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(No. 1306.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

FRANCE AND BUENOS AYRES.

[*From the Morning Post.*]

»That fierce and inevitable opposition which every attempt at a government in France has to grapple with as a condition of office has long found a favourite point of attack in the position of the French nation in South America, with all its actual difficulties and imaginary promise.

The long-vexed questions involved in the affairs of the republics of Rio de la Plata afford, for good reasons, one of the likeliest weapons to do mischief in all the offensive armoury of parliamentary faction. The sword has a double edge, one sharpened on that old popular whetstone, jealousy of English influence, the other gaining its keenness from that glorious ambition of foreign extension, which enables the orator of the Assembly to reckon securely on the effect of a speech that peoples the banks of the great river with visionary propagandists of French domination, and indignantly denounces the government of the day for not making his shadows realities.

It was not likely that the restless mind and ready hand of the man who plays just now personally, or by his agents, the busiest part in French politics, would neglect so effective an instrument of annoyance. Accordingly, we continually find M. Thiers reviving, by his own voice—through his agents—or by unconcealed promptings to his last new allies—the old subjects with which, in so many ways, he has been fully conversant—the relations of France and England with the South American republics—and holding forth a dazzling picture of French supremacy in that quarter, as the reward of the Great Nation, if it will but choose him and his as the most worthy.

There is as scanty a proportion of truth and justice, as there is an abundance of attractiveness and plausibility in the dexterous appeals which principally, supplied the eloquence of M. Thiers, in his well known speech of February, 1850, and which are now the main sources whence those who are linked with him by a common enmity to the existing Government, draw the materials of their virulent attacks and bitter insinuations.

The main points dwelt on in these mischievous attempts, to seduce the French nation into steps which could lead to nothing but discomfiture and disaster, are that the Government of the day sacrifices the glory of France to the support of England, in not seizing every opportunity to plant and advance an armed heel on the South-American soil; and that by concluding or proposing to conclude a treaty with Rosas, on equal terms with that which has been happily ratified in our Cabinet with the Montevidean Government, the visions of French monopoly and national extension in that quarter have been sacrificed—not, as is really the fact, to justice and common sense—but to the personal interests of a government taunted with being too weak to exist without foreign favour.

The idea of that mysterious engine, our Foreign Office, having now taken the form of a vice, in which the will of the French government is securely held down, is too absurd not only to need refutation here, but to have a chance of rising successfully above the level of the lowest gossip of the *salons* in Paris. The course of events is quite sufficient to prove without comment how steadily England has kept the only wise course in her relations with the successive experimental governments of France. She has been friend or foe to the personality of none, simply recognizing and maintaining a friendly understanding with each, in so far as it has been the exponent of the will of a friendly nation—a nation which has been pleased to place the task of remodelling the form of government in the hands of delegates who have brought it into a tangled skein enough.

What England has done of late in this matter of the Rio de la Plata Convention has been while securing that important object the independence of Monte Video, as in other questions of foreign policy, simply to assert and protect her own unquestionable rights and fair interests.

There was a time, certainly, when a different order of mind gave the tone to our foreign relations, and when all the claims and prospects of England, on foreign waters and on foreign shores, were threatened with sacrifice to a blind idolatry of the formula of a cordial understanding—the surest mode of rendering that cordial understanding, instead of a valuable reality, a nullity and a bye-word.

Difficult as it is to arouse the attention of the general public in England to questions, however important, which lie beyond the sphere of domestic politics, there was at one period no small feeling of regret and apprehension, at the extent to which the astute and far-sighted government of the day in France had been allowed to prejudice our fair interests, in consequence of the supine timidity which then paralysed every movement of England in its dealings with other powers. Happily, from causes which it would be now difficult to define with any certainty, that advantage was not immediately pushed to its utmost, and before worse came of it, the weak line of action or inaction, whence it had originated, was reversed by a clearer head and stronger hand. The conventions which, under the directions of Lord Palmerston, were at length concluded with the Government of Buenos Ayres, undid what had been wrong and threatening future evil in the complicated diplomacy of Louis Philippe, and set the political and commercial relations of the two great intervening powers in South America on a just and even footing. One of these was the convention, known in French debate as the "Le Prédour Treaty," which provoked the fierce but ineffectual attack on the present government of France in February of last year, and which now affords the ground for hostility, equally violent and bitter, from the adverse press. These conventions, opening equal privileges and a fair field to both countries, establishing between them and the Government of Buenos Ayres, a peaceful and promising agreement, were concluded by the Ministers of the English and French Cabinets alike, the one has been ratified by the former, but after a series of hesitations, and at the end of a train of petty obstacles, the other yet wants the final seal of France, to give it the full weight of its beneficial operation.

