But now the hardships came. I didn't mind myself so much, for I was most grown up, and could do pretty well; but it made my heart ache to see little Jamie and Catherine turned on the parish, with no one to be kind and good to them as I had been. Poor things! It was hard fare and cruel treatment they had. And I could do nothing for them, though I am sure, if my heart's blood could have done them any good, they should have had it. Little Catherine didn't stand it more than a year. It was wrong, maybe, but I did feel glad when she died. O, ma'am, if you had seen her when she was laid out for a little while before they boxed her up with rough boards, and put her down in the ground, without a priest or a word of prayer over her, it would have made your heart ache, I am sure, as it did mine. Before she went into the poorhouse, she was as fat and round as your little George is now ; but when she died, she was all skin and bone, and her eyes were sunk 'way down in her head. And when little Jamie was let come and see her, before she was buried, he looked so pale and thin, and full of sorrow, that it broke me down entirely. O ma'am, you dont know what it is to see those you love as dearly as you love your own life, suffering and dying before you, and yet have no power to help them." The girl paused a moment or two to recover herself, and then continued.

"Well, Jamie, he didn't last long. He died as Catherine had from want of good food and kind treatment. I saw the last of him, too, and then it seemed as if a great load had been taken off my heart. I knew they had both gone where they would be happy. Some time after this my brother, who had been in this country a few years, sent me over some money, and asked me to join him, saying that he would take care of me. I came out of course. But, ma'am, when I got here, he had died with the fever. I felt like I should have to give up. I was in a strange country, and among strangers. But they told me at the tavern where I was, that if I would turn to as chambermaid, they would give me four dollars a month. I was glad enough to do so. But I did not like it much, especially when I got acquainted with one or two girls, who were employed in families, and who said it was so much pleasanter there. I didn't like the exposure of a tavern, and wanted badly to get into the quiet of a private house. At last, one of my acquaintances told me she could get me a place as cook. 'But I didn't know how to cook,' I told her. 'O, never mind that,' she said; 'tell the woman you can cook everything, or she wont take you; and you can easily learn after you once get the place ' So I did as I was told. The woman wasn't kind and good to me as you have been, ma'am. She gave me things, and told me to

get dinner; I made bad work of it, of course. And then she got angry, and called me ugly names. O it made me feel so bad! From asking a little, as far as I could venture, and taking notice why she found fault, I tried to get as near right as I could. But it was no use. I was ignorant, and she did not seem to have any feeling for me. I staid only a week or two, when she got angry with me for doing something wrong, and said very hard words to me. I couldn't stand it any longer, ma'am, and so talked back to her. This made her a great deal worse, and I thought I had better leave and go back to the tavern, and so I did. After a while I heard that you wanted some one, and I told you, because I was persuaded so, the same story about my knowing how to cook everything. You know the rest, ma'am. I think I improve some; don't I?" she added innocently.

"O yes, Margaret" replied Mrs. Parry, "you have improved very much; and if you continue to improve; and are as willing and good tempered as you have been, I think there will be no need of our parting soon. But was not that Mrs. Coster with whom you lived?"

"Indeed ma'am and it was!" Margaret said, looking up with surprise.

"I know her very well, Margaret, and she is, in many things, a kind-hearted woman. But she is sometimes thoughtless. She, I suppose, expected to find in you what she wanted, a good cook, and was much disappointed, and consequently; out of patience, when she found that you could do nothing that you had engaged to do."

Here the conversation ended between Mrs. Parry and her new cook, for whom, after hearing her brief history, she felt added kindness, and also an increased degree of confidence in her. Nor was she disappointed. From apparently, the most unpromising materials, she came into the possession of a domestic, through kindness and consideration for her, who was ever faithful, and thence invaluable. And even more than this—she had been led to see in herself and correct it, that which, while it influenced her, would have made it impossible even to retain, for any length of time, a good servant. That particular disposition was, a habit of petulance and fault-finding, when things were a little wrong. Nothing so discourages a domestic, as the clouded brow of her mistress. If there is sunshine, she will go about her duties with cheerfulness, and perform everything quicker and better. But the great prerequisite in the mistress of a family, is that calm, dignified and uniform consistency of conduct, which commands involuntary respect. There are within the circle of almost every woman's acquaintance, some who are never troubled with domestics. All about them seem to be in the cheerful performance of every duty. Let the manner of one of these towards her servants be observed. She is never heard to speak to them in a tone of command, and often, in giving directions, she will be heard to say in a mild tone, "Nancy, I wish you" to do so and so; or, "Will you" do this or that thing. And yet, no one hesitates or uses improper familiarities towards her; She has no better materials to act upon than others, but she moulds and fashions them in a different way. On no occasion does she get excited, and say unreasonable things to them: for this would destroy in their minds all respect for her; as it always does in every instance where such a bad habit is indulged in. But we will not tire our lady readers by lecturing them upon their domestic duties. We are sure that they have their own troubles in this respect. Nor will we presume to condemn any who cannot come up to the standard we have attempted to raise; but, if they will only try to do so, and carefully look within, rather than without, for difficulties and hindrances, we are sure that some of them will be able to get along with that troublesome class of people called helps, domestics, or servants, as fashion or prejudice decides, much better than heretofore. (Lady's Book.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, June 7, Wind S. S. E., in the afternoon changed to E., heavy rain during the night, French barque Moliere, 336 tons, De La Mare, from Havre 10th April, to Llavallol & Sons, with 1 box watches, 1 do. music books, 1 do. leeches, 7 do. paper, 7 do. books, 50 barrels roman cement, 200,500 tiles, 206 boxes and 661 packages merchandize, 2 packages hardware.

