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(No. 1306.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

[*From the Gaceta Mercantil.*]

"It is with much satisfaction we publish in continuation, the correspondence that has taken place between the Chargé d' Affaires of the United States of North America, the Honourable William A. Harris, and our Minister of Foreign Relations, on presenting the letter of recall which the Government of the Union has been pleased to address to that Gentleman. Our readers, we believe, will feel interested in knowing the high appreciation, wherewith His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier D. Juan Manuel de Rosas; and his worthy daughter Miss Manuelita de Rosas y Ezeurra, have at all times treated that distinguished Diplomatic Agent, who now returns to his country, after having resided for a length of time amongst us, faithfully discharging his official duties, and those of a private gentleman, in which he has always found the most perfect courtesy and delicate friendship, on the part of H. E. the Governor, of Miss Manuelita, his worthy daughter, of all the Employees of the Government, and of all the Argentine Federals."

¡ Viva la Confederacion Argentina !

Buenos Ayres, September 12th, 1851. 42d Year of our Liberty, 36th of our Ind., and 22d of the Argentine Confederation.

The Minister of Foreign Relations of the Government of Buenos Ayres, Charged with those that belong to the Argentine Confederation—

To the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of North America, the Honourable William A. Harris—

The undersigned has had the honor of submitting to the Supreme knowledge of H. E. the Governor, General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the estimable note of your Honour, of date the 27th August last, whose tenor is as follows:—

"I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency a copy of the letter of my Government, recalling me from this mission. I have to request, therefore, that you will be pleased to name a day and hour, when I may place in your hands the original letter, and take my leave."

H. E. the Governor has ordered the under signed to say to your Honour in reply to the transcribed note, that he will have the honor of receiving from your Honour the original letter of recall alluded to, to morrow afternoon, the 13th Instant, at three O'clock, at his residence, Calle de Representantes No. 153.

On terminating your official duties, H. E., who has had occasion to appreciate the virtues, capacity, and exalted rectitude, wherewith Your Honour has discharged your honourable functions, and the principles that have guided you in your diplomatic path, has the satisfaction of considering that the enlightened Government of the United States will be completely satisfied, and will admit having had in Your Honour a worthy Agent, who has known to correspond, with all enlightenment and tact, to its friendly policy, and to maintain with honourable dignity the true interests of that Republic.

Be pleased, Honoured Sir, to accept this frank testimonial of the cordial esteem wherewith H. E. regards you, and the assurances of the lively interest he entertains for the health and happiness of William A. Harris, Esquire.

God preserve Your Honour many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

"In consequence of this correspondence, on the 13th Instant, at three O'clock P.M., the delivery of Mr. William A. Harris's letter of recall took place, and on effecting it, he addressed to our Minister of Foreign Relations the following brilliant discourse"—

« I have come, Mr. Minister, to place in your hands, the letter of my Government, informing you of its wish that I should now retire from this mission. I am, at the same time, instructed to assure your Excellency, of the friendly spirit and benevolent feelings, which still continue to inspire the policy of the Cabinet of Washington, in all their official acts towards that of the Argentine Confederation. I well know, Sir, how loyal and how sincere that policy is. Let me assure you, that this is not a mere formula of words—the empty language of diplomatic courtesy—but the faithful expression of the feelings and sentiments of a government and people, whose friendly sympathies, and favorable opinions, have ever been enlisted in behalf of the heroic people of the Argentine Confederation.

In performing this last official act, which terminates my diplomatic relations with this Government, allow me to express through your Excellency, to the illustrious Chief, whose policy and wisdom, have so greatly exalted the fame of himself and his country, my most cordial and profound acknowledgments, for the uniform kindness and consideration, which I have constantly received at his hands.

General Rosas occupies a large space, upon the great theatre of human affairs. His policy and his acts, have deeply impressed themselves upon the attention of mankind. His brave countrymen, in the darkest hour of their country's history, looked to him for assistance, and called upon him to counsel and to lead them. With resources of judgment and patriotism, equal to the occasion, he placed himself at their head. By his genius and his energy, he established order out of chaos—safety and security, out of anarchy and confusion. His efforts to establish and sustain the great Federal system, will forever identify his name with that important measure, and will constitute one of the firmest foundations on which his fame will hereafter rest. With more than Roman firmness, he has maintained and defended the sovereign rights of his country against foreign aggression, until those rights have been honorably acknowledged and secured. To have done this successfully, is glory enough for one man. Impartial history will not fail, faithfully to record the great acts of his eventful life. Posterity will judge of them by their successful results, and the appalling difficulties of the times, in which their author was placed; and, with justice and truth, will inscribe his name high upon the roll of those great men, who are immortalized on the broad and imperishable page of the world's history.

But, Mr. Minister, I should feel that I had but very imperfectly fulfilled my duty, on the present occasion, if I did not here, in this public place, and in this public manner, give expression to those feelings of grateful respect and profound admiration, which I so sincerely entertain, for the character and person of the amiable and distinguished daughter of His Excellency the Governor, Miss Manuelita de Rosas y Ezeurra. If she were only a private individual, I would not thus convert her name with this public act. But, she is no longer a private person. She occupies, as is well known, a high and important place in the administration and despatch of public affairs. Her arduous labors embrace a wide range of political, and the whole circle of social duties. Blessed with the genius of her father, and possessing all the tender sympathies, and quick sensibilities of her sex, her true woman's heart, is ever overflowing in acts of benevolence and kindness towards all who claim her protection, or need her assistance. She fills the benign offices of charity and mercy. She stands as a perpetual minister of grace, between the unfortunate delinquent, and the stern requirements of violated law, ever striving to soften the blow, and to mitigate the penalty which justice demands. Her gracious acts, and her kind words fall alike upon the native and the stranger, to comfort and to bless. She dedicates her entire energies and services to the public good. She voluntarily sacrifices her ease, her health, and the bright instinctive hopes of woman, to what she considers the higher and nobler claims of patriotism and duty. It is no wonder then, that the love and admiration of her countrymen are raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. No wonder, that their ardent natures employ every endearing word of their copious language, every tender epithet which its richness affords, to express their idolatrous love for one, whose goodness captivates all hearts; and, who inspires all who approach her—native or foreigner, public or private—with the same unmeasured admiration and esteem. Never did public opinion, in any age, or in any country, accord with greater unanimity to any individual, a popularity and an admiration more universal, more sincere, or more deserved. And she wears the honors of this universal homage, with the same grace and kindness of manner, with which she has acquired them. It will be a grateful and pleasant task to the future compiler of her country's annals, to gather up the various incidents of her arduous and useful life, to arrange them, like so many bright and brilliant flowers, into one lovely bouquet of fragrance and beauty, and to place it on the same broad and glorious page, which records the life and actions of her illustrious father. She is equal to all her duties, and worthy of the high destiny to which Providence has called her.

And, in now taking leave of your Excellency, I beg to express to you, my sincerest thanks for your friendly attentions and constant kindness, through all our official and social relations. My own friendly feelings, have invariably been met by your Excellency, in a corresponding spirit; and the usual stiffness and constraint of official forms, have been made to assume all the confidence and ease, of a social and friendly intercourse.

And, I avail myself of this public occasion, also to add, that by every officer of the Government, and by all classes of its citizens, have I been treated with a friendly respect and kindness, which have inspired my deepest and sincerest gratitude.

Permit me thus, through your Excellency, to convey to each, and to all of them, my most grateful and cordial acknowledgments; and, to express the ardent hope, that a prosperous and happy future may crown the efforts of a government and people, whose courage, constancy, and indomitable spirit, have already, under the most trying circumstances, covered them with glory and success"—

"Our Minister of Foreign Relations replied to him as follows:"—

"Mr. Chargé d'Affaires—

Deeply affected by the beautiful language I have had the satisfaction of hearing from your Honour, I am hardly prepared at the present moment, with all the effusion of my heart, to demonstrate my sincere and expressive acknowledgments.

I will have the honor of submitting to the supreme knowledge of H. E. the Governor, General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, your honourable and eloquent valediction. I assure you, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, that General Rosas, and his beloved daughter, Miss Manuelita de Rosas y Ezeurra, will receive this information with profound emotions. From the depths of their noble and bountiful hearts, they will return to your Honour, those same grateful acknowledgments, which I, the faithful interpreter of their sentiments, have the privilege of participating. The deep penetration wherewith your Honour has comprehended the history of this Country; the conciliatory justice and tact wherewith you appreciate the acts, the policy of General Rosas, his important services for the salvation of the Country, and its sacred rights, and the not less important ones for which we are indebted to the noble daughter of H. E., Miss Manuelita de Rosas y Ezeurra, highly recommend Your Honour to the consideration, the esteem and friendship of the Argentine Federals. Your Honour has sealed in the most dignified, and to us the most acceptable manner, the marked sympathies which, by your enlightened views and benevolence, you have created in the hearts of each and all of the Argentine Federals.

Thanks, once more, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires—Upon the Ocean, which your Honour is about soon to recross; in the United States; wherever destiny may conduct Your Honour, there you will be accompanied by the ardent well-wishes of the Supreme Chief of the Argentine Confederation, of his dearly beloved daughter and of the Argentine Federals, for the prosperity and happiness of Your Honour, and of your estimable Lady and family.

H. E. the Governor will experience a feeling of deep regret, at the departure of Your Honour. In the mission confided to Your Honour by the enlightened Government of the United States, your Honour has accredited that prudence, be evolence and delicacy which so highly distinguish you. It has afforded H. E. General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas very sincere pleasure to cultivate and draw closer with Your Honour, the cordial relations of friendship that unite the two Republics, the two Governments.

As to myself, Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, the channel of these fraternal relations, I cheerfully avail myself of this opportunity, of joining in the sentiments of His Excellency the Governor, which I have just manifested, and of cordially thanking your Honour for the welcome reminiscence you devote to me, in your affectionate and never-to-be-forgotten valediction."

"Mr. Harris's letter of recall was replied to, by the Supreme order of H. E. the Governor, by the following re-credential."—

¡ Viva la Confederacion Argentina !

Buenos Ayres, September 13th, 1851—42d Year of our Liberty, 36th of our Ind., and 22d of the Argentine Confederation.

The Minister of Foreign Relations of the Government of Buenos Ayres, Charged with those that belong to the Argentine Confederation.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Government of the United States of North America, the Honourable Daniel Webster.

The undersigned has had the honor of submitting to the Supreme knowledge of His Excellency the Governor General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, the estimable note of Y. E. of date the 5th September of that year, whose tenor is as follows:

"Mr. William A. Harris, who has for some time been accredited near Y. E., as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, being about to retire to this Country, I have ordered him to take his leave of Y. E., and to embrace the opportunity of tendering you the assurances of the continued and sincere desire of the President to preserve and cultivate the harmony and good understanding that happily subsist between the two countries. Under the persuasion that he will do so in a manner the most expressive of these sentiments, and of the respect and sincerity with which they are offered, I avail myself of this occasion to address to Y. E., the assurance of my distinguished consideration."

His Excellency the Governor, by whose supreme order, the undersigned replies to the foregoing estimable note, has the grateful satisfaction of assuring Y. E., that William A. Harris, Esquire, during all the time which he has resided here as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, has acquired the esteem and merited approbation of H. E., by the prudence of his conduct, and by the exquisite care and tact which he has had in maintaining and drawing closer between the two Republics, relations of the most perfect and fraternal understanding.

