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(No. 1295.) BUENOS AYRES, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851. [*Established in 1826.*]

Amount of Produce Shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 1st to 31st May 1851.

	Great Britain	France.	Germany	Italy.	Spain.	Havana.	United States.	Brazil.	Total of May.	Total Jan. Feb. & Mar.	Grand Total
Number of vessels	12	5	7	2		3	11	4	44	180	224
Tonnage	2,635	1,018	1,417	345		709	2,903	684	9,711	39,190	48,901
Articles.											
Beef, jerked, quintals						15,476		7,292	22,768	131,995	154,763
Do. preserved, boxes										300	300
» » tins	1,618								1,618		1,618
Bones	275,403	376,400							651,803	954,750	1,606,553
Do. tons	14	70							84	89½	173½
Feathers, bales		10					4		14	55	69
Do. arrobas							25		25	43¼	68¼
Hair, bales	53	71	4				53		181	1,553	1,734
Do. seroons	66	1					38		105	699	804
Do. arrobas											
Hide cuttings, bales		17					433		450	331	781
Do. quintals											
Hides, ox & cow, salted	66,799	12 344	23,757	5,785			12,630		121,315	339,496	460,811
Do. do. dry	13,075	18,168	67,904	8,045		180	43,907	88	151,367	698,428	849,795
Do. horse do			110				6,823		6,933	18,255	25,188
Do. do. salted	2,425						1,875		4,300	45,742	50,042
Horns ox and cow	82,706	41,300	31,366			500	189,129		345,001	877,847	1,222,848
Skins calf, bales							9		9	68	77
Do. do. dozens											
Do. deer, bales							1		1	27	28
Do. do. dozens											
Do. goat, bales							46		46	80	126
Do. do. dozens							25		25		25
Do. nutria, bales							1		1	3	4
Do. do. dozens											
Do. sheep bales	1	30					231		262	2,187	2,449
Do. slunk calf, bales										55	55
Do. do. dozens										551⅜	551¼
Tallow, pipes	2692¼	125	3½						2,820¾	6,600¾	9,421½
Do. boxes	300	102		18		90			510	2,374	2,884
Do. seroons											
Wool, bales		1	6	8			2,290		2,307	11,171	13,478
Do. seroons							575		575	1,767	2,342
Do. arrobas											

Amount of the principal articles of consumption imported during the month of May:—

American spirits, barrels	107
Brooms, bundles	171
Brooms American, doz	200
» Genoese, French, &c	500
Cod fish, tins	20
Coffee bags	425
Coals, English, tons	596¼
Coffee 200 tins, 63 kegs.	263
Coal, German lasts	6
Chairs, boxes	22
Cottons, woollens, linens and silks, English, bales and boxes	2060
Domestics, &c. American, packages	212
English cognac, hhds	8
» » boxes	100
Fariña, bags	437
Flag stones 601, tons 117	718
Flour, barrels	1873
French merchandize, boxes and packages	202
Fish, boxes	339
» packages	95
» barrels	35
» kegs	20
Genoese merchandize	121
German merchandize, bales, boxes, &c.	578
Gin, boxes and baskets	2,100
» barrels	71
Grindstones	220
Iron, bars	2771
» sheets	15
» bundles	1361
» pots	1800
» tons	106
Lumber, feet	176,847
» pieces and boards	2,478
Mill stones	14
Nails, cut, American, kegs	530
» boxes	7
» English kegs	691
Oil olive, casks	105
» » boxes	141
Olive oil jars	1200
Linseed oil in jars	30
» » pipes	3
Paper, writing, packages	11
» white, bales	431
» wrapping »	303
» letter, boxes	29
Rice bags, (Caroline)	30
» casks	100
» Brazil, bags	40
» Carolina, barrels	1,579½
Spirits, Spanish & French 34°, pipes	38
» » » boxes	100
Spades, bundles	160
Salt, moyes, from Cape de Verds	169
» alquieres »	15
» lasts » Cadiz	564
Sugar, Brazil, bags and barrels	5939
» boxes Havana	617
Sugar refined barrels	997
Specie, boxes	6
» kegs	3
» bags	6
» doubloons	1,580
» dollars	9000
Soap, boxes	182
Tea chests	394
Tin plates, casks	5
» » boxes	826
Tiles [baldosas]	53500
Tobacco casks	3
» rolls [Brazil]	1376
» boxes	85
Vermicelli, boxes	59
Vinegar, pipes	28
Wine, red, pipes	577
» » boxes	197
» white pipes	29
» Champagne, boxes	30
» Muscatel, jars	30
Window glass, boxes	13
Yerba, tercios	722
» » and half	364

Statement of the Public Treasury for May 1851.

	Silver.	Currency & Custom House Bills.	Bills for Lands
Amount on hand on the 30th April 1851	43 1½	11,572,828 5¾	1986
Received in May 1851 for Customs, &c. &c.	59 .	2,992,634 5½	
	102 1½	14,565,463 3¼	
Disbursements. Silver. / *Currency.*			
Hon. House of Representatives — 3,359 2½			
Home Department — 359,092 1			
Foreign do — 28 — 94,730 2			
War do — 2,215,159 7			
Finance do — 974,999 1	28	3,647,340 5½	
Balance to June	74 1½	10,918,122 5¾	1986

Monthly Retrospect.

Our situation at the present moment is so anomalous, the influences in operation are so numerous, diversified and contradictory, that it would be hazardous to venture, perhaps impossible to give any general definition of the actual state of our market. Compared with several of the preceding months, the movement during the past one has been very considerable; yet in estimating the real causes and character of that movement much caution is requisite.

Of winter goods, especially some that had survived the season of 1850, a very considerable quantity has latterly changed hands; the sellers, we presume, influenced by the consideration that they were not likely to improve in quality or value by remaining longer in the warehouse; and buyers by a vague sort of calculation, that in the present circumstances, and at the current rates, something might be gained, with little risk of loss. Assuming these to be the principal of his account on the wrong side. Threatening and imminent as the indications of a rupture may seem, we are persuaded that the speculations hitherto have hinged chiefly on the low prices, and that anticipations of war or a blockade have had little to do in the case.

These remarks apply to articles adapted to winter consumption. As to cotton-goods generally, and articles of a lighter texture, comparatively little has been done, and on terms still less advantageous; and any attempt to force sales, would furnish a very convincing, though to importers a rather unwelcome evidence, of the pacific views that pervade the commercial community of Buenos Ayres.

As a cheering indication of returning or restored confidence, both in the commercial community and in the circulating medium, we may instance the conclusive fact, that sales, and to large amounts, have been made in currency, at two, four and six months: and the necessity of partially guaranteing the exchange on these sales, by purchasing gold on time, our staple articles of export being scarce and at high rates, may be assigned as the principal cause of the upward tendency of the precious metals; or, in other words, the apparent depreciation of our current money.

With regard to the departments in question, the importations of the past month have been fully adequate to the present demand, or positive consumption; and the existing stocks must still be reported as rather heavy.

In articles of secondary necessity, such as sugar, tabacco &c., we have a still more striking illustration of the same fact. In general there has been little advance in prices, beyond what is requisite to cover the difference in exchange, and capitalists hitherto have been very chary as to extensive speculations; although the exorbitant profits realized on former occasions must be supposed to act as a powerful incentive. The arrivals from Brazil in particular, during the last month have been very heavy, and although there is a constant demand of these articles, prices in metallic continue almost stationary.

French wines are abundant, but as the consumption is now very great, and as Spanish wines are scarce in the market, prices have improved. Spanish and French spirits and Hamburgh Gin, are also becoming scarce, and advanced a shade, although the supply on hand is very abundant. Salt and lumber have also rallied; and the first few cargoes that arrive are likely to command remunerating prices. Iron and hardware generally are abundant, and remain apparently stationary at peace prices.