Sailed, Neapolitan brig Italia, 361 tons, Ambrosio Castellano, for Antwerp, despatched by H. Solanet & Co., with 4296 salted ox and cow hides, 6429 dry do. do., 40 bales hide cuttings, 31 do. horse hair, 8740 horns.

Arrived, June 8, Wind E., heavy rain all day, Spanish polacre Encantandora, 215 tons, from St. Catherine 9 days, to E. Ochoa &Co., 86 doubloons.

American brig Chickasaw, 171 tons, George W. Mair, from Boston 3d April, to Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 50 barrels alum, 30 dozens brooms, 8 half tierces biscuit, 1 keg anise, 1 do. potash, 1 do. sulfate of zinc, 50 kits tongues and sounds, 5 boxes and 50 kits salmon, 70 barrels cod fish, 160 grindstones, 12 boxes lasts, 1 do. gum, 5 do. fish, 11,000 feet pine lumber, 162 bales and 15 boxes merchandize, 10 barrels cloves, 2 boxes caps, 2 do. chairs, 1 half barrel cochineal, 1 mill, 50 kegs nails, 1 box oil stones, 20 do. oysters, 20 barrels paint, 10 bags pepper, 5 barrels putty, 11 boxes do., 20 pickles, 1 do. blue, 225 barrels rice, 18 casks and 134 shooks, 100 barrels refined sugar, 30 boxes shoe nails, 1 do. scythes, 5 boxes sandals, 100 do. soap, 36 do. tools, 18 barrels varnish.

Spanish brig Cacique, 160 tons, Buenaventura Austrich, from Pernambuco 32 days, to Narciso Martinez & Sons, with a cargo of sugar.

Brazilian brigantine Bella Anita, 144 tons, José Gandulfo, from Rio Janeiro 13 days, to order, with a cargo of sugar and tobacco.

American barque Baltic, 302 tons, from Rio Janeiro 18 days, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with a cargo of flour. Passenger 1.

National schooner Julia, 126 tons, Nicolas Martinez, from Rio Grande 4th inst., with a cargo of yerba, cigars and oranges, to José M. Rubio.

Sardinian schooner Catterina, 144 tons, Juan B. Dodero, from Genoa 3d March, Gibraltar 17th April, to Jacinto Caprile, with 22 barrels starch, 146 pipes, 10 half pipes, 5 quarter casks, 2 half barrels and 50 boxes red wine, 50 boxes asti wine, 2 half pipes white wine, 16 bales stock fish, 26 barrels sugar, 5 jars preserves, 3 boxes mushrooms, 2 do. and 1 cask sausages, 3 barrels anchovies, 26 boxes vermicelli, 80 do. do., 1 cask shoes, 1 iron safe 5 boxes merchandize, 12 jars spectacles, 30 casks and 47 boxes oil. Passengers 33.

Arrived, June 9, Wind N., heavy rain, Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Domingo Maccio, from Montevideo 8th inst.

Passengers 120.

Arrived, June 10, Wind N., at 7.30. a. m. changed to S. W., rain, French steamer Flambart, Com. Lamott Piquet, from Montevideo 9th inst., having on board Señor Don Maximo Terrero.

Sardinian barque Vittoriosa, 283 tons, V. Vaccaro, from Genoa 3d April, to order, with 275 pipes and 35 half pipes red wine, 249 boxes frontignan wine, 99 do. Bordeaux do, 148 do. asti do., 40 do. absynth, 100 do. pickles, 97 quarter casks oil, 100 barrels lime, 108 barrels sugar, 290 baskets figs, 75 boxes almonds, 55 bags rice, 15 boxes gum, 2 barrels do., 150 bales and 25 packages white paper, 173 bales wrapping paper, 12 boxes cheese, 4 bundles stock fish, 1 hogshead lasts, 1 machine, 5 bags vermicelli, 3 boxes merchandize 1358 doubloons, 116 patacones. Passengers 63.