On these accounts H. E. very expressively recommends Mr. Harris to the exalted rectitude and benevolence of the Government of the United States of North America, whose interests he has promoted very efficaciously and lastly, meriting the most decided sympathies of the Argentine people.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity, to retribute to Y. E. the assurances of his most distinguished consideration and esteem.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

"Mr. Harris during the time he has resided in this country, has accredited in the most distinguished and honourable manner his enlightened capacity, his exalted patriotism, his eminent American principles, and the most friendly sentiments towards His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas; towards his dearly beloved daughter, Miss Manuelita, and towards all the Argentine Federals; contributing by his virtues and prudence, to draw closer the precious bonds of cordial friendship between the two Republics and their Governments. We wish him the most happy return to his beloved country, and every kind of prosperity."

PRESENTATION AND RECOGNITION OF THE HONOURABLE JOHN S. PENDLETON, as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, near the Government of the Argentine Confederation.

Mr. Pendleton, having arrived here on the 20th August, announced his presence to the Government, in a note of the 26th.

In answer, under date the 12th September, our Minister of Foreign Relations congratulated Mr. Pendleton, in the name of the Government, on his safe arrival, and appointed Monday last, the 15th instant, for the presentation of his Credentials.

On that day Mr. Pendleton presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, an official communication from the Honourable Daniel Webster, accrediting the Bearer in the capacity above mentioned.

In consequence a decree was issued, in the customary terms, with date the 15th September, recognising Mr. Pendleton in his diplomatic character, and investing him with the rights, prerogatives and immunities thereunto annexed.

Our available space for the present number, only admits of this cursory notice; fortunately they are documents of intrinsic merit and interest, that will lose nothing by being kept for a week.

Meanwhile we cordially welcome the honourable Mr. Pendleton to his new sphere of action; congratulating him alike, on the distinguished confidence he has merited from his own Government, and the gracious and dignified reception awarded him by the Argentine Government. We trust his estimable presence may in some degree attenuate the public regret so universally experienced, at the removal of his respected predecessor.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

¡ Long Live the Argentine Confederation !
¡ Death to the Ruthless Loathsome Unitarians !
¡ Death to the Insane Traitor Ruthless Unitarian Urquiza !

Palermo de San Benito, September 15th, 1851—
Year the 42d of Liberty, 36th of our Independence, and 22d of the Argentine Confederation—

To the Honourable House of Representatives—

Messieurs Representatives :—

To command the Republic during a long period of agitation and social disorder; to save the Country from fratricidal war, to accompany it in the glorious defence of its liberties, and contribute to preserve it from the ambition of the destructive and treacherous hand of ruthless unitarians, was the eminently honourable mission that the Argentine People imposed upon me, and which I gratefully accepted with the enthusiasm and love due to my Country and to my Fellow-citizens.

After a memorable epoch, in which was assigned to the Argentine Confederation the glory of consolidating its independence, overwhelming its enemies; and to the undersigned the distinguished honour of presiding over it; after the Republic had suffocated internal anarchy and was in the enjoyment of peace, developing its elements of prosperity, I considered the moment had arrived to resign the supreme command, to which I had been exalted by the spontaneous, reiterated suffrage of my countrymen,—and I earnestly requested you to appoint another citizen as my successor—

You refused to admit my fervent prayer—The inhabitants of this Province also opposed it with kind firmness, and exercising the right of petition, begged Your Honours to persist in not acceding to so repeated tenders of resignation; and the Provinces of the Confederation, expressing their wishes through their Honourable Legislatures and Governments, likewise exacted, with generous interest, my continuation at the head of the national affairs, as the means of ensuring the present happy condition of the Republic, and of preparing for it a glorious future—

Overpowered by such decision, and so much benevolence; oppressed by a deep-felt gratitude towards the Argentine Federals, yet destitute of words becomingly to express those feelings, I presented to Your Honours, to my Fellow-citizens, and to the Confederate Provinces, the homage of my most ardent and profound acknowledgment.—I recognised with veneration the immense debt which the magnanimous vote of the Republic imposed upon me, but unwilling to sacrifice grateful emotions the sacred interests of my Country, I continued vehemently yet respectfully to demand from Your Honours and the Confederate Provinces a successor, who, unbiased by the scruples arising from my Republican views, could co-operate more efficaciously than myself, to the aggrandizement of our dearly beloved Country—

The tranquillity which the Republic experienced, the union which prevailed throughout its Provinces, the wisdom with which, ameliorating its institutions, it expanded the resources of its welfare, and the external peace, which its loyal, upright and generous policy towards all Nations foreshadowed, indicated to me that the moment had presented itself for resigning the command, without injury to the nation—

Animated by so cheering a conviction, I insisted in my fervid renunciation before Your Honours and the Confederate Provinces, believing that my prayer, the sincerity of my words, and the cogency of my reasons, would duly influence the minds of the Argentine people, and induce them to accede to my separation from the Supreme authority—

But whilst I expected this, and the undisturbed state of the Republic warranted me to entertain such a hope; at this very moment, the insane traitor ruthless unitarian Urquiza, raised the standard of rebellion and anarchy, and aspiring to sever, with his degraded sword, the bonds that unite the people of Entre-Ríos to the Confederation, and to constitute himself the arbiter of the Argentine Confederation, ignominiously sold himself to the Brazilian Government, that, persisting in its obstinate ambition, has invaded and attacked, with unprecedented treachery, the territory and the Independence of the Republics of the Plate—

In so solemn a crisis for the Argentine Community, when its loyal sons, displaying, as at all times, their renowned valour, rise in arms to resist and chastise their enemies, avenging so many and such scandalous outrages; when they prepare themselves with sublime self-denial for the most honourable efforts, I have received a new declaration from the Confederate Provinces, that peremptorily demand my continuance in the Supreme command, and of which you will be informed by the correspondence that I will have the honor of presenting—

And since the Nation so demands it of me, in such critical moments for its tranquillity; since in the presence of violent foreign aggressions, and an unexampled rebellion, my Compatriots request me to accompany them in the post I occupy, to defend our Independence and national honour against the Republic, exasperated by the audacious hostilities of the Brazilian Government, and the treason of the ruthless Unitarians; prepares to retaliate the war which they have precipitated; at so notable an epoch I cannot refuse, nor do I refuse, Honourable Representatives, my continuance in the Government, provided Your Honours, my Compatriots, and the Confederate Provinces consider that it may be useful and necessary to the National welfare—

Consistently with my principles, my obligations and my reputation, I cheerfully defer to the call of the Republic in the actual circumstances, and thus continuing in the Supreme command, I also will have the signal honor of accompanying my beloved federal compatriots, in their heroic resolution of vindicating the National Independence and glory, attacked by the perfidious Brazilian Cabinet, by the ruthless, loathsome Unitarians, and by the despicable insane traitor, the ruthless unitarian Urquiza—

In accordance with this determination, I therefore present myself, in the same manner as the loyal Argentines, resolved to fulfil once more my reiterated pledge, of sacrificing all in defence of the order, the liberty, and the honour of the Confederation—

My Fellow-citizens, who have always found me participating in their difficulties, will now find me the same, with sound and robust health, and always consistent with those principles. They will see that, if when the Republic enjoyed peace and tranquillity, I desired to withdraw from the Supreme command, to continue my services in some other subaltern post, where I might have power to advantage, now that our enemies of the Confederation appear, and that the loathsome band of the ruthless Unitarians, headed by the insane traitor, ruthless unitarian Urquiza, dares to raise its bloody standard, here I am, ready at the call of the Nation, and with energy equal to my duties, and to the hopes of the public, willing to contend in union with the virtuous Argentines Federals, till we have left triumphant and consolidated, the Independence, the rights, the dignity, and the future fate of the Nation—

This, Messrs. Representatives, is the resolution I have adopted in view of the present events and circumstances—

And desiring ere now to transmit it to your knowledge, I had the honor of announcing it verbally to the Honourable President, and to one of the Deputy-Secretaries of your Honourable Corporation, requesting the former, on reporting it to the Honourable Representatives, at the first session they might have, to reiterate to them my profound gratitude—

God preserve Your Honours many years—

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

BUENOS AYRES.

We are almost giddy with the rapid whirl of the political vortex during the present week. Events crowd in such rapid succession, each surpassing the others in importance and interest, that we literally feel bewildered with the variety, and feel at a loss where to commence.

Our presentiment of last week is happily realized. In view of the gathering tempests that momentarily obscure our political horizon, the reiterated resignations of His Excellency have been recalled, and the Province and the Republic relieved from harrassing uncertainty that brooded like an incubus on the public mind, distracting its attention, and cramping its energies.

The immortal document, in which that welcome intelligence was transmitted to the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, merits a review and notice that neither our time nor limits admit of for the present week. It is a document to be pondered in the calm of reason, when the excitement, the moral intoxication of writers and readers, has had time to subside.

Meanwhile we feel, and can see its palpable effects, throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. It has given a tone to the discussions of the Assembly, that will call forth a sympathetic echo from the distant and lofty summits of the Andes. General Rosas has unfurled the glorious flag of the Confederation, and the sight of its immaculate colours, upheld by his firm and unwavering hand, extorts a shout of martial ardour, a generous burst of patriotic enthusiasm, that may well unnerve the arm of the dastardly traitor, and blanch with fear the cheek of our perfidious and ignominious assailants, who have neither a sense of public justice, nor a consciousness of moral dignity, to sustain them in the unequal contest.

In fact we are now persuaded that the infamous rebellion of Urquiza, and the concomitant alliances to which it has given birth, are likely to contribute more efficaciously to the prompt and definitive organization of the Republic than any direct means that could have been employed, for the attainment of so desirable an object; demonstratively proving that, in the case of communities, the same as individuals, there is an overruling Providence, "from seeming evil still educing good;" that "maketh the wrath of men to praise Him," and that "restraineth the remainder of that wrath," when his allwise and all-gracious purposes are accomplished.

In the presence of a common danger, we now see a National Congress spontaneously rallying round the Central Authority; in the very best mood and temper for repelling that danger, by punishing cowardly rebels, and chastising insolent invaders; and when the crying wrongs of the Republic have been avenged, its rights and dignity vindicated, and peace and tranquillity restored, when, in short, the sister Provinces embrace each other, in the effusion of a common triumph, then we may anticipate the grand National enterprise, that Segui and Terrada have dared to profane with impure lips, at the inspiration of the reckless demagogue Sarmiento, and the perfidious suggestions of Pimenta Bueno, the arch apostle of anarchy, and the degraded tool of Imperial domination. The best and most sacred of causes has been desecrated, and momentarily delayed, by the intrusive advocacy of such names, and by their confiding it to the sword of an obscure and degraded Chieftain, who mistakes cruelty for valour; and confounds the low cunning of intrigue and perfidy with the noble resources of an enlightened statesmanship. But the day fast approaches when they must discover their egregious error; and that day will be the proud eve of a definitive National Organization, under the auspices of its recognised and legitimate Champion.

In view of the national sentiment evoked, we laugh at the boasted resources of a puny Empire, that knuckles to a clique of despicable desperadoes, who batten on the infamous trade of human souls; that confesses its inability to protect its own coasting trade; and that relies for its laurels in a foreign war, on a hireling soldiery, recruited from the dregs of the late European revolutions. By a strange anomaly, all these recent importations are either desperate adventurers or disgusted monarchists, or, if you will, disappointed republicans; a bad cement in either case for a perfectly Empire, that provokes an insane collision with the rampant tendency of American republicanism.

Of the document itself, that has suggested these reflections, we offer no analysis; and it requires no comment. We should fear to mar its effect by any extraneous intermixture. There it is; "sparkling and bright in its liquid light," and "we leave it alone in its glory."