Exports—Despite the sombre anticipations, in which we partly participated, the month of May supplied 272,000 ox & cow hides. In the current month there must be a considerable falling off; and, though the weather has been extremely mild, considering the heavy falls of rain we had during the early part of the month, we cannot now expect cattle to be in a condition fit for killing before the spring.—

A few vessels have left in ballast, to push their fortune at the Buceo and along the coast of Brazil; but withal we apprehend a reduction in the rate of freights, during the inactivity of the winter months. At all events the scourge of the drought is at an end for the present; and "Hope the charmer," points to the future with a smiling aspect. The productive energies of the Republic have been cramped for the last three years; but we hold the *stamina* to be sound and unimpaired, and have little doubt that the months of October, November and December ensuing will verify our anticipations.

At present all descriptions of produce are scarce at our quotations, and may now be expected to continue so, at least till the spring supplies begin to come in.

Political aspect—Since our last, nothing of importance has occurred; unless it be that time has developed the plans of the Imperial-Cabinet, showing the full extent of its infamy and degradation. We then announced the defection of Urquiza; and have now to add, as its natural and almost necessary consequence, that of the unfortunate Province of Corrientes. In speaking of these Provinces, we beg it to be distinctly understood, that so far as the mass of the population is concerned, we neither question their patriotism, nor impeach their loyalty. Oil and water will comingle, ere they fraternise with the Brazilians; and the day will certainly come when their petty tyrants and brawling demagogues will be called to an inexorable account.

Meanwhile the pellucid waters of the Plate and the Parana are polluted by gory hands, reeking with the life's-blood of the unfortunate African; thanks to the foreign intervention, that still holds the key of these noble streams. Instead of a boundary line, into which Imperial avarice would fain convert them, they will yet find to their cost, that these majestic Rivers are the main artery of a Southern Confederation, destined in the counsels of Providence to preserve the equilibrium of the Continent, and

MR. MORENO'S SPEECH

ON THE BRAZILIAN QUESTION.

[*Continued from our last.*]

The Argentine Provinces enjoyed tranquillity; the war was carried on in a very distant theatre; the Oriental Province was tranquil: its inhabitants had not forgotten, as is seen, the obligations that bound them to others of the Confederation. The case foreseen, stipulated, declared by the Cabinet of Brazil itself; the motive of the "provisional occupation" had concluded, why was it not restored? The Government of Buenos Ayres could not be indifferent to this state of things, and empowered a negotiater formally to reclaim the Banda Oriental from the Emperor. The reply, Gentlemen although long delayed, was a formal negative. A handful of valiants, without other arms than their breasts, rush to the rescue of their Country, the Banda Oriental. War was a necessity, and war, Gentlemen!—the war of Argentine heroism. It is necesary not to forget that we were in a time of peaceful existence. It it sufficient to look at the Estimate for the years 23 and 24, in the Official Register, and it will be seen that the Ministry of War was filled by a first Clerk and a subaltern: this was strictly of the pacific times. It was believed that every thing would be concluded by treaties; it was the time of principles, of doctrines. Yes, Gentlemen, we also have had our "doctrinaires"......and still war was made, and was to be carried to the Banda Oriental, to attack an army, powerful, veteran displined, and our Armies were in a square, and we had no armament, and we had not ....Gentlemen, I do not exaggerate, we had not a single disposable musket for the troops that were raised. But we had a Country, we had our valour, we had Argentine heroism--and Argentine heroism triumphed in the fields of Ituzaingo

I must here observe, Gentlemen, that when the Brazilians were convinced that our troops were to march upon the Banda Oriental, they commenced anew that system of plunder, which I think I styled traditional. In the march of their army towards their territory, they were engaged preferently in driving off all the cattle. I have seen it, Gentlemen; I was at Canelones, where the Provisional Oriental Government resided, and there was no beef to eat; this is notorious, the Brazilians had swept off all. But what do I say?—employing violence, force, they dragged off a portion of pacific Oriental residents, to engross the ranks of their army. This is notorious, certain, and I can also say that I have seen it. And is this the conduct of any Government? Ah! these are acts of the most cruel vandalism, as they have been very properly styled here.

The triumph of Ituzaingo did not cause the Emperor to desist from his hostile designs; he came to Rio Grande to place himself at the head of his army, and to command it in person: so strong was his wish to maintain the usurpation, and it is not strange. Well mediated plans are not easily abandoned. New symptoms of revolution then appeared in Rio Janeiro. The Countess of Santos, amongst others, informed the Emperor of these incidents, that deranged all his plans: he returned to Rio Janeiro, and the Republican sentiment was suffocated anew. A new negotiation caused him to admit and sign a peace, which he had before refused. The Empire

from its habitual designs of possessing that Banda Oriental which it had contributed to raise to the rank of a nation? We will shortly see that it did not.

A mournful event, and a painful reminiscence for us, came to throw a dark stain upon the illumined pages of our glorious history. The same who had just triumphed over the Imperial forces---the same who had covered themselves with the laurels of victory—these very individuals, in a moment of ambition, convert themselves into traitors, into the most cruel enemies of the Country. When they were about to reap the benefic fruits of peace; when every thing announced joy and content—the traitors returned, came here to commit the most horrid crime' strike a dagger into the heart of their Mother Country; tear out her entrails—mad to delirium, they head a movement, a military mutiny, by the assassination of the Chief of the state......Providence protects us. During this night of mourning a good genius appears and saves us. The astute Cabinet of Brazil saw a triumph in our misfortunes, of which it wished to avail itself. That Fructuoso Rivera, so *unfruitful* for his country, for which he has only produced accursed fruits; that Fructuoso Rivera, condecorated with the insignia and cords of the Empire; that ferocious enemy of Buenos Ayres, was in the Oriental State, always seconding the plan of the Brazilian Government. At the very moment I perfectly recollect, at the very moment when the Commissioner, who was to revise the Constitution of the new Oriental State, was about to start for Rio Janeiro he stirred up a revolution, in order to be elected at a later date President of that State. This is a fact, The policy of Brazil was the same. The Argentine Minister arrives at that Court, and his penetration immediately discovers a vast and premeditated plan. General Guido, in a note to our Government, said textually, that the Empire of Brazil was the vanguard of the European Powers. This note was circulated to the Provinces, and though of a private character, it was published by the press in one of them: I am not aware if from indiscretion or indavertence. Allow me, Gentlemen, a recollection: seeing at Rio Janeiro the numerous naval stations of England, & France, when there was only an Engles-American Corvette, I remarked the circumstance to a friend of deep penetration Do not be surprised at that, said he to me, these are the god-fathers of the Empire: without them this would ere this have been a Republic; this was a truth.