And why is this withheld? We fear that the real cause must be looked for beyond the minor motives which have hitherto been assigned for delay.

The fact is, we apprehend, that France, after all her hard lessons, has yet to learn the superiority of substantial peace over shadowy glory. The convention once ratified, the French military occupation must cease, and with the retreat of her arms, vanish the dreams of South-American dominion, with which those who long for a new revolution in France, have sought to bewilder the Assembly and the people.

While we laugh at the absurdity which accuses the present republic of seeking aid in its internal affairs from England, we can conceive it not so strong as to touch boldly and without hesitation that tender place in French public feeling, the vanity of foreign conquest. Yet we are persuaded that a frank and cordial concurrence in the principle already acted on by England, such as would be evinced by the ratification of the "Le Prédour" treaty, is the only means of escape for the French government from a far more threatening series of dangers in its position, on the River Plate than could possibly be created by the temporary clamour of the old cry for the glory of the French flag. We cannot but believe, moreover, that the steady sense and just appreciation of the real good of the country, which the present French government has shewn, will lead them soon to appreciate the force of such arguments, as we have at present before us in two remarkable documents, the one a petition addressed to the Assembly by 5,439 French residents in Buenos Ayres, at the time when the "Le Prédour" treaty was under debate, the other a letter, addressed also by French inhabitants of Buenos Ayres to Monsieur Thiers, in strong deprecation of the course pusued by that unscrupulous partisan. These expressions of opinion, from persons so deeply interested in forming a correct judgment of the question, both fully agree in representing as the greatest curse that could fall on French interests, the measure advocated by Monsieur Thiers for the glory of France. If the interests of commerce, so largely dwelt on by the opponents of the last convention, be their real object, what stronger argument can they find than this ardent prayer of those who represent French commerce on the Plata, that for their sakes the treaty may be ratified, and the armed foot which has made its impress on its banks may give place to the protecting hand."

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

LIFE OF A TRAITOR.

(*From the* »*Archivo Americano.*»)

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART SECOND.

[*Continued from our last.*]

After the surrender of the Correntino army, Urquiza passed before the corps of Crispin Velasquez, one of his chiefs, who was occupied in assembling the prisioners; and without checking his horse, shouted to him—*What are you about that you do no kill them? If at my return you have not cut their throats,* I *will cut yours along with them.* There were about 400 who heard this sentence, and were immolated......!!! Not satisfied with so many victims, and as if the executioners were not sufficient, he caused to be brought before him all the trumpeters of his division, who on account their youth and profession, took no part in this butchery, and said to them that *they must learn how to kill......!* And they killed !!! This was the morality and the discipline he maintained in his army, and these are the principles or order professed by him, who pretends to organize the Republic.!

On the return from his campaign in Corrientes, General Echague received orders to cross over to the Banda Oriental, already subjected to foreign influence, whose first fruits had been to cooperate in the destruction of the legal Govenment (10), without any other motive or object than its own convenience. As a proof of his gratitude, or rather of vassallage to his protectors, Rivera declared war against the Government of Buenos Ayres, [11] and placed himself under the orders of a French Admiral, who came to attack two American States. This was a crime to be punished by General Rosas, responsible for the preservation of the Argentine nationality, and for the defence of the Oriental independence; and never has a Government been seen to display more energy in support of a juster cause. General Echague crossed the Uruguay (12) without any opposition, and marched upon Montevideo to attack Rivera within his intrenchments. His army amounted to about 6,000 men, of which the third part were Orientals, among them the venerable patriot General Lavalleja, ever ready to sacrifice his life to the cause of the independence of his Country. The forces of Rivera were not less than 5,500 men. The two armies encountered each other between the Arroyo de la Virgen and Cagancha, 17 leagues from Montevideo: there the engagement commenced, [13] which would have been decisive for the arms of the Country, had ammunition not been wanting, not through neglect, but because a great of it was sunk in the Yí, without the possibility of replacing it.