House of Representatives—The session opened on Monday has been adjourned from day to day, and still continues. Nearly all the members have spoken; their glowing and patriotic sentiments drunk in with avidity, and faithfully reverberated back on the community, by a delighted and crowded auditory. It is superfluous to remark, that they are all in harmonious keeping with the patriotic resolution and dignified attitude of General Rosas; but, animating and interesting as the details are, they must of necessity be deferred.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

Diplomatic bouquets, often gaudily showy, seldom possess much intrinsic fragrance. That arising out of Mr. Harris's departure is a notable and honourable exception from the general rule. The personal courtesy and international equability, that breath in every sentence, are at once pleasing and auspicious.

Placed at the extremities of their respective Continents, yet bound together by the silken ties of mutual sympathy and reciprocal regard, the two great American Confederations maintain the equilibrium of the social system of the Universe, and guarantee the triumph and prevalence of Popular Institutions, throughout the fair and fertile regions of the New World.

In fostering and drawing closer these bonds of amity, during his diplomatic residence in this Capital, the Honourable William A. Harris has rendered an important service, not only to the two Countries respectively, but to the cause of Humanity.

The eloquently expressed approbation of the Government, in this, as in other cases of still higher importance, is only a faithful echo of the public sentiment; and the universal regret experienced, on the occasion of his departure, not only by his countrymen and the Argentines, but by the foreign community at large, is a noble and merited tribute to the worth and amiability of Mr. Harris's private character, and the frank, dignified and efficient manner in which he has discharged his important official duties.

His valedictory address, on presenting to the Minister of Foreign Relations his letter of recall, as Chargé d'Affaires of the Cabinet of Washington near this Government, is a production of rare and pre-eminent merit; a proud trophy to our diplomatic annals; a noble monument of the polished urbanity, the cultivated talent, and extensive literary attainments of the author, that will perpetuate and embalm the memory of Mr. Harris in Buenos Ayres; whilst it will be cherished as a precious memento by his many ardently attached friends, in the circles of private life.

His correct appreciation of our past history, present situation and future prospects; his profound, enlightened, and accurate estimate of General Rosas as a patriotic Statesman;—and, above all, the unrivalled, the immortal portrait he has delineated, of the worth, the amiability, the angelical benignity, and the devoted heroic patriotism of Miss Manuelita de Rosas y Ezcurra, command alike our unbounded admiration, our ineffable gratitude. Here he has touched with a masterly hand, a chord to which all hearts vibrate responsive; and we could wish for the pen of a Daniel Webster, were it only for five minutes, that we might thank his worthy retiring Representative in a becoming manner.

But our limits are less expansive than our wishes; and we must therefore confine ourselves at present to wishing Mr. Harris a safe and pleasant voyage, and a happy meeting with his family and friends; and may his future career be as successful and brilliant, as the episode recorded in the proud galaxy of official documents to which we allude.

Urquiza Condemned by Himself.

The "Presse" of Paris, in its number of the 15th June last, presents the following letter from the pen of Urquiza, which will be read with interest at the present moment, owing to the contrast it presents with his actual position." La Presse" introduces the letter with these prefatory remarks:—

"During the last six years that we defend the interests of France, against the Agents of Montevideo, we have naturally made a sufficiently voluminous collection of documents upon the Plate question. Turning over this collection, we have to day found the following letter, written last year by General Urquiza, after the vote by which the assembly decided that it was expedient to open new negotiations with General Rosas. Then, as now, the Agents of Montevideo announced that the Governor of Entre-Rios only waited a favourable opportunity to revolt, and that he would drag into his rebellion the Governors of the other Provinces.

Here are the terms in which General Urquiza replied these calumnious assertions. His letter was published by the "Federal Entre-Riano," an official periodical. We give a literal translation :—

"San José, April 16th, 1850.

My Esteemed Friend,

I am anxious, as well as you, that the negotiations about to be commenced anew, to put an end to the differences with France, may afford us the peace we so greatly desire. But I wish a solid, lasting peace, honourable alike to France and the Republics of the Plate; a peace that may conciliate and secure the sacred principles of justice and honor which these Republics defend, which concern their dignity and independence, without which they would be reduced to the humiliation of receiving with submission, and blind respect, the orders, whether unjust or arbitrary, that the European Powers may choose to give them.

I so greatly desire the pacific solution of this question, that I assure you, I would cheerfully give my fortune, all that I possess, and, should it be necessary, one of my arms.

But should it prove otherwise; if unfortunately the turbulent spirits, to whom we are indebted for the greater part of the calamities that have afflicted our Country, persist in prolonging those evils, *by creating new difficulties* that may occasion a rupture; if, consequently, we are reduced to the necessity of accepting the contest, and to take up arms against the foe, and our rights, should there be no other alternative but that of fighting; should the Government of France allow itself to be seduced by projects of ambition and conquest, *let her prepare to send her money and her soldiers*, because she may be assured that the *struggle will be awful*, and that the Argentines and the Orientals will dispute their territory inch by inch, and with as much resolution as united.

You may then judge what my astonishment must have been, on learning that the Brazilian Government had given orders, as you assure me, to the Chargé d'Affaires in Montevideo, to ascertain of it might reckon on my neutrality. How could the Brazilian Government for a moment imagine, that I would remain an indifferent and passive spectator, in a contest where nothing less was at stake than our nationality and our rights? How could it *believe me capable of betraying my Country, and the sacred compromises that bind me to it*, and thus to efface my antecedents by an ignominious stain?

The Imperial Government, whatever may have been the motives of its conduct, *has grossly insulted me, by supposing me capable of violating my sacred obligations*, forgetting that I have always discharged them to the best of my power, as will do for the future. It has judged itself; because, judging so unfavourably the acts of another Government, it gives room to think that its own are evil, and that, having in its own heart, *low, ignoble and detestable sentiments*, it infers that I am capable of *villanies that I have not incurred nor will commit.*

It is necessary that the Brazilian Government should be aware, and fully aware, that in the case supposed, General Urquiza, with 14,000 brave Entre-Rianos and Correntinos under his command, will gallantly fight on the field of battle for the rights of his Country, and sacrifice, should it be necessary, his person, his interests, his reputation, all that he possesses."

On which the "*Presse*" makes these short but terse reflections :—

"The advocates of Montevideo will confess that this letter does not manifest strong indications of a tendency to revolt. Nevertheless, let us suppose, that Urquiza has changed his sentiments since last year; what

influence can a man have, who publicly declares, that he can neither revolt nor remain neutral, *without betraying his country, violating his most sacred obligations, committing a despicable villany*, and inflicting on his name an ignominious stain ?"—

We leave Urquiza and his fawning adulators to answer the question. In point of moral prestige, the name of Urquiza can add neither weight nor respectability to any cause. But it is a great mistake to suppose that he is the mainspring or soul of the revolt. Were other proofs wanting, we may gather even from the context of the letter before us, that the plot has its origin in the councils of His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil; whether in behalf of Argentine and Oriental *liberties*, or for the promotion of *supposed interests* of the Empire, we leave to the verdict of all, who have paid any attention to the march of Imperial policy for the last 40 years; a policy of insatiable ambition and abject intrigue and perfidy, that dates farther back than the installation of the Empire itself.

In the hands of such a Cabinet, Urquiza is a degraded tool, employed in a service for which good men are disqualified; and the predoomed *victim* alike of an unsuccessful or a successful enterprise. We recollect hearing from the lips of a minister of the first water, these memorable and significant words—"Urquiza must be supported in the meantime, and disposed of when the cause has triumphed" and can any one imagine that his Imperial masters ? The hired assassin has no action or promise on a common law; the anticipated pay cancels all obligation, all possibility of future confidence or gratitude.

We only require to look at the actual position of the parties, to the quintuple alliance. We see Urquiza and his republican *tail* forced into the breach; while their Imperial masters loiter on the banks of the Uraguaron. Listen to the querulous reproaches of the *Comercio del Plata*.—"Had the Brazilians entered the frontier at the same time as Urquiza the war would have been ended," and it is easy to predict the fate of the monstrous alliance. The Brazilians have not moved, and will not move, till the fate of Urquiza be decided; and when the republican ranks have been weakened by the internecine struggle, Brazil, if she can, will step in as pacificator, to secure a permanent possession of the lost and lamented *Cisplatine*, under the guise of a temporary occupation. We have here a living portraiture of the Imperial policy, in all its moral turpitude and degradation. *Qui potest capere capiat.*

The important and interesting communication of H. E. D. Manuel Vicente Bustos, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Rioja, recorded in the "Gaceta Mercantil" of the 4th Inst, and to which we alluded in our last, is of the following tenor :—

"Rioja August 25th 1851—

My Most Respected and Distinguished General—

This Province, its Representation, and the Government anxiously desire to co-operate with the magnanimous efforts of Y. E.—The decision which has been pronounced upon the resignation of Y. E., and in condemnation of the execrable ruthless unitarian Urquiza attests it.

Y. E. need not doubt that Rioja on this occasion will duly discharge the obligations which the Country imposes upon it, proceeding in the dignified and honourable way which the prominent circumstances demand.

As for myself, Y. E. may also rest assured that I will omit nothing in fulfilling the duties appertaining to my public position.

Having no other object than to assure Y. E. of the patriotic federal sentiments, where-with this Community and its Authorities are animated, I avail myself on this occasion of a confidential correspondence.

Wishing Y. E. health and prosperity, I have the honor to subscribe myself.

Your Most Attached Compatriot.

MANUEL VICENTE BUSTOS.

To His Excellency, Brigadier General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas."

In addition to this step, as explicit and significant as can be desired, it must be borne in mind that the Province of Rioja has a duly accredited Representative in this Capital, instructed and prepared to co-operate with the General Government, by sanctioning any measures that may be demanded, or deemed expedient for the health and safety of the Republic.

MONTEVIDEO—By the "Fama" our file of the "Comercio del Plata" is brought down to the 17th instant. We have ransacked its columns with some care; but, as to the progress of the campaign, they are either as ignorant as we are, or perversely uncommunicative. The certainty is that from the 10th to the 17th inclusive, we find hardly any mention made of Urquiza, and also lately none of the Count de Caxias and his Imperial retinue. The very affections from President Oribe have ceased to be reported; and the whole Oriental territory, according to the "Comercio," is "one vast pool of stagnant idleness." Even the rumoured negotiations have been consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets; although their *ghost* still haunts the distempered imaginations of the "Modern Trojans."

To fill up the vacuum of their fevered existence, D. Joaquin addressed a very stringent diplomatic reclamation to Messrs. Gore and Devoize, alleging a sinister intention on their part of forcibly protecting the flight and embarkation of the Argentine forces, *in the event*, heaven save the mark ! of their being routed and driven back by the allied invaders; and charitably forewarning them of their dread responsibility, and the serious consequences that might ensue, if they dared to board the belligerent rights of the aforesaid D. Joaquin and the Assembly of Notables.

The following extract from Captain Gore's reply shows the ungracious reception awarded to the intrusive and ill-founded reclamation :—

"Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires has the honor to observe to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that if such a resolution had been entered into, he would, as the Agent of a Neutral Power, accredited near the Government of Montevideo, have lost no time in making a formal communication of such an important decision to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs : consequently it is not in the power of the undersigned to enter into an explanation of an event founded upon hypothesis."

Admiral Le Predour takes up the matter still more *testily*, and in his letter to M. Devoize, uses the following pointed language :—

"As to the acts of aggression which the Government affects to apprehend on the part of the French forces, I beg you will make known to it, that no such thing can take place, so long as the nations with which we are in contact respect as scrupulously as France has always done, the law of Nations and the interests of humanity.

I leave to our Government to appreciate the almost threatening expressions made use of in the note to which I reply."