The plan of monarchising America was never nearer being realized than at that epoch—let it not be doubted, Gentlemen—that old idea had never been abandoned: the revolution of July, in which the family of Orleans that year occupied the throne, rendered it abortive; and I repeat, a special Providence now saved us likewise; I have given utterance to an old idea, and I am not certain if I repeat. A great English Statesman was perhaps the first who conceived it, about the commencement of the present century; the emancipation of the United States of North America probably suggested the idea. The general war of Europe paralized it; but as soon as they occupied anew the throne of France it reappeared: a very lengthened correspondence was established between the French and English Hinistries. The letters of Chateaubriand to Canning may be consulted upon this point; and there is in them a circumstance which I do not wish to omit. One of the Fathers of modern literature establishes the necessity of founding monarchies upon our nature, upon our customs: we, according to him, are weak, feeble, almost useless for labour; we sleep upon mats, overpowered by the heat of a scorching sun. It appears, Gentlemen, that the then Minister of Foreign Relations of France, knew us as well at that time, as M. Thiers knows us now. This proves the antiquity of those designs, which have proved abortive from unforeseen circumstances. This time it was precisely the cause that moved it, that detained its progress, European absolutism. The entry of the Duke of Angouleme into Spain—Chateaubriand resigned the ministry--Canning recognised us as a *de facto* government, and ceased to exist. The monarchical plan then was in the Imperial policy, and was ever the constant object of all its endeavours: it never desisted, and, I say more, never will desist from its design. Accordingly, it has never ceased to hostilise us, employing that man always for it, and always fatal to us. I have only seen in Fructuoso Rivera, Gentlemen, a vile and blind instrument of the policy of Brazil: his conduct, which has sometimes appeared incoherent, and even contradictory and ridiculous, has always been to me the most consistent, as the result of a premeditated combination, and it is not only now I say this. Since he first joined the patriots all his operations, all his services even had a character of duplicity. The rivalships of his first eras, his hatred to the Argentines, ever disuniting them, avoiding being commanded by them, his resentments, his passions were always lively in his heart. Will it be said that this was his interest, his ambition? No, it governed in Montevideo; they were therefore the resentments of the traitor: to all he has been faithless, except to his master, except to the Empire of which he was a vile slave: his conduct proves this.

(*To be continued.*)

Foreign Intelligence.

England—The all engrossing topic, to Prince and peasant, was the inauguration of the Crystal Palace, which duly took place on the long announced and eagerly expected 1st of May 1851. The pomp and solemnity of the occasion beggar description. Queen Victoria presided in person, surrounded by a living mass of 500,000 human beings, from every quarter of the civilized world; and never were the ears of Monarch greeted with more respectful devotion and enthusiastic loyalty.

We commence with the following abridged account, from the "Liverpool Mail", and will continue selecting the most interesting incidents, as the Grand Drama advances.

INAUGURATION OF THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY, BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The note of preparation might be heard in all quarters of the building at a very early hour in the morning; and indications of the coming festival were most perceptible in the centre of the transept. A platform had been constructed, ocupying its whole extent, and covered with crimson cloth; and at its southern end was a dais upon which her Majesty was to sit enthroned, while receiving the addresses of her subjects. High up in air a tasteful octagonal canopy surmounted the whole, its interior being formed of Blue silk, to harmonise with several decorations, and its upper surface ornamented at all angles with the heraldic plume of the heir apparent. In front, the splendid glass fountain contributed by Mr. Osler, of Birmingham, although as yet giving no touch of its quality, formed a conspicuous ornamente, while the background was filled up with equestrian statues of the Queen and Prince Albert, the bronze gates which form the entrance to the south transept, and one of the gigantic gemini the elm trees, now in full leaf. Meet foot-cloth for royal feet, the dais was covered with the beautiful carpet, already known as the contribution of one hundred and fifty ladies, and which we may here mention was, at a subsequent period of the day, a marvellous centre of atraction for all the fair visitors. Heedless of Sappers, and despising police men, they continued to crowd upon it, to the utter prevention of all efforts for its removal, until at last, whether by accident or design we know not, a gentle spray began to descend from the crystal fountain, and a general clearence was the immediate and satisfactory result. The noticeable features in the immediate neighbourhod of the royal circle were, on one side, a lofty trophy of Spitalfield silks in all the colours of the rainbow, and on the other, the far-famed Koh-i-noor in its gilded cage, and looking, to the uninitiated observer, a very inadequate representative of two millions of money. The great value of this gem invests it with an almost misterious sanctity. A strong iron house has been constructed for its permanent residence, and a gilded grating surmounts the top, far within which a glass frame keeps off all instruders. No human hand must touch this wonder of the ear. A spring, communicating with the outside of its house, shoots it up upon its purple velvet cushion in the morning, and another draws it down when it is time to retire for the night. The *coup d' œil* of all these congregated attractions was very striking, and only wanted the animation that soon surrounded them, to make these attractions perfect. The desert was first invaded by strong bodies of police, from all the letters of the alphabet, and subsequently the smart and intelligent Sappers mustered strong, and took upon themselves the duty of *guarding* the *royal platform*. Various official uniforms began to drop in and flit across the scene, and soon the platform became studded with foreigners of every clime, in all sorts of picturesque dresses, not the least conspicuos of which was á Chineso mandarin, who rolled about with a dignity that showed him conscious that on his shoulders rested the duty of representing three hundred millions of people. Squadrons of ladies, privileged to an early *entree*, now began to hurry along the avenues, and at last the ninth hour came round, and with its last stroke there surged in such a mob of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen as it would not be possible to collect in any other quarter of the globe. If we consider that every gentleman paid three guineas and every lady two, for the privilege of getting into that whirlpool, the enormous numbers must strike as a wonderful indication of the money spending powers of the community. From nine o'clock until half-past ten the torrent rolled on without interruption. Elderly gentleman might be seen helplessly eddying round with hands upraised, a collapsed campstool in one hand and a packet of sandwiches in the other. Brave youths sought to do their *devoir* by protecting the fair damsels committed to their charge, but all in vain—the whole mass drifted helplessly on, and the pressure from behind seemed momentarily to increase. At last, partly from the slackening of the pressure outside, and partly from the exertions of the police within, who behaved with great moderation and tact, free circulation was restored, and a company of about 25,000 of the *elite* of English society sat down patiently to await the arrival of her majesty.

At five minutes before twelve the gentlemen-at arms, in their splendid uniforms, marched in and surrounded the dais, and precisely as the clock struck, a flourish of trumpets announced that her Majesty with her usual punctuality, was at the gates. Then came on a moment of extraordinary bustle. The loyal shouts of the people, by whom the park outside was covered, came rolling in, and blent magnificently with the tones of the great organ, which had already struck up the national anthem. The platform became in a moment literally covered with bullion, and scarlet and blue, and all the other gay and gorgeous colours which mark the diplomatic and military uniform of the various nations of Europe and the East. Russia, Austria, Prussia, the Porte, Portugal, Naples, and Turin, were all represented in grand costume; while not the least gorgeous in the display were our own naval and military officers, who filled up all the interstices, and completed a tableau which several French gentlemen in our neighbourhood acknowled to be unequalled in splendour. Her Majesty, on alighting from her carriage, retired for a few moments to an elegant drawingroom which had been prepared for her accommodation, and in the meantime the distinguished company on the platform fell into their places and waited the royal guest. Her Majesty soon entered the transept, leaning upon the arm of Prince Albert, and accompanied by the royal children, and followed by her illustrious guest, cabinet ministers, and officers of the household, amid the most protracted and enthusiastic cheering. The Queen appeared to be in the best health and spirits, and it will be interesfing to our fair readers to learn that she was attired in a robe of *Lamé d' Argent* covering a rose-coloured *Foult de soie* dress. A glittering diadem and ostrich feathers formed her head-dress, her remaining jewels being a diamand necklace and bracelets. Her Majesty also wore the ribbon of the order of the garter. Prince Albert wore the uniform of a Field Marshal and the blue ribbon, and the Prince of Wales was attired in a Highland costume. To attempt to enumerate the notabilities that now attended on her Majesty and crowded the platform would be a hopeles task. The Duke of Wellington was and early arrival, and received a warm greeting. All the foreign ambassadors were present, as well as several of our high nobility either as connected with the cabinet or holding appointments at court. Amongst others was Lord Stanley. Her Majesty having taken her seat, the organ again pealed forth the National Anthem, the words being sung by the various metropolitan catedral choirs, assisted by the chorus of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the vast assemblage joined in the chorus with the most enthusiastic loyalty and good will. The Hallelujah chorus was also sung, and with wonderful effect. The music having ceased, Prince Albert appeared at the foot of the throne, accompanied by the royal commissioners, and delivered the following address, at the same time presenting a copy of the illustrated catalogue. (*To be continued.*)

France. We last week gave the substance of the most important occurrence, so far as we are concerned; the steps preliminary to the ratification of the Le-Predour Convention. The Draft of Law, and note of transmission, by M. Baroche, Minister of Foreign Affairs, are now before us; and they tend to confirm the favourable impressions we last week announced, as to a satisfactory result. They are plain matter of fact documents, highly creditable to the business talents of the debutant Statesman, and from their candour and moderation must carry conviction to every unbiassed mind.