British barque Martha Shallcross, 313 tons, John Coaker, from Liverpool 5th April, to Samuel Hesse, with 50 tons iron, 40 do. flag stones, 70 do. coals, 151 casks, 122 boxes, 18 hogsheads, 6 baskets and 80 packages hardware, 500 iron pots, 30 boxes axes, 17 bundles galvanized iron, 125 do. spades, 100 stoves, 18 boxes and 2 casks do., 1 cask stove grates, 696 braziers, 140 boxes and 3 casks tin, 150 kegs nails, 100 grind stones, 1 box stationery, 1 do. books, 20 kegs paint, 50 jars and 50 kegs oil, 1 machine, 104 crates, 30 half crates and 1 cask earthenware, 23 boxes, 2 bales and 17 casks merchandize.

Passengers—2

Sailed, British brig Peggy, 148 tons, James Smith, for Pernambuco, despatched by Charles R. Horne, in ballast.

Brazilian brigantine Invensivel, 159 tons, Antonio A. Souza, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Antonio F. Ramos, with 2650 quintals jerked beef.

Sailed, June 11, Wind S. W., French war steamer Flambart, Com. Lamott Piquett, for Martin Garcia and Montevideo.

Arrived, June 12, Wind S. W., Brazilian barque Fortuna, 196 tons, Juan B. Gonzaga, from Parnagua 26 May, with yerba and rice, to Jose Marquez Sousa.

British barque Fortitude, 251 tons, William Robertson, from Cadiz, 4 April, to Freyer Brothers, with 150 last salt, 60 empty baskets.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Leao, 218 tons, Olivera, for Salado, in ballast, despatched by Narciso Martinez and Sons, to take in a cargo of produce for Brazil.

Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, Juan B. Schiaffino, for Montevideo in ballast.

Sardinian barque Elena, 362 tons, José Maria Canessa, for New York, despatched by Becher Preuss and Co., with 6786 dry ox and cow hides, 1581 salted do. do, 2025 salted horse hides, 59 bales and 160 seroons wool, 143 bags do., 36 bales horse hair, 12,200 horns.

National brigantine General Rosas, 124 tons, John Knout, for Patagonia with a cargo of foreign merchandize, despatched by Samuel B. Hale and Co.

National Schooner Quequen, 125 tons, Edmund Elsgood, for Bahia Blanca and Patagonia, with a cargo of forereign merchandize, despatched by Mariano Baudrix.

Arrived, June 13, Wind S. W. French barque Jose, 206 tons, Schmidt, from Bordeux 6th April; to Blas Despouy, with 652 barrels, and 45 half barrels red wine, 9 barrels white wine 105 boxes wine, 2 do. mirrors, 1 hogshead brandy, 36 barrels refined sugar, 15 boxes cordial, 100 hampers potatoes, 18 barrels vinegar, 7 boxes furniture 25 do., fruit, 6 packages cheese 25 boxes oil, 2 do., hats, 53 boxes preserves and sardines, 3 boxes merchandize, 12 boxes sardines, 1 box saddlery, 1 box marble.

Spanish brig Andaluz, from Parnagua 18 days, with a cargo of yerba, to Zumaran and Co.

Sailed, Dutch brig Thetis, 221 tons, Meppelder, for London, despatched by Becher Preuss and Co., with 4587 salted ox and cow hides, 2000 dry do. do., 119 pipes and 27 boxes tallow, 25,000 boxes.

Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, for Montevideo, in ballast.

The British brig Charles, 190 tons, John Esnouf, sailed from the Salado on the 28th ult., for England, despatched by Messrs. De Lisle Brothers, with 7200 salted ox and cow hides, 15,000 horns, 10,000 bones, 150 pipes tallow.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels—

"Giuseppina" 77 pipes brandy, 168 barrels white sugar, 188 do. brown do., 34 bales tabaco.

"Independance" 1770 barrels flourr, 160 half barrels do., 17 boxes merchandize.

"Improviso"—837 rolls tobacco, 45 boxes do., 300 barrels flour 654 barrels sugar, 10 boxes sevectneats.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., Mr. Andrew Grant, a native of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire. His remains were deposited in the Protestant Cemetery of this city.

The Committee who took upon themselves to solicit contributions on behalf of Juan Garay, who injured himself by a fall whilst engaged in the repair of the English Church, beg to report that by the liberality of the public they were enabled to raise the sum of $2915.