But the most notable fruit remains to be told. In the teeth of these peremptory disclaimers, the "Comercio," with the importunable importunity of an embryo Talleyrand, takes up and comments the affair, as a real occurrence ; adding insult to injury. Can such by the form of apology sanctioned by the *generous* code

Stop ; something warlike at last. "On the 25th July the Correntino Squadron, consisting of a Brig, two pilot-boats and three other craft, for the purpose of blockading the latter (even if they were only canoes !) had sailed for the City of Parana, Capital of Entre Rios ;" nay, on the 31st of said month, they had arrived safe at their destination, and to prevent mishaps, the crews had been disembarked, and the vessels were safely anchored in the roads of that Port.

All to this, that some time about the beginning of this month, General Medina, *was reported* to be encamped at Colola, 7 leagues from Mercedes.

These are the only items of importance we have been able to find, after a laborious search.

We have since received "Comercios" to the 19th, but still the same silence as the operations of the campaign.

A letter from Urquiza announced that he would be at Santa Lucia by the 12th ; but here we are at the 20th, and no news of his approach

Of the Imperial allies no mention whatever.

We also notice a mention of Urquiza and Garzon at Durazno; their joint force reported at 5,500 men.

The confident anticipations of the "Comercio," are sobering down to real life.

MAIL STEAM PACKET "PRINCE."

Dates from England to 8th August—On that day Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty. The principal topics of congratulation were the friendly relations with all foreign powers, and the considerable diminution which has taken place in the African and Brazilian Slave trade—

The Jews' Bill laid been lost, by a majority of 36, against the Government.

England and France have both protested against the admission of the non-German provinces of Austria into the German Confederation.

The Papal aggression Bill was still pending in the House of Lords—

We observe the death of Dr. Lingard the famous Catholic historian—

The Grand Exhibition was more popular than ever.

Several murders at Rome, amongst them that of M. Garofoli, Chancellor of the Criminal Tribunal of Imola.

Count Bocarmé has suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

The great question of the revision of the French Constitution, has been postponed *sine die*.

It seems that nothing has yet been decided upon the Le Predour Conventions.

CERRITO SEP. 16th—News have been received of the complete defeat of the traitor Leonardo Olivera, by the forces under the command of Colonel Barrios—The pursuit was continued, and his capture considered inevitable, unless he succeeded in reaching the Brazilian frontier.

The vanguard of Urquiza had not been pursued from the vicinity of Andaluz to Quebracho, with the loss of two killed and one prisoner. This affair seems to have taken place on the 15th Instant; but we are not yet in possession of official details.

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

MARINE ENGINES.

"A species of machinery than which there is no department of the Exhibition more strikingly suggestive of the rapid progress which the arts have made within the last ten or twelve years.

It was about the eighth of this century that Fulton launched the first steamboat on the Hudson. After a lapse of four years more the first European steamboat was established on the Clyde, in 1812 From that time the art of steam navigation in the two great maritime and commercial nations of the Old and New World advanced with a steady and rapid progress, but it took different directions, governed by the peculiar geographical and commercial circumstances attaching to the two countries. In America it was applied chiefly to inland navigation—to vessels constructed to traverse with speed, safety, and ease those rivers and lakes, harbours, and extensive inlets which intersected their vast territory. The problem of steam navigation presented itself to the British engineer under other conditions. While the American was called on to contrive a vessel adapted to smooth water navigation, the British engineer had the far more difficult task to contrive one capable of meeting and surmounting all the obstructions arising from the vicissitudes of the deep. In the quarter of a century which elapsed between 1811 to 1836 steam navigation made great progress. The first steamers were naturally limited to the shorter trips between part and port of the British Islands, and between one of these nearest ports of the continent. After some years' experience, longer voyages were attempted, and steamers were established between London and the principal ports of Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and the voyages were ultimately extended to the Mediterranean and the Ionian Islands. During this period also a fleet of steamers was constructed by the British Government for the Post-office purposes, and a steam navy was gradually created, among which were found ships of large tonnage and considerable power. At length, about 1836-7, the project of crossing the Atlantic was started; the Sirius was, we believe, the first ocean-vessel which performed this feat, the Great Western soon followed, and then came the President, the British Queen, and other vessels, the names of which are now almost forgotten. A contest arose as to the practicability of the project, not in an abstract, but in a commercial sense. It has been often erroneously affirmed that Dr. Lardner had stated at the meeting of the British Association at Bristol, that to cross the Atlantic by steam was a physical impossibility. By reference to the report published in *The Times* of what took place at that meeting, it will be seen that this statement is erroneous, and that what Dr. Lardner did assert was, that the state of the art of steam navigation at that time was such as to render it impossible that such an enterprise could be conducted on a safe, economical and profitable manner, unless aided by a subsidy proceeding from the Government. He, therefore, recommended that the contract for the British Post-office should be first secured, as a necessary condition to commercial success.

The company now known as the Cunard Company adopted this as their principle of action. Mr. Samuel Cunard, a Canadian, who had extensive experience in maritime affairs, being associated with some large capitalists who had confidence in his skill and sagacity, submitted to the Government a project for a line of Post-office steamers to ply between Liverpool and Boston, touching at Halifax.

He insisted on the necessity of providing a considerable fleet of steamers to insure that permanence and regularity which were indispensable to the success of the enterprise. He maintained that the magnitude of the capital it must involve, and the vast expenditure attending its maintenance, were such as could not be covered by any commercial returns to be expected from it, and that consequently it could only be sustained by a liberal subsidy on the part of the Government. After much negotiation it was agreed to grant him an annual subsidy of 60,000£, upon which condition the enterprise was commenced. It soon, however, became evident that this grant was insufficient, and it was raised to 100,000£ per annum. Further experience proving the necessity of increasing the speed of voyages, and the consequent expense, the subvention was finally raised to its present amount—that is, to 145,000£ sterling per annum. This line of steamers is now worked regularly through the year. During the four winter months, from December to March, there are two departures per month from each side, and during the eight other months there is a departure weekly, making about 44 departures from each side per annum. These voyages make a total distance sailed of 272,000 geographical miles within the year; the subsidy, therefore, granted by the Government to support this enterprise amounts to 10s. 8d. per mile sailed.

The present force of the fleet of steamers by which this service is maintained is as follows—

There are 4 vessels of 500-horse power and 5 of 500-horse power making a total of 5,700-horse power; there are 2 steamers of 400-horse power each on the stocks which will soon be in operation, and which will make a total force of 11 vessels, having the aggregate of 7,500-horse power.

Soon after the Cunard line of steamers commenced operations the present West India Steam Packet Company was established to ply the line of steam communication between the United kingdom and the West India colonies. An annual grant of £25,000 has been given to this company of 240,000£. In fine, all the commercial enterprises for the establishment of lines of steamers where the voyages of considerable length have been supported by Government, as appears by the following summary of the grants given to these companies severally :—

	£
The Cunard Company	145,000
West India Company	240,000
Pacific Company	40,000
Cape Steam Packet Ship Company	30,000
Peninsular and Oriental Company	219,835
East India Company for the line between Suez and Bombay	50,000
	£724,835

Thus fostered by Government support the art of steam navigation has made great progress, and within the last ten years the marine steam engine has undergone several important modifications, which are strikingly manifested by machines exhibited in the Exposition."—(*Times*)

A MARRIAGE LETTER.

Dear Cousin—Herself you will receive a present of a pair of woollen stockings; knit by my own hands; and be assured, dear cow, that my friendship for you is as warm as the material, active as the finger-work and generous as the donation. But I consider this present as peculiarly appropriate on the occasion of your marriage. You will remark, in the first place, that there are two stockings united in one pair, who are to walk aside, guarding against coldness and giving comfort as long as they last—The thread of their texture is, mixed and so alas ! is the blood of life. In these into sweet, the white predominates, expressing by decent and confidence that thus it will be with the colour of your existence. No black is used; for I believe your lives will be wholly free from the black passions of wrath and jealousy. The darkest colour here is blue, which is excellent, where we do not make it too blue.

Other appropriate thoughts rise to my mind regarding these stockings. The most indifferent subjects, when viewed by the mind in a suitable frame may furnish instructive interences, as saith the poet—

"The iron dogs, the fuel and tongs,
The bellows that have leathern lungs;
The firewood, ashes, and the smoke,
Do all to righteousness provoke."

But to the subject. You will perceive that the tops of these stockings [by which I suppose courtship to be represented] are seamed, and by means of seaming, are drawn into a snarl, but afterwards comes a time when the whole is made plain, and continues so to the end and final toeing off. By this, I wish you to take occasion to congratulate yourself, that you are now through with seeming, and have come to plain reality. Again, as the whole of these comely stockings were not made at once, but by the addition of one little stitch, after another, put in with skill and discretion until the whole presents the fair, equal piece of work which you see, so life does not consist of one great action, but millions of little ones, combined: and so may it be with you. No stitch dropped where duties are to be performed—no widening made where bad principles to be reproved, or economy is to be preserved; neither seaming nor narrowing where truth and generosity are in question. Thus every stitch of life made right and set in the right place—none either too large or too small, too tight or too loose; thus may you keep on your smooth and even course, making existence one fair and consistent piece, until together, having passed the heel, you come to the very toe of life, and here, in the final narrowing off, and dropping the coil of this emblematical pair of companions and comforting associates, nothing appears but white, the token of innocence and peace, of purity and light—May you, like these stockings, the final stitch being dropped, and the work completed, go together from the place where you were formed, to a happier state of existence. A present from earth to heaven.

Hoping that these stockings and admonitions may meet a cordial reception, I remain in the true blue friendship seemly, yet without seeming, yours, truly and sincerely.

[Dollar Magazine.]

EXCHANGE—Sept. 20.

Saturday Evening.

Spanish Dollars and Patriots	24
Patriot Doubloons	358
Spanish do.	par.
Bills on England, per doubloon	3 7/8. 6d. per oz.
Currency	per dol. 24d.
Do. Montevideo, specie	par.
France, per doubloon	90 a 92 fr. per oz.
United States, do.	9
Rio Janeiro	premium pr. cent. 4
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 392	
The lowest 350	
Premium for shipping specie p. c. 1	

The specie transactions in Exchange have been very small, at present quotation. In currency, there has been some business done at 24d., but the rate of our quotation agrees with the present price of Ounces.

EXPORTS—Sept. 19.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.		
Dry Matadero, narrow without hulls, 28 a 30 lbs., pesado of 36 lbs.	75	a 80
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.	72	a 75
Do. do. do. camp, 3 2 bills, 25, 27 lbs.	70	a 75
Hides, for Spain, 20 a 22 lbs.	75	a 80
Do. N. America, 20 a 25 lbs.	70	a 75
Do. of all states	65	a 70
Do. of low weight, average 17 lbs.	72	a 75
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.	75	a 80
Do. hides, salted, 25 a 45 lbs. per 60 lbs.	50	a 55
Cow do. do. ..... do.	45	a 50
Horse do. do. each	14	a 18
Do. do. salted ..... rls. sil.	7	a 7½
Cocoatis, dry, 1 dol. duty, each, pesado 35 lbs.	68	a 72
Skins, duty 4 $		
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.	45	a 50
Merino, (carne,) per lb.	8	a 9
Wool, duty free.		
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	18	a 20
Do. washed "	20	a 38
Merino, dirty, "	35	a 37
Do. washed "	50	a 55
Fine, dirty "	35	a 40
Do. washed "	60	a 65
Cordova, salted ..... silver	24	a 28rls
Horse hair, duty 4 $		
" Short, arroba	40	a 42
" mixed "	50	a 55
" long "	100	a 120
Cow hair with grass, arroba	35	a 40
Do. do. clean	50	a 52
Tallow, unfit, duty free.		
" with grease, arroba	30	a 31
" pure "	35	a 40
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 $, quintal	20	a 40
Horns, duty, 4 $ Do. mil ..... prime	1000	a 1200
Inferior do.	700	a 900
Do. Cow	400	a 450
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $		
Long black, lb.	8	a 9
Do. short white	16	a 18
Do. loose	5	a 6
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ qtl.	35	a 37
Bones, slim & narrow 4 $ p. mil.	90	a 100
Sole's aparas, 6 & 7 rls. silver, p. cwt $	18	a 20
Goat skins, per dozen ..... rls. silver	25	a 27

FREIGHTS.—Sept. 19.—RATES.