In further corroboration of the same views, we give the following article from the "Daily News" of the 8th May; a periodical whose Brazilian tendencies are matter of public notoriety, and whose version, therefore, cannot be suspected of any undue bias in favour of the Republics of the Plate.

Paris, 7th May.

"Yesterday the Assembly met in the bureaux to appoint a Committee to examine the Lepredour treaties. The discussion was very animated. The foreign minister attempted in vain to justify this convention by a comparison with that of Admiral Mackau. Without lauding the advantages of the new arrangement, as in his report, M. Baroche confined his approbation to asserting that he found no inconvenienee in it. Those who opposed the treaty said that the government, having made up its mind beforehand, had made no use of the means placed at its disposal by the Assembly in order to exercise an influence upon Rosas. It was now proposed to the Assembly to abandon Montevideo to Rosas, after having previously disarmed the foreign legion, to deliver its arms into the hands of the future president of the Oriental Republic, who will be the lieutenant of Rosas, for he occupies and dominates over the country districts, which have 28 votes for the appointment of the president, whereas the city of Montevideo has only 8 votes. Hence they argued that the new treaty was the virtual abandonment of Montevideo disarmed to its enemies, and the retreat of France without conditions and without guarantee. Nevertheless the majority of the committee chosen was favourable to the ratification of the treaties. Nearly all the Ministers, Fould, Fauche, Chasseloup, Laubat, and Rouher spoke. It was agreed by the majority that the interests of France lay no longer at Montevideo but at Buenos Ayres."

The project of a fusion of the two dynasties is still in prospect, and even in progress, if the Correspondent of the "Jornal do Commercio" of Rio Janeiro may be implicitly accepted; but we have long observed in that quarter, a *negative* affinity with republicanism, and a *positive* affinity with the interests of the Duke de Joinville.

A socialist *emute* was confidently predicted, and party anticipated, for the 4th of May; but expended its *virus* in a host of incendiary placards. Public tranquillity suffered no interruption; and the new Ministry seems more firmly seated, than could have been expected, after the difficulties that accompanied its formation.

Chile. We sincerely deplore the untoward fate of our younger Sister. In the visitation of a destructive earthquake, the hand of Providence bears hard upon her. No shock of such severity has been experienced since 1822, when the city of Valparaiso was reduced to a heap of ruins. On this occasion the losses in property are estimated at upwards of a million dollars, with the melancholy addition of three human lives; fortunately a very small proportion in so dire a calamity: As a proof of the violence of the commotion, it was felt by ships on the high seas, at a distance of forty miles from the coast.

"When the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants thereof learn righteousness;" not so the reprobate socialists faction of Santiago. Amid the appalling horrors and desolation of the earthquake, they impiously raise the standard of rebellion; and to the "natural ills that flesh is heir to", superadd those of anarchy and civil war. This mutiny took place on the morning of the 20th April; headed by a Colonel Urriola, who aspired to the Chair of the Presidency. His appeal to the populace having proved ineffectual, he seduced a battalion of the line, and in a scuffle that ensued with the Government forces, commanded by General Bulness in person, expiated in some degree his crime by the inglorious death of a traitor. Unhappily a hundred others shared a similar fate, though in a widely different cause; and amongst them officers of distinction, and youths of high promise; whose premature fate the country has good reason to deplore.

At our latest dates tranquillity and public order had been restored; and the tribunals were engaged in trying the late revolutionists. 27 individuals of the disloyal battalion that sided with Urriola were under sentence of death; but great efforts were being made with the Executive to obtain a commutation of the punishment. In such cases the punishment generally falls on the subaltern agents, whilst the real culprits, the original instigators, escape with impunity. If certain parties are allowed freely to teach and inculcate doctrines and maxims, that sap the foundations of all morality, it is hard that others shonid be punished for reducing them to practice. It is like lopping off a few straggling branches, whilst the trunk and root are left to vegetate in full vigour.

Duarte da Ponte Riveiro. Brazilian Envoy Extraordinary near the Republics of the Pacific, arrived at Valparaiso on the 27th April, and was to proceed to the Capital on the 1st of May.

Peru. The election of General Echenique to the Presidency, had given rise to bitter controversies, as to the constitutional qualifications of said gentleman for the office; but he had vindicated his titles before the Congress, that had declared the election valid. The 20th. of April was appointed for his formal inauguration.

Bolivia. Nothing important had occurred in this Republic. Order and tranquillity prevailed, and with them some indications of returning prosperity and commercial activity. President Belzu was on a tour through the departments.

Ecuador. Don Diego Novoa had been elected President by the Convention. Of 29 electors, 23 gave their votes in favor of the successful candidate; which must be held a respectable majority.

San Salvador, Honduras & Guatemala. The President of San Salvador, in alliance with Honduras, invaded Guatemala, and denounced M. Chatfield, the British Minister as an enemy of Central America. General Carrera of Guatemala opposed the invaders, and routed them on the 2d, of February. This reverse produced a change of Government in San Salvador and also ministerial modification in Honduras: and as the new parties seemed inclined to favour British views, and interests, the blockade of San Salvador was forthwith raised.

Brazil.—We have often predicted external complications for the Imperial Cabinet, and they are now crowding "fast and furious;" to the evident dismay of its redoubted champion, the "Jornal do Commercio" In a moral sense at least, the events of Portugal have had a repercussion in the Empire; and the immediate effect is aggravated by the decided attitude of the French Ministry, as regards the ratification of the Le-Predour Conventions. We may infer the depth and intensity of their chagrin, from the terms in which the Ministerial measure is announced.

"In the Session, (that of the 1st May) the Minister Baroche had the hardihood to propose to the Chamber the ratification of the treaty latterly concluded between Rosas and Admiral Le Predour. The proposition, according to custom, was referred to a commission for examination; the discussion must be curious."

To this sarcastic remark, the "Jornal" might have added in plain English, and *we apprehend the result may be very different from what our statesmen anticipated.* For, in truth, M. Baroche goes much farther than simply recommending the ratification He says categorically that said measure is demanded by the honor and interests of the French Republic; and that the "real interests of France are no longer in Montovideo, but in Buenos Ayres."

To these we may add that on the 11th instant the steamer "Caroline" was captured by a British cruiser, in the act of towing out a *Portuguese* brig, suspected of preparing to engage in the *traffic.* Another steamer the "Sarah," had also been captured by the "Cormorant," and sunk in the latitude of the Island of Rasa: and a similar fate was expected for the "Valeroso," another Brazilian slaver. To complete the picture we give the following pithy remarks, from the lips of Señor Costa Ferreira, a Senator of the Empire, as explicit and significant as their worst enemies can desire:—

"That a war may have a successful issue, Mr. President, it is requisite that the Government be respected, that it possess the love of the people, and that it be the idol of the soldiers, besides having money. A Government that has been trampled on by England and France, and even by the despicable and ungrateful Paraguay itself, can it possess the love of the people, when they do not enjoy their rights and constitutional guarantees? Can it be the idol of the soldiers, when they are either miserable foreigners, or men recruited coutrary to law? Can it have money, forsooth, for a war when it is over whelmed with debts, and despises the laws of economy? Let us suppose, Mr. President, that we obtain the victory, who will pay the expenses of the war? Who will supply funds to pay our people of Rio Grande for 800,000 head of cattle? Will Montevideo do it that has sold even the public squares? Will Oribe do it, who has nothing? Will Rosas do it? Answer me, Gentlemen. God grant, Mr. President, that this war which in my opinion is a legitimate offspring of the late war during the reign of *Pedro* 1°., may not entail upon our country the same or worse fruits than its mother entailed."