Of this amount $500 was paid to Dr. Donovan, $250 to Dr. Mackenna, and the balance $2165 handed over to Garay, who is very grateful for the generous assistance so benevolently afforded him.

Buenos Ayres, June 12, 1851.

EXCHANGE—June 13.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	16
Patriot Doubloons	á 281½
Spanish do. ... premium	1
Bills on England, per doubloon ... 72s. á 72s. 6d. per oz.	
Currency ... per dol. $3\frac{1}{16}$d.	
Do. Montevideo, specie	¼ á ½ ℥ prem.
France, per doubloon	9½
United States, do. ... discount p. c.	8
Rio Janeiro	¼ p.c. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 287
The lowest 280
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—72s 6d. per oz.
The lowest 72.
Permits for shipping specie p. c. 3-8

EXPORTS—June 13.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs	62	á	65
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs	59	á	60
Do. do. do. camp, 3 ℥ bulls, 25, 27 lbs ... scarce	58	á	60
Hides, for Spain, 20 á 22 lbs "	60	á	62
Do. N. America, 20 á 21 "	57	á	58
Do. of all stake	54	á	56
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs	58	á	60
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs	62	á	65
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs	47	á	50
Cow do. do. 40 á 45 ... do.	45	á	46
Horse do. dry, each	13	á	14
Do. do, salted " ... rls. sil.	7	á	7½
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	54	á	55
Skins, duty 4 ℥			
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs	45	á	50
Nutria, (scarce,) per lb.	8	á	9
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs	27	á	28
Do. washed "	40	á	45
Meztizo, dirty, "	35	á	45
Do. washed "	55	á	75
Fine, dirty "	40	á	50
Do. washed "	70	á	80
Cordova, baled ... silver	52 rls.		
Horse hair, duty 4 ℥			
" Short, arroba	38	á	40
" mixed "	45	á	54
" long "	100	á	120
Cow hair, with garra	30	á	31
Do. do. clean	47	á	48
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with grease, arroba	23	á	24½
" pure "	29	á	32
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 ℥, qql.; baied	30	á	32
Horns, duty, 4 ℥ Ox, mil ... prime	900	á	1200
Inferior do.	600	á	800
Do. Cow "	250	á	300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ℥			
Long black, lb.	6	á	7½
Do. short white	12	á	14
Do. loose	3	á	3
Jerked beef, duty 4 ℥ qql.	28	á	35
Bones, shin & marrow 4 ℥ p. mil.	70	á	80
Mare's grease	18	á	20
Goat skins, per dozen ... rls. silver	25	á	27

FREIGHTS.—June 13.—Rates.

England.	
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs	75s.
Salted do. " "	40.
Tallow, in boxes & pipes "	40.
Bales of wool and hair"	25 & 30s.
France.	
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 ℥ p.)	— á 75
Salted do. 1000 " "	35 á 40
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes "	45 á 50
Produce in bales, per 42 ft.	50
Continent.	
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 ℥ p.)	70 á 80s
Salted do. " " "	35 á 40s
Spain.	
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 ℥ p.)	20 á 22
United States.	
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 ℥ p.)	¾c.
Salted do. " " "	½
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft."	6 á 6½$
Rio Janeiro.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	3rls.
Pernambuco.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	5rls.
Havana.	
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10rls. in foreign do.	7rls.

LAST SALES—On board.

Bar and bolt iron, very abundant	qql.	$21
Hoop and sheet " " "	"	28
Coals, abundant	ton	140
Canel coals		210
" Smith, scarce	patacones	8½
Lumber, American	foot 4½ currency	
" Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet		30 á 34½
Russian pine " "		35
" pitch pine, " "		39 á 40
Flag stones	per yard	22
Zinc, sheet	qql.	130
Tin plates [on shore] box	silver	11½
" bar	curr. qql.	490½
Shingles per m.	"	65 á 70
Salt Cadiz and Lisbon, on board	silver	10rs.
on shore, 26 dols. curr., per fanega.		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. The very fast
sailing A. 1. British built schooner "Surpass," 140 tons per Register, B. Sherris, master, has nearly all her cargo engaged and shipped for her, and she will have immediate despatch. She has room for a few tons of light freight, and can accommodate passengers in a most comfortable manner. je.7.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co.