England.	
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs.	70 a 75s.
Salted do. " "	£ 40-
Tallow, in boxes & pipes "	25 & 30s.
Hides of wool and horse hair	
France.	
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 $ p.)	— a 60s.
Salted do. 1000 " "	— a 30
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes "	— a 30
Produce in bales, per 42 ft.	40 a 45
United States.	
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 3 $ p.)	75 a 80s.
Salted do. " "	90 a 100
Spain.	
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 $ p.)	20 a 22
United States.	
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 3 $ p.)	¾ a 1c.
Salted do. " "	1 a 1¼
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.	3 a 6$
Rio Janeiro.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	3rls.
Montevideo.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	5rls.
Brazils.	
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10rls. in foreign do.	6 rls.

MARKET September 19 1851.

Sales during the week :—

From deposit—290 kegs starch, 40 dols. arroba, 50 bags black pepper, 40 dols. do.; 50 boxes dutch cheese 10 dols. each; 300 barrels Carolina rice 21 dols. arroba, 200 casks Bordeaux wine 350 dols. each, 40 pipes cette wine 840 dols. pipe, 400 barrels flour 7½ patacones barrel—Ex "San Juan Bautista," from Genoa, 138 pipes red wine 840 dols. pipe, 25 casks olive oil 90 dols. arroba; ex "Rainbow," from Baltimore, 1,500 barrels flour, on board, 6 patacones; ex "Frederic Eugenie," from Cette, 339 pipes wine 805 dols. pipe; 140 boxes muscatel wine 40 dols.; 60 do. brandy 35 dols.; 50 do. cordials 45 dols.; ex "Skane," from New York, 40,000 feet lumber 5½ reals.

PRICES—ON BOARD.

Bar and bolt iron, abundant	—qd.	$30
Hoop and sheet "	—"	" 35
Coals,	—ton	8½ dols. sil.
Camel coals	—"	11½
" Smith, scarce	—"	240
Lumber, American foot 5¼ rls. currency.		
" Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet	30 à	34
Russian pine " "	do. silver.	32.
" pitch pine " "	silver	37
Flag stones [on shore]	—per yard	22
Tin plate [on shore] box	—silver	11
" bar	—curr. qd.	430
Shingles per m.	—silver	100
Salt Cadiz and Lisbon, on board, silver, 11 rls.		

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, September 13, Wind S. E., Danish schooner Dania, 130 tons, P. Rickwoldt, from Hamburg 28th June, to Teunesein and Co. with 338 boxes, 3 casks and 3 bales merchandise, 48 barrels barley, 28 do. zinc, 1000 boxes, 600 baskets and 1,000 demijohns gin, 270 bars iron, 1 lot do., 4 boxes leeches, 3 do. carpenters tools, 1 do. cigars, 6 do. furniture.

French brig Frederic Eugenie, 167 tons, Brousse, from Cette 8th June, to Teisserenc Vallat, with 399 pipes, 40 half pipes and 40 quarter do. red wine, 140 quarter casks muscatel wine, 60 boxes brandy, 1 do. cordials, 1 press.

Spanish brig Esperanza, 180 tons, Pedro Guardiola, from Barcelona 28th June, Málaga 11th July, to Llavallol and Sons, with 207 pipes and 225 quarter casks red wine, 75 do. sweet do. 100 barrels olives, 1,500 jars oil, 100 boxes soap, 88 bales white paper, 6 do. brown do., 17 boxes merchandise, 26 doublooths.

American corvette Jamestown, 22 guns, Captain Samuel W. Downing, bearing the flag of Commodore Isaac McKeever, from Montevideo 12th inst.

Sailed, British three masted schooner Hostilina, 154 tons, Bellingham, for Falmouth, despatched by Jacob Parravicini, with 4,857 salted ox and cow hides, 174 pipes tallow, 41,780 horns.

Spanish polacre Encantadora, 215 tons, Pla, for the Island of Cuba, despatched by E. Ochoa and Co., with 4,340 quintals jerked beef, 105 boxes tallow.

Sardinian schooner Ninfa, 121 tons, José Barbero, for Bueco, despatched by Ocampo and Riero, with a cargo of foreign merchandise.

Arrived, September 14, Wind N. E., British brig Ocean Bride, 168 tons, John Le Boutillier, from New York 15th July, to Becher, Preuss and Co., with 83,392 feet lumber, 241 boxes tea, 10 do. nails, 150 barrels Roman cement, 200 dozens brooms.

Hamburg brig Wilhelmine, 144 tons, P. R. Stuge, from Hamburgh 27th June, to Otto Rosenthal, with 12 jars, 400 baskets, 2,000 demijohns and 800 boxes gin, 13,034 dried fruit, 154 barrels tar, 20 tons coal, 380 pieces lumber, 55 empty demijohns, 1 box paper, 50 do. hollow ware, 150 barrels flour, 139 boxes and 15 barrels merchandize, 8 packages samples, 79,414 lbs. iron, 3 barrels hams, 2 candles iron

British barque Ann Best, 335 tons, A. Cheyne, from Lisbon 1st July, to John Best and Brothers, with 693 m pos salt.

Dutch brigantine Bernardus, 148 tons, B. H. Engelsmann, from Baltimore 19th June, to Zimmermann, Frazier and Co., with 1,648 barrels flour.

Swedish barque Skane, 392 tons, G. M. Kraft, from New York 29th May, to Becher Preuss and Co., with 1,400 barrels flour, 250 do. Roman cement, 600 barrels rice, 3,233 feet pine lumber.

Spanish brig Centinela, 200 tons, Miguel Guisande, from Carril 7 July, to Llavallol and Sons.

Passengers 191.

British brig John Robertson, 208 tons, William Baxter, from Liverpool 29 June, to John Galt Shaffer and Co. Passengers 85.

British brig Mary Wylie, 130 tons, Robert Mercer, from Glasgow 30th May, to Duguid Barton and Co., with 49 boxes, 23 bales and 26 packages merchandise, 400 casks ale and porter 3,100 iron pots, 42 tons coal, 160 stoves, 11 casks and 14 packages hardware, 2,632 bars iron, 612 bundles do.

American barque E. Wright junior, 270 tons, W. H. Averill, from Charleston 24th June, to Becher, Preuss and Co., with 160,212 feet pine lumber.

Sailed, British barque Advice, 230 tons, Gray, for New York, despatched by Bayley Brothers, with 4043 salted ox and cow hides, 869 salted horse hides, 7,840 dry ox and cow hides, 173 bales wool, 15,000 horns.

British barque Leopard, 300 tons, George Shire, for London, despatched by Nicholson, Green and Co., with 6,658 salted ox and cow hides, 1,400 dry do. do., 376 salted horse do., 7,100 horns, 1 box and 28 bales hair, 293 pipes 5 half pipes and 282 boxes tallow, 5,000 bones, 10 tons do., 2 bales feathers, 1 do. nutria skins, 1 box merchandise.

Arrived, September 15, Wind N., French brig Felicite, 189 tons, Lapy, from Cette 29th May, to J. E. Canard, with 287 pipes, 32 half pipes and 40 barrels red wine, 338 boxes red wine, 41 do. brandy, 20 do. absynth, 25 do. cordials.

French brig L' Automne, 193 tons, Joseph Noel, from Cette 7th June, to Jules Vignal, with 403 pipes, 68 half pipes, and 40 quarter casks red wine, 100 boxes muscatel do., 66 do. cordials.

Brazilian barque Concepcion Feliz, 268 tons, A. S. Almada, from Rio Janeiro, 31st ult to Silva and Co., with 502 rolls and 32 bales tobacco, 500 pipes brandy, 220 bags and 30 half barrels coffee, 1 barrel butter, 27 boxes oil, 232 barrels sugar, 1 box caps, 7 do. snuff, 200 bags farina, 100 do. rice, 2 do. preserves.

Spanish brig Florentino, 205 tons, Maristany, from Cette 15th July, to Freyer Brothers, with 265 pipes, 50 half pipes, 20 quarter do. red wine, 20 half pipes brandy, 10 half do. anise seed do., 30 quarter casks vinegar, 58 barrels and 150 boxes oil, 93 do. wine, 25 do. cordials, 75 do. soap.

Sailed, British schooner Victoria, for Montevideo.

Arrived, September 16, Wind S. E., French schooner Lucia, 193 tons, C. B. Reveille, from Cette 1st July, to Adolfo Van Praet, with 320 pipes, 47 half pipes, 65 quarter do. and 50 boxes red wine, 12,000 kilogrammes salt, 29 boxes preserved fruit, 50 barrels olives, 10 do. absynth, 2 demijohns kirch, 3 fowling pieces, 47 bales cork, 2 boxes hats, 2 pianofortes, 1 box dressed sheep skins, 1 do. patent leather, 1 do. silks, 1 do. cottons.

Passenger 1.

Belgian brig Fenelon 194 tons, J. Barkentien, from Baltimore 3d July, to Freyer Brothers, with 1,968 barrels flour, 150 half barrels do.

Sardinian polacre Vicenzo, 156 tons, Pedro Lanegro, from Pernambuco 7th August, to order, with 980 barrels and 230 half barrels sugar.

Sardinian polacre Chantal, 219 tons, José E. Brisolese, from Cadiz 15th July, to Saturnino Soriano, with 150 quarter casks wine, 4 pipes brandy, 601 barrels olives, 2,873 jars oil, 225 boxes starch, 300 do. vermicelli, 1 do. saffron, 34 do. tea, 1 do. guitars, 11 bags anise seed, 5 boxes guitar strings, 4 do. silks, 3 do. leeches, 1 do. books, 2 rolls matting, 18 rolls cordage, 30 bales matting, 50 lasts salt.

Passengers 11.

British barque Glenmore, 323 tons, Smith, from Bordeaux 76 days, to Manuel Lopez.

Passengers 105.

Sailed, British brig Dauntless, 218 tons, Hall, for Antwerp, despatched by John Galt Smith and Co., with 1,316 salted ox and cow hides, 9,778 dry do. do., 26 bales hair, 13,000 horns.

Arrived, September 17, Wind S E., Sardinian brig Graciosa Fanny, 202 tons, Pedro Luis Tiscornia, from Genoa 25th June, to Llavallol and Sons, with 60 pipes and 212 boxes red wine, 2 pipes white do., 229 boxes vermicelli, 4 quintals stock fish, 14 jars rice, 265 bags and 150 boxes flour, 25,275 tiles, 30 pipes and 25 boxes oil, 25 boxes cordials, 6 do. brandy, 6 do. absynth, 12 do. preserves, 6 do. anisette, 1 do. umbrellas, 50 pestles, 2 boxes straw hats, 2 do. marble, 10 marble vases, 3 do. mantle pieces, 1 do. linen handkerchiefs, 2 iron safes, 3 boxes merchandise.

Passengers 38.