If such be the sentiments of the wealthy and privileged Senator, what may we suppose the feelings of the compulsory recruit, amidst his sacrifices and privations? And yet these are gentle charges and moderate recriminations, compared with the onslaught of the opposition press; abundant samples of which may be found in the late numbers of our periodical. To those who wish to study the question in its more recondite bearings, we again earnestly recommend a careful perusal of the elaborate and masterly discourse of the Reverend Doctor Moreno, now in course of publication.

Oriental Republic—Several of President Oribe's most distinguished Officers have been *honoured* with Urquiza's seditious circular, inciting them to defection and rebellion. The eloquence of Señor Segui, on this as on other occasions, has been doomed "to waste its sweetness on the desert air. These communications were immediately remitted to Head Quarters, with letters from the repective Chiefs, which we will give, in our next, all of which correspondence has been given to the public, to the disgrace and confusion of their author, who has erred most egregeously in "judging of others by himself."

We are not aware of any other movement on the part of the allied revolutionists, unless it be a recent order of the Regenerator, Urquiza, prohibiting the sale or slaughter of cattle by their owners, without his special licence. It is understood that these licences are to be reserved for the favoured few, who lend their aid in this novel work of *regeneration*. What a fine comment on his boasted programme of liberty and progress!

A decree issued on the 5th instant by H. E. President Oribe, closes the ports of the Oriental Republic against all commerce and intercourse with the Argentine Province of Entre-Rios.

We have no correspondence direct from Montevideo later than the 19th; a summary of which we gave in our last. The Brazilian steamer of war "Recife", made a short call on Monday morning, but almost immediately returned in the direction of Martin Garcia, followed by the Brig "Capibiribi," which had been anchored in this port for a few days-

BUENOS AYRES.

The unexpected alteration in the sailing of the "Esk," has induced us to anticipate for once our day of publication, in order that Foreign subscribers may receive the monthly statements, &c, usually remitted by the Mail Packets.

DIED.

At Liverpool on the 22d April, aged 11 years and 6 months, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Mitchell of this city.

EXCHANGE—June 27.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	18
Patriot Doubloons	á 281
Spanish do ....premium	1
Bills on England, per doubloon ....70 á 71s. per oz.	
Currency....per dol. 3d.	
Do. Montevideo, specie .... á ½ § prem.	
France, per doubloon	88
United States, do. ....discount p. c.	8
Rio Janeiro ....per	

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 284

The lowest 281

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—71s. 6d. per oz.
The lowest 69s. 6d. with 30 Days credit.
Permits for shipping specie p. c. 3-8

EXPORTS—June 27.

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	57	á	58
Hides, for Spain, 20 á 22 lbs.... "	60	á	62
Do. N. America, 20 á 21..."	57	á	58
Do. of all stakes	55	á	57
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs......	59	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. ....do.	45	á	46
Horse do. dry, each	12	á	13
Do. do, salted » ....rls. sil.	7	á	7½
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	54	á	60
Skins, duty 4 §			
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs	42	á	45
Nutria, (scarce,) per lb.	8	á	9
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs................	25	á	26
Do. washed "	38	á	42
Meztizo, dirty, "	35	á	45
Do. washed "	55	á	75
Fine, dirty "	40	á	50
Do. washed "	65	á	75
Cordova, baled ....silver	23 rls.		
Horse hair, duty 4 §			
» Short, arroba	38	á	40
» mixed »	45	á	54
» long »	100	á	120
Cow hair, with garras..........................	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.; baled ..	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 ....10 rls. silver or cur $	18	á	20
Goat skins, per dozen .. ....rls. silver	25	á	27

FREIGHTS.—June 27.—Rates.

England.	
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs................	75s.
Salted do. » »	} 40·
Tallow, in boxes & pipes »	}
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...........	45 á 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.)	⅞c.
Salted do. » » »	¼ á 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 9¼rls. in foreign do. 6½ rls.	

LAST SALES—On board.

Bar and bolt iron, abundant ——————qql.	$25
Hoop and sheet » ——»——»———»—	28
Coals, ———————————————— ton	150
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	20
Zinc, sheet ———————————qql—	130
Tin plates [on shore] box ————silver	11½
» bar ——— ——————curr. qql.	490½
Shingles per m. ———————— »——	70 á 80
Salt Cadiz and Lisbon, on board silver ———	10rs
on shore, 26 dols. curr., per fanega.	

Market—Last sales—June 26th 1851.

Of the cargo of the Spanish barque "Ana", from Barcelona and Malaga, 388 pipes red wine 745 dols; 10 pipes aniseed brandy 950 dols; 100 quarter cask dry Malaga wine 920 dols; 20 bales spanish mats 70 dols. piece, 10 doz. Alicante mats 70 dols. p. doz.; 70 boxes codfish 100 dols. qql.; 7 bags aniseed 30 dols. p. arr.; 50 bags red pepper 28 dols. per arroba; 150 kegs olives 28 dols.

Of the Sardinian polacre barque "Corebo 2"; from Genoa, 244 pipes Cette wine 685 dols.; 50 casks olive oil 80 dols. c.; 23 barrels canary seed 23 dols. per arr,; 45 barrels refined sugar 42 dols.; 280 boxes asti wine 60 dols.; 45 bales white paper 19 dols. ream; 2438 reams wrapping paper, 7 dols., 13 dols. and 5 dols. per ream; 112 boxes dates 45 dols., 650 boxes muscatel wine 37 dols., 100 boxes rum 30 dols.; 116 boxes marosquino and curazoa 75 dols; 4 do. do. 90 dols.,100 boxes common Bordeaux 24 dols., 84 boxes salted almonds 65 dols. arr., 150 boxes pickles &c., 24 dols., 400 boxes vermicelli 43 dols., 10 bales stock fish 80 dols.qql.

Of the cargo of the Spanish brig "Andaluz," from Parnaguá, 74 bags rice 13 dols.; 72 pipes sweet Malaga wine 940 dols per pipe.

Of the Brazilian brigantine "Bella Anita", and national brig "San Pio" from Rio, 20 pipes caña 750 dols-, 60 barrels brown sugar 25 dols. per arr., 200 bags rice, 12 dols., 50 rolls tobacco 105 dols

Of the cargo of the Brazilian polacre "Condor" from Rio, 100 rolls tobacco of inferior quality 60 dols. per arr., 226 barrels white sugar 32 dols., 24 pipes caña 750 dols.

Partial Sales—Several lots of Parnagua yerba of the best brands 29 dols.

By auction—25 tercios paraguay yerba 157 to 160 per arroba; 40 barrels rice 16¼ dols arr., 1500 reams straw paper 31 rls. ream—40 cases cognac 42 dols.

The cargoes of the Sardinian barque Vittoriosa from Genoa, and Spanish barque Joven Mariana, from Havana have not yet been sold, the former with Cette wine and other groceries; and the latter of sugar and caña.

LONDON, May 5, 1851.

DRY RIVER PLATE HIDES—No sales have been effected this month. Import 1000 Hides. Present stock 9355 Hides.

SALTED RIVER PLATE HIDES.—In the early part of the month lower prices were accepted, and all Hides of good quality found ready buyers. This concession was made under the impression that the increased shipments made in the month of January would continue, but recent advices have created much uncertainty upon this point. Prices obtained are 4d per lb for heavy Ox of good quality, 3¾d per lb for middling ditto, 3d to 3¼d for inferior ditto, and 3¾d to 3⅞d per lb for light Ox and Cow. Import 8 922 Hides Stock 17,120 Hides.