For Liverpool. The well known
clipper built British brigantine "BALKAN," 192 tons register, Charles T. Sloman, master, is a new vessel and stands at Lloyd's A. I. for 13 years. Is remarkably swift in her sailing and a very small carrier. Will be ready for cargo in a few days, and having already a considerable portion of it engaged, will meet with quick despatch Shippers and Passengers should avail themselves of this excellent conveyance. je.7.
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For Dartmouth. Passengers
only. The very superior and remarkably fast sailing A. 1. British schooner "Caroline," 160 tons register, Edward D. Clarke, master, is a chartered vessel and will be despatched shortly, having excellent accommodations for Passengers. je 7.
Consignees Messrs. Parlane Macalister & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
The very superior and fast sailing A. 1. British built schooner "IANTHE" of 189 tons register, James Bailey, master, will be ready for cargo within a few days, and is an eligible vessel, being a small carrier. je.7.
Consignees Messrs. Parlane Macalister & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
The remarkably fast sailing British built barque "ANN," of 185 register tons, Edwards, master. Is an entirely new vessel, and is class'd at Lloyd's A. 1. for 12 years. Will be ready to receive cargo within a few days, and is a very small carrier for her tonnage. Shippers could not have a better conveyance for their produce, than this fine little vessel. je.7.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

Pour Marseilles et Cette.
Le trés beau et fin voilier de premiere classe Brick Francais "Deux Clementines" de 200 Tonneaux capitaine Pierre Falguerette ayant la plus grande partie de son chargement arreté pent admettre le restant a fret. Pour fret ou passage s'addresser a son consignataire Monsieur J. B. Canard. je.7.

For Boston. Passengers only.
The remarkably fast sailing, first class, coppered and coppered-fastened Prussian barque "Leopold," 437 tons register, Holtz, master, will have quick despatch, having all her cargo engaged, and has most comfortable accommodations for passengers.
m.24. Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Cadiz. The very superior
fast sailing, first class coppered and copper fastened Spanish packet barque "Paquete de Buenos Ayres," of 130 tons register, Joseph Romero, master, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged will have immediate despatch. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent. Can still take freight and passengers. m.24.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
The well known, very superior, and remarkably fast sailing A. 1. British built barque "Santiago," 256 tons register, John H. Smith, commander, a most eligible vessel, and will be ready to receive cargo on board, within a few days. m.24.
Consignees Messrs. Plowes Atkinson & Co.

For New York. Passengers only.
The very fast sailing A. 1. Danish brig "DOROTHEA," 250 tons register, Diewitz, master, has all her cargo engaged, and in course of shipment, and has superior accommodations for passengers to whom the Master offers a liberal trreatment.
m.—31. Consignees Messrs. Freyor Brothers.

For Rio Grande.
The very supesior fast sailing first class Danish brig "Condor," 160 tons, F. Frellsen master, will sail within five or six days; and any cargo which may be shipped so as not to interfere with her sailing then, will be received. She has excellent accommodations for passengers. m.—31:
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. The splendid
new, and very fast sailing A. 1 Swedish brig "Sidon 205 tons register, Hammersberg, master, will have very quick despatch and can still take on freight about 2000 dry hides, or equivalent in bales. She has superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Treussein & Co. m.—10.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers
Only. The superior fast sailing Brazilian brig Atala, 182 tons, J. N. de Vincenzi, master, will be despatched within a few days, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. m.10.
Consignees Messrs. Carreras & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
The very fine fast sailing, A. 1. British built schooner "Caroline," 159 tons per register, Capt. E. Clarke, is a small carrier, and in every respect a superior vessel, will shortly be ready to receive cargo onboard. m.—10.
Consignees, Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Pour Marseille. Le très-beau,
neuf, et de premiére classe. doublé et chevillé en cuivre trois máts (Barque) français "le Chasseur," de 198 tonneaux, son capitaine monsieur N. Peuchgaric, será trés promptement expédié et peut encore pseudre á frét une partie de son chargement—comme aussi des passagers lesquels seront trés commodement logés.
Son consignataire M. N. Peuchagaric.
a—19

For further particulars concerning the above vessels, please apply to their Consignees, or to
Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista.

Shipping List OF John Higginbothom,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. Swedish brig Prinsessan Louise, 311 tons register, Kilman, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, having superior accommodations for them. je.14.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For London. British barque Orion, 332 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, H. Houston, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take tallow, salted hides and light freight. je.7.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British schooner Emma, 120 tons, A. 1. Way, master, has all her carge engaged and can only take passengers.

Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co. m.—17.

For Liperpool. British brig ANDES, 212 tons, Weary, master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers, having good accommodations for them. je.7.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner "AGNES," 183 tons, A. 1. W. Nicholl, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations for passengers, are very superior. je.—7.

Consignees Messrs. Treussein and Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig ROSE, A. Munck, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel. She has only room for passengers. m.3.

Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque "Ipswich," 235 tons, J. Gallie, master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch—her accommodations are most superior and he Captain promises liberal treatment to passengers.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner Chandos, A. 1. 126 tons, Francis master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers, for which she has good accommodations. m. 24.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Scandia," 265 tons, van Sidon, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. m,—24. Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Antwerp. French barque CHARLES, 224 tons, A.1. Rousseau, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can take a few passengers, having superior accommodations for them. m.—31. Consignees M. Lopez, & Co.

For Antwerp, Bremen brig Louise A I, 275 tons, Plate, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, having good accommodations for them. je.14.

Consignees Messrs. Visser, Deetgen & Hughes.

For Antwerp. Prussian barque LINA, 301 tons, A. 1., Zell, master, has all her cargo engaged and going on board; her accommodations for passengers are very superior. je.—7.

Consignees Messrs. Diego Calvo & Sons.

For Havre. Packet of the Line. French barque "Casimir," A.1. 227 tons, Dumanoir, master, has possitively all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, for which she has splendid accommodations. m.24.

Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Havre. French brig JUMELLES, A. 1., 176 tons, P. Verron, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for a few tons of salted hides, and about three thousand dry hides. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. m.—24.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Valparaiso and Callao. Danish brig "Sara and Johanna" 219 tons A I. F. H. Callesen master will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accomodations for passengers are very superior. m. 31.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Freight or Charter. Belgian barque Independencia, 209 tons, first class, J. H. Rickmers, master, offers a desirable opportunity for shippers, being a small carrier and fast sailer. je. 14.

Consignees Messrs. A. Manzilla & Co.

For freight or Charter. British barque "Martha Shallcross," 275 tons, A.1., Coaker, master, is a regular trader and fast sailing vessel. je.14.

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

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.

Notice. For Sale, old Whiskey of superior quality, in bottles and on draft.

At 19, Calle Reconquista.

je.7.—3c.

British Medical Dispensary.

The Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to this charity will be held at the School Room of the British Episcopal Chapel on Monday the 16th inst., at one o'clock precisely, to hear a report of the proceedings and expenditure of the past year, and to appoint a new committee.

Buenos Ayres, June 5, 1851.

PATRICK MACLEAN.
Chairman.

BAKERY, 142, Calle Santa Clara. Bread of most excellent quality may be had at the Bakery above mentioned, the dough being kneaded by machinery—not with the feet as has been done hitherto. The machinery used in its manufacture being of the most perfect description, and the propietor being determined to use no other than the best quality of flour, he trusts his bread, which will bear the initials A. F., will obtain the patronage of the public. je14—4p.

COALS.

For sale, of superior quality and during the discharge they will be delivered in town at 20 dols. less per ton than the present market price—apply to Ardite, Zelada and Co. corner of Buen Orden and Mejico. je14—4c.

Shipping List OF Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For New York. Passengers only. The fast sailing A. 1. Danish brig "DOROTHEA," 250 tons, Capt. Diebitz, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will have quick dispatch. je.14.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Boston. American barque "Oceanus" 242 tons, J. J. Bowers Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged and requires still from 150 to 200 bales or equivalent in dry Hides on freight; she can also accommodate a few passengers with comfort.

Consignees Messrs. O. J. Hayes & Co. m.17.

For Liverpool. The A. 1. copper and copperfastened British schooner Chandos, capt. Francis. m.—17.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Southampton. Passengers Only. The very fast sailing A. 1. Sardinian Polacra Allah Kerim, 153 tons, capt. Dodero. This fine vessel has excellent accomodations for passengers and will have very quick dispatch. m.—17.

For Cork or Falmouth, and the Continent. Passengers only. The fast sailing A.1. Oldenburg schooner brig TRITON, 165 tons, Capt Raahje. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. Visser, Deetjen & Hughes.

For Marseilles and Genoa. The very superior new Sardinian brig Antoinette, 280 tons, register, Capt. opisso is now loading for the above destinations, and can admit cargo and passengers, having excellent accomodatiens for the latter. je.—7.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Rio de Janeiro. Sardinian brig "Cesare" 130 tons, Augustin Dallorso, Master, has room for from 1500 to 2000 quintals of beef or its equivalent, and its ready to receive same on board.

Consignees Messrs. B. Viale & Co. m. 17.

For Freight or Charter. Belgian barque Independence, 200 tons, is a small carrier and a most desireable opportunity for shippers. Je.—7.

Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

To any part of the Brazil.

Tho well known Brazilian polacre "CONDOR," Capt. Costa. je.14

For Freight or Charter. The new A. 1. Brazilian brigantine "BELLA ANITA," 144 tons, Capt. José Gandulfo. je.14

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

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.

Furnished rooms and Board —No. 6 Calle Piedad—

Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at No. 6 calle Piedad, half a square from the Alameda.

May 10. 6p.