American brig Chicasaw, 171 tons, George W. Mair, from Patagonia 11th inst., to Samuel B. Hale, with 1,320 fanegas wheat, 12 hams, 1 box cheese, 3 packages rugs, 6 bales and 7 boxes merchandise.

Sailed, British barque Chorrister, 277 tons, Richards, for Plymouth, despatched by Hughes Brothers, with 743 pipes tallow, 7,876 salted ox and cow hides, 17,000 bones, 2,900 horns.

American brig Palos, 276 tons, Hatch, for Boston, despatched by Samuel B. Hale, with 8,400 dry ox and cow hides, 1,788 salted do. do., 937 dry horse do., 365 bales wool, 29,940 horns, 15 serooms hair, 6 boxes ostrich feathers 1 cask antlers, 1 package rugs.

American barque Undine, 353 tons, Lewin, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier and Co., with 3,456 salted ox and cow hides, 6,773 dry do. do., 250 bales and 1 bag wool, 115 bales sheep skins, 1 do. horse hair, 100 boxes stearine candles, 12 do. shoes, 147 do. soap, 17,160 horns.

Spanish brig Corina, 193 tons, Mestras, for Barcelona, despatched by Saturnino Soriano, with 8,767 ox and cow hides, 4,736 dry horse do., 15 bales hide cuttings, 36 do. calf and slunk calf skins, 1 do. ostrich feathers.

Arrived, September 18, Wind N. E., Spanish polacre Gremonero, 150 tons, Jaime Marisany, from Tarragona 14 July, Rio Janeiro 6th inst., to Freyer Brothers, with 208 pipes and 60 quarter casks red wine, 1,120 strings garlic, 268 doublooons.

Brazilian brig Maria Rosa, 126 tons, Francisco da Costa Carvalho, from Bahia 28th ult., to José Marquez Souza, with 50 pipes brandy, 603 barrels sugar, 5 do. wine.

Passengers 2.

Belgian brig Rubens, 285 tons, A. P. Comelissen, from Antwerp 6th June, Cadiz 19th July, to Charles R. Horne, with 1112½ bale salt, 164 barrels nails, 34 boxes arms, 120 sheets lead, 50 barrels gin, 30 boxes hollow ware, 50 do. cheese, 20 barrels loaf sugar, 1 box tobacco, 1 box Cologne water, 285 boxes and 199 packages merchandise, 1 package music.

Passengers 2.

Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, Juan B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 17th inst., in ballast.

Passengers 32—Doubloons 450.

French barque Camoens, 244 tons, Drouanx, from Havre 11th July, to Llavallol & Sons, with 25 half barrels cognac brandy, 61425 bricks, 1 box porcelain, 2 casks cheese, 12 baskets wine, 150 toys, 19 boxes paper, 1 do. books, 3 do. cottons, 8 do. pianos, 1 package woollens, 1 box silks, 44 bales, 182 boxes and 395 packages merchandise, 2 boxes samples.

Sailed, American barque Reindeer, 420 tons, Gayle, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Daniel Gowland and Co., in ballast.

Sailed, September 19, Wind N. E., Spanish barque Dos Amigos, 259 tons, B. M. Gorordo, for Coruña and Santander, despatched by Francisco Berdier, with 9 bales calf skins, 1 do. slunk calf skins, 7 do. hide cuttings, 5 do. horse hair, 11,857 dry ox and cow hides.

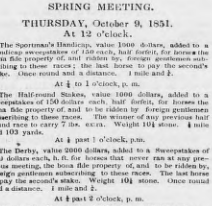
Vessel Spoken.

By the Belgian brig Rubens, in lat 33° S., long. 48° 50' W., British brig Libia, of Dundee, from Bordeaux for Valparaiso.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale, the entire collection of Books belonging to the late "Union Library," as also the Book cases, &c. For information please apply at No. 23 Calle Mayo. Sep. 20—2c.

A Gentleman, native of Germany, lately arrived from Europe, who has been employed many years in different important counting-houses, and understands well the English and French languages, begs leave to recommend his services to a counting house of this place. Respecting his character he can refer to many of the most important and most respectable commercial houses of this city. Please address by letter, V. A. Calle San Martin, No. 194. 1 p.



FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

With Competent Permission of the Government Authorities.

SPRING MEETING.

THURSDAY, October 9, 1851.

At 12 o'clock.

The Sportman's Handicap, value 1000 dollars, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 150 each, half forfeit, for horses the bona fide property of any member of the foreign amateur subscribing to these races; the last horse to pay the second's stake. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ½.

At ½ to 1 o'clock, p. m.

The Half-round Stakes, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, half forfeit, for horses the bona fide property of and to be ridden by foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The winner of any previous half round race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Weight 104 stone. 1 mile and 103 yards.

At ½ past 1 o'clock, p.m.

The Derby, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, h. ft. for horses that never ran at any previous meeting, the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The last horse to pay the second's stake. Weight 104 stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ½.

At ½ past 2 o'clock, p. m.

The Portedo Plate, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 100 dollars, play or pay, for all horses entered, and to be ridden by foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The second horse to save his stake. Winners of any previous races to carry 5 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 104 stone. Once and a half round. 1 mile and ½.

At ½ past 3 p. m.

The Spring Handicap, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 50 dollars each, h. ft. for horses the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. Winners of any previous races to carry 3 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 104 stone. Once and a half round. 1 mile and ½.

At 4 p. m.

The Argentine Plate, value 10,00 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 100 dollars, play or pay, for all horses entered, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. Winners of any previous races to carry 3 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 104 stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and ½.

At ½ to 5 p. m.

The Welcome Stakes, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 50 each, play or pay, for all horses entered, by subscribers, be ridden by foreigners of all denominations. Winners of any previous races to carry 3 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 104 stone. Once round and a distance, 1 mile and ½.

At ½ past 5 p. m.

The Helter Skelter Sweep of 100 dollars each, play or pay, for beaten horses of the day. Catch weights. Once round. ¾ furlongs. All horses to be entered immediately after the last race.

In all cases 3 horses to start or the stakes will not be given.

Entrances with entrance money to be sent in to the Secretary, No. 66 Calle Federacion, on or before Tuesday 23th September, by the responsible owner or person in whose name other horses are entered, giving the mark and name of the horses (and in case of any name having been changed the former one and the colours of the riders.

Handicaps will be declared on Wednesday 1st October.

Forfeits to be declared on or before Saturday 4th October.

Buenos Ayres, 7th August, 1851.

By Order of the Committee.

aug 9. 4c.

Removal. Messrs. Dickson & Co., have removed from No. 12, Calle Santa Rosa, to No. 17, Calle Representantes.

Sept. 11, 1851. sep 13—3.p.

2 Tilburys for Sale, to be seen at the Barraca del Señor Muñoz, Plaza de Monserrat, a Stanhope and a Dennett, London made, mail axles, globe lamps, and with harness brass mounted complete, lately received per barque "Advice." Apply to Edward Seymour, Calle Lima, 93, opposite said Barraca, who has for sale a 2 jockey and a few of Maldivan's patent elastic seat saddles, best Holland's gin in cases, and Alsops & Co's. India pale ale in barrels of 34 dos. Sep. 13—3 c.

For Sale, a first-rate modern built Barouche, but very little used, fit for one horse or two, will seat 5 or 6 persons comfortably; has a driver's seat in front, cut glass lamps and India rubber stable cloth and whip complete. Will be sold a bargain, the owner having no use for it; having a duplicate it can be examined at any hour of the day by calling at the Barraca de Santa Clara, No. 531 Calle del General Lopez (formerly Bustador.) Sep. 13—3 c.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN, of the Hibernian Tavern, No. 26, Calle de la Piedad, returns thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, and he begs to announce that he has made arrangements whereby gentlemen can be supplied with Dinners, Suppers, in the most reasonable terms. Lunch and refreshments at all hours of the day. Dinner as usual at half-past one, and half-past three o'clock. All sorts of liquors and wines of the best quality always on hand. aug 16—3c.

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, and liberal mercantile and scientific education.

This class will embrace the following courses of studies—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Euclid's Elements, Mensuration, Mechanics, 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. 197.

Messrs. Dickson & Co. beg to notify that Mr. John Hughes retired from the firm on the 1st of August, and that Mr. Walter Churchill remains with the direction of the business.

Buenos Ayres, 4th September, 1851. a6- 3c.

To be RAFFLED, with permission from the competent Authorities, a picture of national costumes, valued at 1600 dollars; tickets 20 dollars each. Apply at Mr. Casagemas' Bookstore, opposite the Cathedral. Sept. 6—6p.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞**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 barque "UNIVERSEL," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Dress, 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.

For Sale—Engravings on steel of the building for the Great Exhibition in London, 1851, coloured, gilt and framed. Apply to 79, Calle Santa Clara. Sep.13—c e.

Notice. The co-partnership of the undersigned, which commenced on the 1st September, 1849, for the transaction of produce and Commission-business in the Barraca de la Atalaya, under the firm of Edward Newton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding accounts will be settled by F. W. Reynolds.

Buenos Ayres, 1st Sept., 1851.

Edward Newton.
F. W. Reynolds.

Buenos Ayres, 1st September, 1851.

The produce and Commission-business hitherto transacted in the Barraca de la Atalaya by Edward Newton & Co., will be henceforth carried on by the undersigned in his own name.

sep. 6—3 c. Edward Newton.

For Sale, an establishment situated in the district of Cañuelas, 16 leagues from town; it comprises 2 square leagues of land, 700 to 800 head of horned cattle, and 300 to 400 sheep and 300 to 350 mares and horses. Parties interested in the purchase of the same will please apply to Don Julian Rosquellas, Almacen de la Estrella, on the Barraca Road. Sep. 13—3 p.

For Sale, a nearly new English Phaeton, to carry 6 persons, to be used closed or partly open at pleasure, very strong, light, and neat, with pole for two horses, and shafts for one horse, lamps and everything of the very best workmanship and highly finished; also a superior harness complete for two horses, and an extra set for one horse, to use single or double, all highly silver plated on German silver.

Also, a superior London made Tilbury slightly used very strong and neat with harness, complete brass mounted. Apply at 13 Calle Santa Clara. Sep. 6—3 c.

A Gentleman, native of Germany, lately arrived from Europe begs to recommend his services as Merchant's clerk or gas Book-keeper. Apply at No. 59, Calle Mayo. sep. 13—3 c.

Shipping List
of
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brig "Matron," A. 1. 187 tons, Wilson, commander, has only room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight.—Please apply to the charterers agents. sep. 23. Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

For London. British brig Florist 192 tons, Key, commander, A.1. at Lloyd's British built and only on her first voyage, will load three fourths of her cargo in the shortest time, has positively half her cargo engaged and being a very small carrier is guaranteed to load without delay. sep. 23—13. Consignees Messrs J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque "Uruguay," 320 tons, A. 1. for 15 years. Richard Bird Pringle, commander, has all her cargo engaged and going on board, and can only take a few packages and passengers, having splendid accommodations for them.

Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. The well-known British built A. 1., clipper barque "Rhondda," 299 tons, T. Baird, commander, has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board and will take tallow and salted hides in the inner ends where she leads nearly all her cargo. This vessel is known as one of the fastest vessels in the trade and in every respect a first rate conveyance. Sept. 13.

Consignees Samuel Hessey Esq.

For Liverpool. The A.1. British brig "Pink," 181 tons, Whiteway, commander, has her entire cargo engaged and shipping, and will sail in two or three days; she can accommodate a couple of passengers in her cabin. sep. 13.