HORSE HIDES.—In the absence of stock landed we have no transactions to notice in salted Hides; there has been rather more enquiry for dry, but business has been somewhat checked by holders requiring advanced prices. The sales are 1356 Hides average 12¼lb. at 5s to 5s 3d each. Import 12,379 Salted Hides. Stock 7,599 Dry and 12,379 Salted Hides.

SHEEP SKINS.—A Considerable business has been transacted. The sales amount to 5000 Buenos Ayres, fine wools at 8d to 8¼ per lb.

HORSE HAIR—The sales this month consisted chiefly of mixed sorts, for which the demand was dull, and it was necessary to submit to a decline of ¼d to ½d per lb. in order to effect sales. The transactions amount to 9 bales and 239 bags and serons. Cut Tails mid, to fair 1s 5d, fair mixed 7¾d to 8¼d, slight to fair mixed 7d to 7¼d, ropy do 6½d: Cow free of skin 7¾d to 8¾d per lb. Import 158 Bales, and 135 Bags and Serons direct. The stock is large, being 267 Bales, and 228 Serons and Bags.

HORNS.—The demand continues good for Ox and Cow. The sales are 38,000 South American,—Montevideo Ox 30¼ oz. 72s do Cow 12 oz. 25s:—Buenos Ayres Ox 15¼ oz. 46s, do Cow 8¼ oz. 21s per 123.

BONES.—All descriptions are in fair demand. The sales are 20 tons Buenos Ayres Shanks £6 10s, common Bones £4 16s to £1 12s 6d.

TALLOW—RIVER PLATE—The transactions in this description have been very limited, the total sales of the month not exceeding 210 casks and 480 boxes and seroons. That offered weekly at auction has been nearly all taken in, consumers not being disposed to pay the prices required; otherwise with the inquiry that has existed, doubtless the chief portion of the stock (landed) might have been realised, had a concession of about 6d per cwt on the rates demanded been submitted to. The season is now arrived when Plate Tallow is generally in good demand, but so long as the low comparative prices rule for Australian as are now accepted, consumers are likely to direct their attention to the latter. The import of the month was 511 casks and 500 boxes direct. Stock 30th April about 980 casks and 1330 boxes, against 1790 casks and 3490 boxes and seroons at that period last year,

(ANNING & COBB'S Prices Current.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, June 21, Wind W.N.W., British steam packet Esk, Captain William Valler, from Rio Janeiro 12th, Montevideo 20th inst., with the mails conveyed to Rio on the 8th per Tay from Southampton 9 May.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Maria Rosa, 125 tons, Francisco C. Carvalho, for Brazil, despatched by Juan Geronimo Martines, with 2412 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry ox and cow hides.

Spanish polacre Merced, 214 tons, Narciso Macia, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 4300 quintals jerked beef.

Sailed June 22, Wind S. W., American barque John H. Millay, 248 tons, Hutchinson, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier and Co., with 2208 salted ox & cow hides, 12,392 dry do. do., 200 calf skins, 252 slunk calf do.

Sardinian polacre Adela, 216 tons, Francisco Lavarello, for Genoa, despatched by José Avegno with 9498 dry ox & cow hides, 2389 salted do. do., 4 bales horse hair, 1 do. wool, 1 do. hide rope, 7 do. calf skins, 4 do. slunk calf do., 6 do. sheep do.

Arrived, June 23, Wind S. W., Brazilian war steamer Recife, from Martin Garcia.

Sailed, Brazilian war steamer Recife, to the eastward.

Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe, to the eastward.

Sailed, June 24, Wind N. W., American schooner Robert W. Packer, 172 tons, James D. Swain, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Arrived, June 25, Wind N. N. W., National brig Dos Amigos, 137 tons, John Maviolo, from Buceo 20th inst., to Ocampo & Risso, with 1119 fanegas wheat, 15 do. bran, 919 doubloons.

Sailed, Spanish brgtn. Napoleon, 126 tons, Pablo Bertran y Maristany, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 2553 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox & cow hides, 32 boxes tallow.

Sailed, June 26, Wind N. British barque IO, 252 tons, George Tiffin, in ballast, for Brazil, despatched by Edward Lumb and Co.

French war steamer Flambart, Com. Lamott Piquett, for Montevideo.

American barque Splendid, 270 tons, James Lath, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American brig Chickasaw, 171 tons, George W. Mair. for Bahia Blanca, with a cargo of foreign produce, despatched by Samuel B. Hale & Co.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels—

"Rufina" 1880 tercios yerba, 6 bags man i, 100 dozens hand spikes, 2 packages lobsters.

"Sabina" 1103 tercios yerba, 6 bales straw hats, 12 dozens hand spikes, 5 doz. cedar planks, 46 jasmin plants.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived at Liverpool, April 19, Letitia, hence 12 Jan., April 22, Lancashire Witch, hence 28 Jan., May 5, Rhondda, hence 24 Feb., William Tucker, hence 13 Feb., May 7, Brothers, hence 18 Feb., at Gravesend, April 27, Xarifa, hence 6 Feb., Mercutio, hence 8 Feb., April 30, Ann, hence 17 Jan., at Bristol, April 28, Marvel, hence 5 Feb., at Falmouth, May 2, Martina, hence 16 Feb.; at Penzance, May 2, Queen of the West, hence 21 Feb; off Falmouth, May 2, Actif (and sailed for Hamburg) hence 31 Jan., off Hastings, May 5, Fenix, hence 2 Feb., for Antwerp; at Hamburg, April 13, Friedrich Ernest, hence 1 Jan., April 2, Minalto, hence 28 Jan.; in the Schelde, May 5, Plata, hence 2 March; at Marseilles, April 17, Automne, hence 8 Jan., at Havre, April 21 Australie, hence 23 Jan., April 22, Camoens, hence 11 Feb., Coriolan, hence 11 Feb., April 26, Bonne Aimee, hence 6 Feb., May 4, Rapide, hence 20 Feb., at Cette, April 27, Fred. Eugenie, hence 19 Jan., at Genoa, April 4, Annibale, hence 15 Jan., April 26, Hesperia, hence 23 Nov., April 27, Sultano, hence 14 Feb., Gentile Fanny, hence 28 Jan., at Malaga, March 27, Manuel, hence 4 Jan., April 12, Ana, hence 1 Feb. At Rio Janeiro, May 18, Elisio, hence 30 April, May 19, Mariana Rosa, hence 27 April.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.

From the Clyde, April 8, John Murray; from Padstow, April 12, Florist; from Bideford, April 19, Arab, May 2 Hostilina; from Plymouth, via Cadiz, April 22, Chorister; from Hamburg, April 24, Alma, from Liverpool April 24th, Matrona; from Marseilles, April 29, Achille; from Paimboeuf Roads, May 1, Louise; from Gravesend, May 5, Advice.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool Snowdon, Leopard, Hyperion, Bosphorus, Leda; at London, Juliana; in the Clyde, Mary Wylie; at Havre, Guarani; at Bordeaux, Princesse Marie, Heureuse, Pauline, Sirene; at Marseilles, Giove, Canibiere. Cleared at Liverpool, for Buenos Ayres, Betsey.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, begs leave to inform his customers, that owing to his ill health he is obliged to leave his bussiness for some time; and having employed a good foreman, his establishment will be carried on under the superintendence, of Don José Carrandi, who is duly authorised to collect all accounts and transact all business, appertaining to his Boot and shoe-making establishment, corner of calles Piedad and Reconquista, in the building belonging to Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and in future his accounts will be rendered quarterly, instead of half-yearly as heretofore; he also requests all those indebted to him to call and have the same settled, as all long standing accounts in case of not being paid will be put in the hands of a collector for collection.