Mr. Geoghegan begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public, for their kind favors since he has commenced his establishment at Calle Piedad No. 26, and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage, as it will be his study to make his friends, or any other parties who will favor him, as comfortable as far as lies in his power, in Boarding and Lodging. Families can also be supplied with Breakfasts and Dinners by giving timely notice. An ordinary at half-past 1 and another at half-past 3 o'clock.

m. 10—c. o.

Four or five Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodgings ou reasonable terms at 58 Calle Mayo. m. 31. 3 p.

Scotch National School.

A special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch National School will be held in the School-room on Monday evening, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock.

Robert M Clymont, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, June 7th, 1851.

"American Ploughs." A good assortment of the above article on hand and for sale by Samuel B. Hale & Co., Barraca de los Andes, calle de Balcarce. m.31—4c.

At the Quinta, No. 333, Calle del Temple, may be had Grape Vines, with stems from 3 to 4 varas long; Standard do., suitable for planting vinyards; two Mulberry Trees, [morus nigra]; Box Edging, and a few sour Orange Trees. je.7—3.p.

37½
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan supplied at his request by one of the first Daguerrean Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete **CABINET** for taking Daguerreotype **LIKENESSES**, with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the **HELSBY** Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his **NEW ENTRANCE**, **T. C. HELSBY** would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish **T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE** are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and **THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR**—**T. C. HELBSY** having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—

ROOMS
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA
37½.

a.26—co.

☞**GEORGE TEMPERLEY,** Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—

Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barques "Gil Blas" and "Peruche" from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlement's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

IRISH INFIRMARY.

The Subscribers to the above institution are requested to attend a Meeting to be held on Sunday the 15th instant at one o'clock, at No. 40, Calle Reconquista, to elect trustees and transact business of importance connected with the Infirmary.