Consignee James Cathcy, Esquire.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque "Commodore," A. 1. 258 tons, Aspell, commander, is a chartered vessel and will sail from the Salado by the end of this month. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. sep. 23.

Consignees Messrs. Edward Lumb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British brigantine "Ward & Wilson," A. 1., 175 tons, John Gowning, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very superior. aug. 9.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Swedish brig "Brilliant," A. 1. 200 tons, S. P. Weikstrom, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very superior.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig "Fides," A. 1. 130 tons, S. R. Krag, master, will have quick despatch, being a very good accommodations for passengers. jy. 26.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Hanoverian schooner "Anna," A. 1. 132 tons, Schaffelein, master, is a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very good. jy. 26.

Consignees Messrs. Teunesen & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish schooner "Fido," A. 1. 132 tons, Hans Stehr, master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. sep. 6.

Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For Antwerp. British brig "Royal Exchange," A. 1. 234 tons, David Todd, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers, having superior accommodations for them. sep. 13.

Consignee A. Lezica, Esq.

For Antwerp. French barque "Victoria," A. 1. 238 tons, Souza, commander, has only room for passengers, her accommodations are very superior. sep. 13.

Consignee Leon Caumartin, Esq.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Cometen," A. 1. 281 tons, Quarlick, commander, has all her cargo engaged, but has still room for passengers, her accommodations are very superior. sep. 13. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp. The regular trading A. 1. brig JORGE, 250 tons Schaffelein, commander, is well known in the trade for the good delivery of her cargo, has upwards of half a cargo engaged and can only take a few tons of dry hides. sep. 13.

Consignees Messrs. Otto, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. The fine, fast-sailing A. 1 Prussian barque Carl Ernst, 250 tons, Wessow, commander, is also favorably known in the trade, and having all her salted hides, offers a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. sep. 13.

Consignee Henry Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Sardinian barque "Marie Eugenie," 249 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Mocello, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for dry hides. aug. 30

Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq.

For Havre. Packet of the Line. French barque "Universel," A. 1. 267 tons, Dendeville, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are most superior. sep. 6.

Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Marseilles and Ports in the Mediterranean. Sardinian brig "Achille," A. 1. first class, 222 tons, J. B. Bornesio, master, is now ready to take in cargo. sep. 9.

Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq.

For Cette. French brigantine "Theresine Pauline," A. 1. 199 tons, Cayrol, commander, has only disengaged room for a few tons of dry hides or hides. aug. 23.

Consignee Manuel Arcelus, Esq.

For Cette. French schooner "Lucie," 191 tons, Reveille, master, A. 1. will, after having discharged her inward cargo, load for the above destination, and has with quick despatch, having already engaged a large portion of her cargo. Sept. 20. Consignee Adolphe Vernet, Esq.

For Brazil. The fine new A. 1. French Brig "Rose Amelie" 111 tons, Le Prince commander is chartered to sail for the said destination in the course of twenty days and can accommodate a few passengers. sep. 13.

Consignee Leon Caumartin Esq.

For the Havana. The A. 1. British built Schooner John Murray 143 tons, John A. Booth, commander will leave this in the course of forty days and can take a couple of passengers.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Freight or Charter. Russian brig "Suomalainen," A. 1. 163 tons, John Palm, master, is a very fast sailer, and carries a small cargo, she offers a first-rate opportunity for shippers.

Consignee Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Freight or Charter. American barque E. Wright, Junior, 270 tons, A. 1. is a fast sailer and small carrier. Sep. 20.

Consignees Messrs. Bocher, Preuss & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British brig "Ocean Bride," 168 tons, Le Breton, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, is a splendid vessel, and offers a first rate opportunity for shippers. Sept. 20. Consignees Messrs. Bocher, Preuss & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British brig "John Robertson," A. 1. sailer very fast and carries a small cargo. Sep. 20.

Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

For Freight or Charter. Belgian brig "Francisca," 194 tons, A. 1 Beckenlien, commander, is a superior vessel in every respect, and carries a small cargo. Sept. 20.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Freight or Charter. British barque "Glenmore," A. 1. a fast vessel and small carrier. Sep. 20.

Consignees Messrs M. Lezica & Co.

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

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

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

For New York. Passengers only. Lubeck barque Alma, 300 tons, Capt. P. H. Brandt, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick despatch. sep. 23.

Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels Sons.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Sardinian brig "Antoinette," 280 tons register, Capt. Ogliso, is now loading for the above destination, and can take cargo and passengers, having excellent accommodations for the latter. ag—2.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only; Brazilian brig Condor, 185 tons, Capt. Costa, has superior accommodations for passengers sep. 2.

For Rio Janeiro. Brazilian schooner "Bella Julia," Avalio, master, can admit only 2000 quintals beef, or its equivalent on freight. sep. 2.

For Rio de Janeiro. The fast sailing A. 1. Sardinian polacca "Concepcion," 148 tons, Capt. M. Ferrara, is bound to sail shortly and can receive some light freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. sep. 6.

For freight or Charter. Sardinian barque "Speranza," 202 tons, Capt. Scotto, is a small carrier and fast sailer. ag. 2.

For Freight or Charter. Argentine brig "Monitor," 240 tons, Capt. Nicholson, is well known in this trade. sep. 2.

For Freight or Charter to Ports of Brazil, the A. 1. Brazilian barque "Concepcion," 168 tons, this fine vessel being on her first voyage, offers an excellent conveyance for shippers. Sep. 20.

Consignee F. Silva, Esq.

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

SHIPPING LIST
OF
Ruperto de la Concha.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Pernambuco. Passengers only. Danish Brigantine "Holstein," Cap. Peter Meyer, will sail by the end of this month, and has superior accommodations for passengers. Sep. 20.

Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels and Sons.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only. Brazilian brigantine "Bella Lavinia," Capt Acuria, will have quick despatch, and can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably. a13

Consignees Ruperto de la Concha Esq.

For Freight or Charter, to any port in the Brazils, Brazilian brig Pereira, 166 tons, Bernard J. Pinto, is ready to receive cargo on board, and is a very desirable opportunity for Ship pers. sep. 13.

Consignee Antonio F. Ramos Esq.

For particulars regarding the aforesaid vessels apply to.

Ruperto de la Concha.
Licensed Ship Broker.
Calle Reconquista n. 15 ½.

Shipping List
of
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Matoma," 287 tons register, John Wilson, commander, offers a most superior opportunity for passengers, having been expressly fitted up for their conveyance. sep 9.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For London British brigantine "Betsey," 192 tons register, William Allen, commander is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very fast sailer, has already engaged the greatest part of her cargo which is now going on board; she will have quick despatch and will take three fourths of her cargo in the Inner Roads, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. aug 26.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Havana—Passengers only. The remarkably fast sailing and very superior first class, Spanish barque "Maria Mariana" of Don Ramon Segui, Master, has all her cargo engaged, and has excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignee Don Manuel de Murieta.

For Havana. Spanish brig "Cacique," 160 tons, D. B. Asterisk, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and being a chartered vessel will be despatched in a few days, her accommodations for passengers, are superior. sep. 6.

Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons.

French brig "Conchita," 190 tons, Thomas, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, now on her first voyage, is chartered for the above destination, and will give good despatcher accommodations for passengers. sep. 13.

Consignee H. Solanet, Esq.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Sardinian brig "Achille," 222 tons, Bersons, commander, is first class at Lloyd's, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit dry hides and bales on freight, her accommodations for passengers are excellent. sep. 6.

Consignee H. Solanet, Esq.

For Great Britain. The very superior fast sailing A. 1. at Lloyd's, British brig "Grace Longstaff," 223 tons register, Jonas Lucas, master, is chartered for the above destination and will have quick despatch; her accommodations for passengers are excellent. sep. 6.

For Havre and Bordeaux. The very well known regular trader French barque "Ernestine," 219 tons register, Fleurus, commander, has already a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit a few tons of salted hides, and light freight, her accommodations for passengers are most superior. sep. 6.

Consignee Elias Despouy, Esq.

For New York American barque "Saint Andrew," 338 tons register, E Dunn, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and has already upwards of two thirds of her cargo engaged, for the remainder see other cargo or for passage, please apply as below. Aug 16

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

For Havana. Oldenburg brig "Janus," 192 tons register, Conrad Paulsen, master, is A.1 at Lloyd's is a fast sailer and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has excellent accommodations. aug—23.

Consignee Demetrio Regueza Esq.

For Havana. Sardinian barque "Speranza," 202 tons, F. Scotto, master, is first class, and a fast sailer, is chartered for the above destination and can only admit passengers for which her accommodations are superior. sep. 6.

Consignees Messrs A. Masaliá & Co.

For Brazil. Sardinian polacre Giovanni Battista, 182 tons register J. J. Basso, master is first class and being a very fast sailer will have quick despatch her accommodations for passengers are superior. sept. 13.

Consignee J. Avegno. Esq.

For Havre de Grace.

The very superior fast sailing A.1. French ship Uruguay, Lamy master, has now nearly her cargo, has now engaged from two hundred and fifty to three hundred tons of cargo and can still admit the remainder on board, and will leave in a few days, offers a good opportunity to passengers having superior accommodations. sep. 13. Consignees Messrs. D. Ochoa & Co.

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

For New York. Passengers only. Lubeck barque Alma, 300 tons, Capt. P. H. Brandt, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick despatch. sep. 23.

Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels Sons.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Sardinian brig "Antoinette," 280 tons register, Capt. Ogliso, is now loading for the above destination, and can take cargo and passengers, having excellent accommodations for the latter. ag—2.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only; Brazilian brig Condor, 185 tons, Capt. Costa, has superior accommodations for passengers sep. 2.

For Rio Janeiro. Brazilian schooner "Bella Julia," Avalio, master, can admit only 2000 quintals beef, or its equivalent on freight. sep. 2.

For Rio de Janeiro. The fast sailing A. 1. Sardinian polacca "Concepcion," 148 tons, Capt. M. Ferrara, is bound to sail shortly and can receive some light freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. sep. 6.

For freight or Charter. Sardinian barque "Speranza," 202 tons, Capt. Scotto, is a small carrier and fast sailer. ag. 2.

For Freight or Charter. Argentine brig "Monitor," 240 tons, Capt. Nicholson, is well known in this trade. sep. 2.

For Freight or Charter to Ports of Brazil, the A. 1. Brazilian barque "Concepcion," 168 tons, this fine vessel being on her first voyage, offers an excellent conveyance for shippers. Sep. 20.

Consignee F. Silva, Esq.

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

SHIPPING LIST
OF
Ruperto de la Concha.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Pernambuco. Passengers only. Danish Brigantine "Holstein," Cap. Peter Meyer, will sail by the end of this month, and has superior accommodations for passengers. Sep. 20.

Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels and Sons.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only. Brazilian brigantine "Bella Lavinia," Capt Acuria, will have quick despatch, and can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably. a13

Consignees Ruperto de la Concha Esq.

For Freight or Charter, to any port in the Brazils, Brazilian brig Pereira, 166 tons, Bernard J. Pinto, is ready to receive cargo on board, and is a very desirable opportunity for Ship pers. sep. 13.

Consignee Antonio F. Ramos Esq.

For particulars regarding the aforesaid vessels apply to.

Ruperto de la Concha.
Licensed Ship Broker.
Calle Reconquista n. 15 ½.

Shipping List
of
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Matoma," 287 tons register, John Wilson, commander, offers a most superior opportunity for passengers, having been expressly fitted up for their conveyance. sep 9.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For London British brigantine "Betsey," 192 tons register, William Allen, commander is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very fast sailer, has already engaged the greatest part of her cargo which is now going on board; she will have quick despatch and will take three fourths of her cargo in the Inner Roads, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. aug 26.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Havana—Passengers only. The remarkably fast sailing and very superior, first class, Spanish barque "Maria Mariana" of Don Ramon Segui, Master, has all her cargo engaged, and has excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignee Don Manuel de Murieta.