N.B. Always on hand a complete assortment of boots and shoes manufactured expressly for customers; also all classes of pegged work, warranted of the best materials, which will be sold at reduced prices for ready cash or on short credit.

je. 27. 5 c. Merit Parker.

A person of experience possessing the English and Spanish languages. is desirous of a situation in a Commercial house, barraca or Saladero; has a general knowledge of business, especially in the country produce, and can be well recommended. For further information please apply to Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co., Calle Santa Rosa, No. 179.

j. 26.—2p.

A Gardner wanted.

A man without family, and who understands gardening will find employment by applying at the Office of the Gazette.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

This class will embrace the following course of studies—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Euclid's Elements, History, Mensuration, Engineering, Algebra, Trigonometry [plane and spherical] Conic Sections, Mechanics, Electricity, Galvanism, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance. j27.

Shipping List of

Charles R Horne,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Liverpool. The famed A. 1. for 13 years, brigantine "BALKAN," 192 tons register, Charles T. Sloman, master, has already a part of her outward cargo on board. and can take on board the remainder without interruption. Has room for cargo on freight, and the best accommodations for passengers. je. 21.

Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

Pour le Havre—Le trés beau Paquebot de la Ligne, le Moliére, de 336 tonneaux, commandé par Monsieur Delamare, est prét a recevoir charge, et a de la place pour cuirs secs et balles. Ses emmenagemens pour Messieurs les Passagérs, sont trés commodes. je. 21.

Consignataires Messieurs J. Llavallol et fils.

Pour le Havre—Le trés beau et fin voilier trois máts Francais le JOSE, de 206 tonneaux, son Capitaine Mon Schmidt, peut prendre á frét des cuirs salés, cuirs secs et balles, et a des bons emmensgemens pours Passagérs. je. 21.

Consignataire Monsieur Blaise Despouy.

Pour Marseille—Le beau trois máts(barque) Francais, le "CHASSEUR," de 198 tonneaux, son Capitaine Monsieur Peuchgarin, peut encore prendre a frét, 1000 cuirs secs, ou son equivalent en des balles, et a des emmenagemens excelents pour Passagérs. je. 21.

Consignataire, Monsieur N. Peuchgaric.

Pour Marseille et Cette—Le beau brick Francais, les "DEUX CLEMENTINES" de 200 tonneaux, commandé par Monsieur P. Falguerette; a encore de la place pour charge, e les meilleurs emmenagemens pour Passagérs. je.21.

Consignataire Monsieur J. B. Canard.

Pour Anvérs—Le tres beau, et fin voilier' brick Francais, "CONFIANCE EN DIEU", de 126 tonneaux, son Capitaine Lesperon, a de la place pour 20 a 25 tonneaux de balles á fret, et des bons emmenagements pour Passagérs. je. 21.

Consignataires Messieurs Treussein & Co.

Para Cadiz—La hermosa barca Española "PAQUETE DE BUENOS AYRES" de 130 toneladas, su Capitan D. Jose Romero, admite carga á flete, y esta bien dotada para pasageros. je. 21. Consignatarios Sres. E. Ochoa y Ca.

Para Barcelona. El bien conocido, de primera clase, bergantin Español Cacique, de 160 toneladas, su capitan Dn. B. Astrich, tiene aun lugar para carga á flete, y pasageros, para los que tiene excelentes comodidades. je. 21.

Consignatorios los Sres. N. Martinez e hijos.

For Antwerp—The splendid, new, very fast sailing A. 1. Swedish brig "Sidon" of 205 tons, Hammersberg, master, will sail very soon, and has still room for about 1000 Dry hides on freight; and first rate accommodations for Passengers. je. 21.

Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For London.—Passengers only —The A. 1. Schooner "Surpass" of 140 tons. B. Sherris master, will leave about the 23d inst. and has excellent accommodations.. je. 21.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co.

For Dartmouth. Passengers only. The fast sailing A. 1. schooner "Caroline," of 160 tons, E. D. Clarke, master, has superior accommodations. je. 21.

Consignees Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

For Falmouth.—Passengers only —The fine new, A. 1 Barque "Ann" of 185 tons register, J. Edwards master, has very comfortable accommodations.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For Boston. Passengers only. The fine first class Prussian barque "Leopold" of 437 tons, Holtz master, will leave in a few days, and has excellent accommodations. je. 21.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For New York. Passengers only. The fine, new A. 1. Danish brig "Dorothea" of 250 tons, Dewitz master, will leave during next week, and has superior accommodations. je. 21.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

Pour Pondichery. Passagers seulement. Partirá vers le 25 ou 30 du courant, le beau, fin voilier trois mats Francais le "Coromandel" de 450 tonneaux, commandé par Monsieur Martin, ayant une belle Dunette, avec des emmenagemens trés commodes, Messieurs les Passagérs trouverout a son bord tout le comfortable necessaire. je. 21.

Consignataire Monsieur N. Peuchgaric.

Para la Habana—Pasageros unicamente—El hermoso, y de primera clase y marcha, Bergantin Español "Descubierta" de 170 toneladas, su Capitan Llenes, será despachado brevemente, y tiene comodidades de primer orden para pasageros. je. 21.

Consignatarios los Sres. J. Llavallol e hijos.

For Freight or Charter.

The splendid, new A. 1. British built barque "Santiago" of 256 tons, John H Smith master, is ready to receive cargo on board. je. 21.

The very superior new A I. Yarmouth built brig "Criméa" of 185 tons, John Bracey master, now on her first voyoge, a beautiful little vessel, and will be ready for cargo during the ensuing week. je. 21.

The very superior and very fast sailing A. 1. Danish brigantine "Cecilia Maria" of 130 tons, Thomsen master, a most excellent little vessel and ready to receive cargo on board. je. 21.

The first class, and remarkably fast sailing Spanish barque "Joven Mariana" of 253 tons, Segui master, ready for cargo. je. 21.

The superior little Brazilian schooner "Bella Jovita" of 122 tons, Acuña master, quite ready to receive cargo. je. 21.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels, please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne.

Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista.
June 21st, 1851.

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. H. Houston, master, has only room ror a few tons of light freight and passengers, her accommodations being superior.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers je 27.

For London British barque Fortitude, A.1. at Lloyd's, 251 tons, W. Robertson, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and can still take tallow, salted hides and light fright.
je.21. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers

For Liverpool. British schooner Ianthe, A. 1. 180 tons, James Bailey, master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged and can still take a few salted hides. je. 21.
Consignees Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co

For Liverpool British barque "Isabella" Grimsdich, master, will load for the above mentioned destination after having discharged her inward cargo.
je. 21. Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool The well known regular trading british built Bark "Martha Shallcross, 275 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 13 years and acknowledged to be one of the finest vessels in the trade, she is now ready to receive cargo and being a favourite vessel is warranted to have quick despatch, this vessel has most excellent accommodations for passengers being fitted up in a most superior style.
je.21. Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

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. 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, Bremen brig Louise' A 1., 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, 176 tons, P. Verron, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, having good accommodations for them. je.21.
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 brig Dauntless, 218 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Hall, master, is a very fast sailer and small carrier.
je.21 Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

For Freight or Charter. british barque Clio 234 tons, P.Greuchy, master, well known in the trade as a good sailer and for good delivery of her cargo. je.-21
Consignees Messrs. Edward Lamb & Co.

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.

Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The Semi-Annual meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday evening July 1st at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested as the election of officers for the ensuing six months will take place.

Wanted, a female who can present good recommendations as house-maid. Apply at the German Brewery one and a half squares from the Socorro Church towards the Recoleta. J. 21.—3p.

For Sale.