Buenos Ayres, June 7, 1851.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11f. $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 7th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names.*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destinations*
NATIONAL.				
May 4	Bgnt. General Rosas. Kount	S. P. Hale	124	Patag'na.
" 5	Sch. Esperanza, Estape	A. Mancilla & Co.	122	
BRITISH				
Mar. 1	Bg. Andes, Wary	De Lisle Brothers	212	L'pool.
" 24	Bg. Risk, Wemyss	Tomkinson & Co.	227	L'pool.
April 13	Sch. Emma, Way	G. Bell & Co.	120	L'pool.
" 23	Bg. Gauntlet, Presley	Rennie, Tweedie	206	
" 24	Bk Orion, Houston	J. Best & Brothers	332	London.
May 3	Bk. Io, Tiffin	E. Lumb & Co.	252	
" 3	Sch. Surpass, Sherris	Nicholson, Green	140	London
" 3	Bg Galetea, Harris	Galt Smith & Co.	164	England.
" 5	Bg. Peggy, Smith	Charles R. Horne	148	Perna'co
" 5	Sch. Caroline, Clark	Parlane, Macalister	159	Dartm'th
" 6	Sch. Chandos, Francis	Freyer Brothers	126	Falm'th.
" 10	Bk Santiago, Smith	Plowes, Atkinson	255	Valpar'o
" 12	Sch. Agnes, Nichols	Treussein & Co.	183	Falm'th.
" 16	Bg. General Belgrano, Patterson	Santamaria & Co.	367	England.
" 28	Sch. Ianthe, Bailey	Parlane, Macalister	189	
June 3	Bk. Ann, Edwards	Duguid Barton & Co	185	
" 4	Bgn. Balkau, Sloman	Dickson & Co.	192	L'poo'.
AMERICAN.				
May 8	Bg. Sutton, Lefavour	O. J. Hayes & Co.	260	Boston.
" 8	Bk. Oceanus, Bowers	O. J. Hayes & Co.	242	Boston.
" 31	Bk. John H. Millay, Hutchinson	Zimmermann, & Co	248	Boston.
June 5	Sch. Robert W. Packer. Swain	Zimmermann & Co	171	
FRENCH:				
Feb. 9	Bk. Charles, Rousseau	M. Lopez & Co.	224	Antwerp
April 11	Pol. bk. Chasseur, Peuchgarie	Peuchgarie	198	Marseill.
" 11	Bg. Caroline, Bayau	Teisserenc Vallat	138	Cette.
" 10	Bg. Confiance en Dieu, Lesperon	Treussein & Co	126	Bayonne
" 14	Bk. Casimir, Dumanoir	A. Dunoyer & Co	227	Havre.
" 16	Brig Jumelles, Berron	D. Calvo & Son.	179	Havre
June 3	Sp. Lion, Bonnet	Vivar & Billinghurst	359	
" 3	Bg. Deux Clementine, Falguerrette	J. B Canari	200	Marseill.
" 4	Bk. Coromandel, Martin	N. Peuchgarie	271	
SPANISH				
Mar. 23	Bk. Celestina, Sensat	Llavallol & Sons	254	N.York.
April 7	Pol. Merced, Macia	Llavallol & Co.	214	Havana.
" 17	Bk. Judio Errante, Apolinario	M. S. de la Maza	239	Cadiz.
" 27	Bgn. Napoleon, Bertran	E. Ochoa & Co.	126	Havana.
May 5	Bk. Sufrida, Font	E. Ochoa & Co.	234	Havana.
" 17	Pol. Amaltea, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	125	
" 17	Bk. Paquete de BuenosAyres, Romero	E. Ochoa & Co.	130	Cadiz.
" 28	Bg. Descubierta, Llenas	Llavallol & Sons	170	Havana.
June 5	Bk. Joven Mariana, Segui	Manuel Murrieta	253	
SARDINIAN.				
Mar. 5	Pol. Adele, Lavarrello	José Avegno	216	Genoa.
April 5	Bk. Elena, Capessa	Becher, Preuss & Co	362	N. York.
" 11	Pol. Carolina, Simoni	José Avegno	206	
" 11	Pol. Allah Kerim, Dodero	Calvo & Sons	153	South'pn
" 11	Bg. Giuseppe, Pietranera	José Avegno	216	Genoa.
" 19	Bg. Antonietta, Oppisso	D. Calvo & Sons	281	Genoa.
May 3	Bg. Cesare, Dallorso	P. Viale & Co.	130	Rio Jno.
" 16	Bg. Larinno, Questa	Francischelli & Co.	216	Ge.&Mal
" 17	Pol. Abdul Medjid. Canevaro	B. Viale & Co.	186	Genoa.
" 28	Pol. Pachetto Felice, Villa	A. Mancilla & Co.	266	
June 3	Pol. Giuseppina, Demoro	A. Mancilla & Co.	130	
BRAZILIAN				
April 7	Bg. Atala, Vicenzi	Carreras & Co	182	Rio Jno.
May 3	Bg. Maria Rosa, Carvalho	J. M. Sousa	125	Brazil.
" 4	Bgnt. Invensivel, Albino	A. F. Ramos	159	Brazil.
" 4	Bg. Venus, Rodriguez	A. F. Ramos	155	Rio Jno.
" 6	Bgnt. Caboclo, Silva	A. M. Mendoza	122	Rio Jno.
" 10	Bg. Leao, Olivera	N. Martinez & Sons	218	Salado.
" 28	Pol. Condor, Costa	To order	188	
" 28	Sch. Bella Jovita, Acuña	Antonio A. Pinto	122	
OLDENBURG.				
April 10	Brgtn. Trion, Ratge	Visser, Deetjen	170	Falm'th.
PRUSSIAN.				
April 27	Bk. Lina, Zell	A. Mancilla & Co	302	Antwerp
May 7	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	De Lisle Brothers	437	Boston.
BREMEN.				
May 7	Bg. Louise, Platte	Visser, Deetjen & Co	275	Antwerp
DUTCH.				
April 11	Bg. Thetis, Meppelder	Becher, Preuss & Co.	221	London.
May 6	Galliot Plata, Henning	Bunge, Bornefeld	240	Cont'nt.
DANISH				
Mar. 20	Bg. Sara Johanna, Vallesen	Becher, Preuss Co.	225	V'paraiso
April 9	Bg. Condor, Frellsen	Bunge, Bornefeld	127	Rio G'de
" 20	Bg. Rose, Muncke	Treussein & Co.	135	Falm'th.
May 8	Bg. Dorothea, Diewitz	Freyer Brothers	250	N. York.
June 6	Bgtn. Cecilia Marie, Thomsen	Treussein & Co	130	
BELGIAN.				
June 3	Bk. Independence, Rickmers	A. Mancilla & Co.	210	
SWEDISH.				
Mar. 31	Bg. Sidon, Hammasberg	Treussein & Co.	205	Antwerp
April 1	Bg. Scandia, Sijdoro	Treussein & Co.	265	Antwerp
" 2	Bg. Prinsessan Louise, Kihlmann	De Lisle Brothers	365	London.
PORTUGUESE.				
June 6	Bg. Improviso, Avellar	To order	195	
NEAPOLITAN.				
Mar. 31	Bg. Italia, Castellano	H. Solanet & Co.	360	Antwerp
RUSSIAN.				
April 10	Bg. Plata, Behring	Becher, Preuss & Co.	242	Cont'nt.
HAMBURG.				
April 6	Sp. Francisca, Dau	Freyer Brothers	362	N. York.

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Bertioga.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.