For Havana. Spanish brig "Cacique," 160 tons, D. B. Asterisk, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and being a chartered vessel will be despatched in a few days, her accommodations for passengers, are superior. sep. 6.

Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons.

French brig "Conchita," 190 tons, Thomas, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, now on her first voyage, is chartered for the above destination, and will give good despatcher accommodations for passengers. sep. 13.

Consignee H. Solanet, Esq.

For Sale, 2 steam boilers of small size with iron vats all complete and suitable for a small saladero.

Iron water tanks will contain about 16 pipes each.

1 small sugar mill for grinding by hand.

do. large do. do.

1 horse power in perfect order.

50 dozens double moulds of best quality, and a small hydraulic press with the cutre-pounding apparatus having been used in a candle factory.

For the above articles and prices 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.—6o.

Notice to the Commercial Community. This is to inform the public and the commercial community of this city that from the date M. John Richard Schwartz has left his employ.

Signed Richard Schwartz, Jr., Licensed Ship Broker.

Buenos Ayres, 30th August, 1851.

The person who found a Gold Watch on the 29th August in the Privy of the Commercial Rooms, is hereby requested to deliver it at the above establishment, where he will be duly rewarded. The watch is of London manufacture and bears the number 3280, should it be offered for sale, persons are requested to detain it and advise at No. 53 Calle Reconquista. Sep. 6—3 c.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, Barges, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11f $50, 12, 6h—13, 70; 11, 90; 13, 100; 14, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 16c ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 113 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 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 13th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Destination.
	NATIONAL.			
June 20	Sg. San Pio, Pinaro	F. Cobar & Co.	140	Rio Jno.
July 14	Bg. Paulista, Viale	A. C. Meyrelles	192	Havana
" 22	Br. Mentor, Nielsen	O. J. Hayes & Co.	241	Pernbc'o
Sept. 4	Bg. Jorge, Schaffer	Otto, Rothenthal & Co.	230	Antwerp
	BRITISH			
June 14	Brig Crimea, Bracy	J. N. Bieber & Co.	184	Havana
" 16	Bg. Dauntless, Hall	John Galt Smith	218	Antwerp
July 6	Bk. Adelaide, Gray	Bayley Brothers	320	N. York.
" 11	Bgn. Arab, G. Wing	J. N. Bieber & Co.	175	Falmouth.
" 8	Bk. Leopold, Shaw	Nicholson Green	300	London.
" 14	Sch. Hesiodus, Bellingham	J. Carravacini	154	Falmouth
" 14	Bg. Matilda, Brown	Nicholson Green	297	London.
" 19	Bg. Finch, Whiteway	James Cathcy	161	Liverpool.
" 19	Bgn. Betsey, Allen	Nicholson, Green	212	Liverpool.
" 20	Bk. Uruguay, Pringle	J. Best & Brothers	320	Liverpool.
" 20	Bk. Minerva, Richards	Hayes Brothers	277	England
" 21	Bg. Royal Exchange, Todd	A. C. Lezica	234	Antwerp
" 23	Br. Argentine, Pain-coon	Parlane Macalister	246	Liverpool.
Aug. 8	Bk. Alhambra, Baird	Samuel Hessey	188	Liverpool.
" 15	Bg. Peggy, Smith	Charles R. Horne	148	Missouri's
" 21	Br. Jemima, Holmes	Bocher & Co.	256	Havana
" 21	Bgn. Leda, Absolom	Bates, Stokes & Co.	187	
" 21	Br. Rg. Cow, Longstaff	John Galt & Co.	223	G Britain
" 31	Bg. Forest, Key	Bocher & Co.	190	London.
Sept. 4	Bg. Hyperion, Bing	Bates & Co.	241	
" 5	Bgn. Chance, Oliver	Tunkinson & Co.	177	
" 6	Sch. Sophia, Thompson	J. C. Sim & Co.	170	
" 6	Sch. John Murray, Booth	Thompson & Co.	143	
" 10	Sch. Bonjhorn, Gibson	D. Barron & Co	246	
	AMERICAN.			
July 15	Bg. Falco, Hatch,	Samuel B Hale	276	Boston.
" 21	Bk. Cecilia, Lewis	Zimmermann, Schroeder	223	Boston.
" 8	Bg. Sarah Jane, Jones	J. Commissioner	184	N. York.
" 9	Sp. Margaret Eliza, Adams	Zimmermann & Co.	348	N. York.
" 16	Sp. Sylph, Wilson	Bocher & Co.	255	Baltimore
" 20	Bk. Manila, Simson	Zimmermann & Co.	281	Boston.
" 23	Bk. Alabama, Gardner	Howland & Lisa	300	
" 31	Bk. Rainbow, Carter	Howland & Co.	341	
" 31	Bk. Independence, Hall	Howland & Co.	225	Baltimor
Sept. 4	Bk. Edward Koppisch, Upton	D. Howland & Co.	419	Salem.
" 5	Bk. Lucy, Lewis	T. Howland & Co.	299	N. York.
" 4	Bk. John Swasey, Phillips	Henry J. Ropes	324	
	FRENCH.			
July 13	Bk. Victoria, Souza	Leon Caumartin	238	Antwerp
" 17	Bk. Guarani, Lecour	Bocher & Co.	225	Havana
" 23	Bgn. Heureuse Pauline, Bergeiro	Manuel Arcelus	199	Cette
Aug. 14	Br. Rose Amelie, Le Prince	Bocher & Co.	111	Havana
" 14	Bk. Universel, Dardeville	Dunoyer & Co.	267	Havre
" 19	Br. Rose Amelie, Le Prince	Bocher & Co.	111	Havana
" 30	Sp. Uruguay, Dupuel	E. Ochoa & Co.	223	Havre.
" 30	Bk. Corsolan, Perrin	Elias Despouy	119	Havre.
	SPANISH.			
June 5	Bk. Seven Marianas, Segui	Manuel Murrieta	253	Havana.
" 8	Sch. Buenaventura, Pla	E. Ochoa & Co.	215	Havana.
" 8	Sp. Calipso, Aranda	Manuel de Sarratea	150	Havana.
" 14	Pol. bt. Ana, Alsina	E. Ochoa & Co.	38	Havana.
July 1	Bk. Ma Antonia, Sagarzazu	Sarratea Sagasa	193	Havana
" 19	Bg. Carlos, Mestras	Sarratea Sagasa	193	Barcelon
" 19	Bk. Amistad, Dos Santos	E. Ochoa & Co.	225	Barcelon
" 21	Bk. Constancia, Sucvila	Sarratea Sorlazaro	197	Cadiz.
" 25	Bg. Ceres, Cano	Felix Barraqua	302	Havana.
" 30	Sch. Dinka, Austrich	Sarratea Sagasa	200	Havana
Aug. 6	Bg. Ferrolano, Villamor	Pedro Alfaro	139	Brazil.
" 12	Bg. Saborosa, Martinez	Marcelino Ortiz	192	Havre.
" 24	Bk. Nueva Cosimera, Pares	Llavallol & Sons	255	
" 29	Bg. Adolfo, Gorpe	Llavallol & Sons	124	Havana.
Sept. 11	Bg. Palamos, Cabrejas	E. Ochoa & Co.	224	
	SARDINIAN.			
April 19	Bg. Antonetta, Pappiero	D. Calvo & Sons	281	Gen & Mal
July 12	Bk. Speranza, Scotto	A Masella & Co.	202	Havana
" 14	Bk. Giovanni Battista, Bersone	Henry Solanet	163	Genoa
" 15	Pol. Concepcion, Ferrara	Juan Negrotto	148	Genoa
" 21	Bk. Adriano, Pinaro	A. Masella & Co.	322	
" 27	Pol. Felice, Ottaggio	A. Negrotto	198	Marseill.
" 30	Bg. Achilles, Bersone	Henry Solanet	222	Marseill.
Aug. 1	Pol. Lion, Amore	Antonio Ramos	149	Genoa
" 3	Bg. Express, Ferrero	A. Masella & Co.	41	
" 4	Bk. Anna Eugenia, Mello	Henry Solanet	190	Antwerp
Sept. 1	Bgn. Giovanni Battista, Carcagno	Juan Aveglio	130	
" 2	Br. San Giovanni, Bagliero	Juan Aveglio	192	Brazil.
" 6	Bg. Lucrezia Figuera, Bassar	Viale & Co.	172	
	BRAZILIAN			
May 23	Col. Condor, Costa	J. A. Nicolich	185	Rio Jno.
July 27	Sch. Bella Julia, Acuna	E. Haenge	115	Brazil.
" 30	Bgn. Rio Grandense, Carlin	J. C. Meyrelles	165	Brazil.
Aug. 8	Sp. Lion, Amore	Antonio Ramos	149	
" 12	Bg. Cascado, Salt	A. M. Bu dos	27	
Sept. 3	Bk. Bella Lavinia, Acuria	Henry Solanet	119	Antwerp
	HAMBURGH.			
Aug. 2	Bg. Maria Emilia, Jansen	Otto, Rosenthal	149	Falmouth.
" 6	Bg. Friedrich Ernst, Amundsen	Freyer Brothers	164	
	OLDENBURG.			
July 22	Bg. Janus, Paulsen	D. Regueiro	192	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Sept. 6	Bk. Carl Friedrich Wessow	Bunge, Bornefeld	215	
	PORTUGUESE.			
Sept. 6	Bg. General Rego, Reis	Martinez & Sons	225	
	DANISH.			
July 13	Bg. Fides, Krag	Bunge, Bornefeld	130	Falmouth.
Sept. 1	Sch. Felix, Stehr	Wedekind & Co.	132	England.
" 4	Bg. Rio Grande, Schultz	Shutz and Sons	148	Brazil.
" 5	Bgn. Helsten, Mayer	P. E. Hartenfels	125	Brazil.
	SWEDISH.			
July 13	Bk. Alma, Brunstedt	Hartenfels Sons	300	N. York.
	RUSSIAN.			
Sept. 4	Bg. Suomalainen, Palm	S. B. Hale & Co.	297	
	SWEDISH.			
July 14	Bg. Brilliant, Wikstrom	J. N. Bieber & Co.	290	Falmouth.
Aug. 7	Bg. Comercio, Qvarlick	Freyer Brothers	397	Antwerp
	GERMAN.			
July 19	Sch. Anna, Schaffelein	Teunesin & Co.	122	Falmouth.

VESSELS OF WAR.
FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

For New York, to sail positively the 20th September. The new A. 1. American ship Rising Star of 488 tons burthen, Joseph Adams, master, will positively sail at the time named, and will receive cargo at current rates.

This ship has spacious accommodations, and offers every inducement to passengers who may wish to avail themselves of so rare an opportunity of comfort in a sea voyage. For freight apply to

Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
aug. 23—5 c.

Peter Stevenson and E. Meincke, sailmakers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they continue their business, at No. 171, Calle Mayo, where all work in the sail making line is done with elegance and dispatch. Awnings, mangas, bags and carpets, &c. Buenos Ayres, Aug. 25. 4o.

Dr. Sullivan, Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall, London, &c. &c. begs to inform the public of Buenos Ayres that he has removed from Calle Parque to 91 Calle Peru, at the corner of the Calle Cuyo, in the house lately occupied by Madam Mandeville.

At home between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning and after 6 in the evening. s.6—3c.

George Thomas,
Responsible Editor.