2 steam boilers of small size with iron vats all complete and suitable for a small saladero.
4 iron water tanks will contain about 16 pipes each.
1 small sugar mill for grinding by hand.
1 do. indigo do. do.
1 horse power in perfect order.
50 dozens candle moulds of best quality, and a small hydraulic press with the corresponding apparratus having been used in a candle factory.
For any of the above articles please apply at the leather store, of Messrs. Thomas Wire & Co., Calle Piedad No. 115.
Where also may be found a complete assortment of leathers for boot and shoe makers, coach-makers and saddlers, at the lowest market prices.
J. 21.—c.o.

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 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 Antwerp, Belgian barque "Independence" 210 tons, J. E. H. Ricknersm Commander, has positively two thirds of her cargo engaged, and has only room for from 50 to 80 bales, and about 1000 salted hides, for particulars regarding freight or passage, her accommodations being very superior apply to the undersigned broker, or her
je.21. Consignees Messrs. Adolfo Mancilla & Co.

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 accomodations 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 New York American barque "Baltic" 302 tons, W C. Deuterbridge, commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and can still take on freight, salted hides, dry hides, and bales. She has superior accommodotions for passengers. je.21.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and can only admit 1000 quintals, or its equivalent on freight, the well known Brazilian Brigantine "Bella Anita" 144 tons, captain Jose Gandulfo. je.21.

For Southampton. Passengers only, the superior A. I. Sardinian Polacra "Carolina" 206 tons, Cap. G. Simoni, has excellent accomodations for passengers and will have quick despatch.
Consignee P. Avegno, Esq. je27.

For Freight or Charter.
To any part of the Brazil.
The 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.

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.

ON SALE—at No. 55 Calle la Reconquista, the following choice articles, just landed from the barque "Santiago" from London.

Cognac Brandy of superior quality in Cask—Golden sherry wine, excellent in bottles and octaves—Port wine of best quality in pint bottles—a few boxes of Old Tom—Prime Westphalia Hams—a few Flitches of smok'd Yorkshire bacon—Some prime cheeses—Belmont Sperm candles—Pickles—Sauces—Fruits—Jams—Capers—Anchovies—Anchovy Paste—Currie Powders—and one box of extra fine ground White and Black pepper a most superior article for table use, packed in small sized bottles. J. 21.—2c.

IRISH INFIRMARY.

The Trustees of the above Institution request a General Meeting of the Subscribers to assemble at the house of Mr. John McKiernan, Plaza 25 de Mayo, on Sunday the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing a Committee of management. j.21—2g.

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. HELSBY** 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.

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.

To Let, one or two furnished Rooms at No. 24 Calle Mayo, in the altos. je. 21—3p.

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 22d inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Destinations
	NATIONAL.			
May 5	Sch. Esperanza, Estape	A. Mancilla & Co.	122	
June 8	Sch. Julia, Martino	José Rubio	126	
June 20	Bg. San Pio, Priario	E. Ochoa & Co.	160	
	BRITISH			
Mar. 1	Bg. Andes, Wary	De Lisle Brothers	212	L'pool.
April 24	Bk Orion, Houston	J. Best & Brothers	332	London.
May 3	Bk. Io, Tiffin	E. Lumb & Co.	252	Brazil.
" 3	Sch. Surpass, Sherris	Nicholson, Green	140	London
" 3	Bg Galetea, Harris	Galt Smith & Co.	164	England.
" 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	N. York.
" 12	Sch. Agnes, Nichols	Treussein & Co.	183	Falm'th.
" 16	Bg. General Belgrano, Patterson	Santamaria & Co.	367	London.
" 28	Sch. Ianthe, Bailey	Parlane, Macalister	189	L pool.
June 3	Bk. Ann, Edwards	Duguid Barton & Co	185	Sal&Eng
" 4	Bgn. Balkan, Sloman	Dickson & Co.	192	L'pool.
" 10	Bk. Martha Shallcross, Coaker	Samuel Hesse	313	L'pool.
" 12	Bk. Fortitude, Robertson	Freyer Brothers	251	London.
" 14	Brig Crimea, Bracy	J.N. Bieber & Co	184	
" 16	Bg. Dauntless, Hall	John Galt Smith	218	
" 18	Bk. Clio, Grouchy	E. Lumb & Co.	216	
" 19	Bk Isabella, Grimsditch	James Carthy	221	L'pool.
	AMERICAN.			
May 8	Bg. Sutton, Lefavour	O. J. Hayes & Co.	200	N. York.
" 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	Rio Jno.
" 8	Bg Chickasaw, Mair	Samuel B Hale	171	
" 8	Bk. Baltic, Labh	Zimmermann, & Co.	302	N. York.
" 16	Bk Weybosset, Carter	Zimmermann, & Co	321	
" 16	Bk. Splendid, Lath	Zimmermann & Co	272	Rio Jno.
	FRENCH.			
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	Antwerp
" 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. Caneri	200	Marseill
" 4	Bk. Coromandel, Martin	N. Peuchgarie	271	India.
" 7	Bk. Moliere, Delamare	Llavallol & Sons	236	Havre.
" 13	Bk. José, Schmidt	Blas Despouy	206	Havre.
	SPANISH			
Mar. 23	Bk. Celestina, Sensat	Llavallol & Sons	254	N.York.
April 7	Pol. Merced, Macia	Llavallol & Co.	214	Havana.
" 27	Bgn. Napoleon, Bertran	E. Ochoa & Co.	126	Havana.
May 5	Bk. Sulfida, Font	E. Ochoa & Co.	234	Havana.
" 17	Pol. Amaltea, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	125	Havana.
" 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	
" 8	Pol. Encantandora,	E. Ochoa & Co.	215	Havana.
" 8	Bg Cacique, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	160	Barcelon
" 13	Bg. Andaluz,	Zumaran & Co	.....	Sal'o&Sp
" 14	Pol. bk. Ann, Alsina	E. Ochoa & Co.	28[illegible]	
	SARDINIAN.			
Mar. 5	Pol. Adele, Lavarrello	José Avegno	216	Genoa
April 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	Gn.&Msl
May 3	Bg. Cesare, Dallorso	P. Viale & Co.	130	Rio Jno.
" 16	Bg. Lariano, Questa	Francischelli & Co.	216	Ga&Mar
" 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	Bahia.
" 8	Sch. Catterina, Dodero	Jacinto Caprile	144	
" 10	Bk. Vittoriosa, Vaccaro	J. Caprile	283	Genoa.
" 17	Bg. Sabina, Pesante	A. Mancilla & Co.	136	
" 19	Pol. bk. Correbo II, Serra	José Avegno	258	
	BRAZILIAN			
May 3	Bg. Maria Rosa, Carvalho	J. M. Sousa	125	Brazil.
" 4	Bg. Venus, Rodriguez	A. F. Ramos	155	Brazil.
" 6	Bgnt. Cabocla, Silva	A. M. Mendoza	122	Rio Jno.
" 28	Pol. Condor, Costa	To order	188	
" 28	Sch. Bella Jovita, Acuña	Antonio A. Pinto	122	
June 8	Bgn. Bella Anita, Gandulfo	To order	144	
" 10	Bk. Fortuna, Gonzaga	J. Marquez Sousa	195	
" 16	Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	J. M. Sousa	395	
	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	Antwer
	DUTCH.			
May 6	Galliot Plata, Henning	Bunge, Bornefeld	240	Cont'nt.
	DANISH.			
Mar. 20	Bg. Sara Johanna, Callesen	Becher, Preuss Co.	2[illegible]5	V'paraiso
April 10	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	Antwerp
	SWEDISH.			
Mar. 31	Bg. Sidon, Hammasburg	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	
	RUSSIAN.			
April 10	Bg. Plata, Bearing	Becher, Preuss & Co.	242	Cont'nt.

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.
Steamer Flambart, Com. Lamott Piquett.
BRAZILIAN—Brig Capiberibo.