Even thus our army would have triumphed completely, if, impelled by its ardour, it had not dispersed in pursuit of the enemy, before the termination of the battle. General Echague spoke with moderation of this incident, without naming the Chiefs who had committed this fault. »We were in possession, says he in his despatch, of the park and of all the material of the army, and the entire result depended on 500 cavalry who remained stationary, and defended by the fire of their infantry and artillery. *But at such a decisive moment, all my efforts to rally our columns, dispersed in active pursuit of the enemy, were fruitless......!* I remained at the head of the army until night-fall, and I passed the night at less than half a league distant from the field of battle: whilst the anarchist Rivera abandoned his position, left the fires burning, and retired towards the river of Santa Lucia.» [14] We have dwelt upon these details, to contradict the report Rivera caused to be spread, that he had conquered the Argentine army, whilst he was the one that had been vanquished.

On the following day, General Echague commenced his march to return to Entre-Rios, and Urquiza, on whom all looked with anger, for his pride and bad conduct, separated himself from his companions, and proceeded alone to the establishment of his friend Chain, fronting the River of San Javier, where in a rage he divested himself of all he possessed, of his arms, and even of his horse. The army recrossed the Uruguay (15), at the Paso de las Vacas, fulfilling the orders of General Rosas. The motive for this retrograde movement was not to fly from Rivera, but to seek Lavalle, who had invaded the Province of Entre-Rios, considering it defenceless by the departure of its troops. He disembarked at Nancay, [16] and succeeded in dispersing the few forces that the delegate Governor Zapata opposed to him, at an unexpected moment, on the coast of the Yeruá. [17] This invasion was made in concert with the dissentient party in Corrientes, that abusing the moderation of the administration that had succeeded that of Beron de Astrada, laboured with assiduity to annul the treaty made in Curuzucuatia, (18) after the battle of Pago-Largo.

Lavalle left the province of Entre-Rios and stationed himself at the Ombú, to reinforce his ranks with the revolutionists of the South of Buenos Ayres, who had gone to offer him their services, and with the supplies which the refractory Government of Corrientes was to furnish him. But before the army returned from the Oriental State, General Rosas put another in movement on the coast of the Paraná, which penetrated to Bacacuá (19), where it surprised an advanced force of Lavalle, under the orders of Patricio Maciel, who perished in the attack. Lavalle retired for the moment, and awaited a better opportunity to return to Entre-Rios, with the intention of waging war against Buenos Ayres. Being twice attacked by General Echague, at San Cristoval, (20) and at Sauce Grande (21), he departed from that province, but routed and pursued to the Punta del Diamante, where he was received on board of a vessel of the French squadron. We have heard the Commander say, that he arrived so *terrified, that he was the first to jump on board*, and that it cost him an effort to decide afterwards upon desembarking before San Pedro [22]. So many examples did not suffice to undeceive the deluded. What animated them was the sympathy, they doubted not that Lavalle would find in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and the co-operation of Paz, to whom the Government of Corrientes had recently confided the command of its troops (23). Above all they relied upon *French magnanimity*, and upon the *Great Conqueror of Cagancha*, as the degraded editor of the *Nacional of Montevideo* expressed himself [24]. And in truth, Rivera had declared, to the few forces he had assembled at Paysandú, his intention of invading Entre-Rios. [25]

General Echague despised this threat and marched upon Corrientes, to deliver it, a second time, from unitarian influence. He left Urquiza in the Province, with orders to form a corps of reserve, to reinforce the army of operations if necessary; and also to observe the movements of Rivera, although it appeared to him little probable that he would dare to invade the Province, with the small force that he had. But Urquiza had other views. The time for the election of a Governor drew near, and a new conquest of General Echague would have long deprived him of the hope of succeeding him. It was expedient for him, then, not to augment the reputation of his Chief, but to eclipse it. The knowledge he had of the forces of both provinces, showed him that those of Entre-Rios were numerically inferior to those of Corrientes, and he availed himself of various pretexts, to evade the repeated orders he received, to proceed without delay with the corps of reserve, towards the Arroyo of Basualdo, [26] where General Echague awaited him, and to cause him further embarrassments, accustomed as he was to treason and perfidy, he despatched his intimate friend and confident Chain, to Montevideo, to communicate to Rivera the whole plan of the campaign, with the most minute details of the composition of the army, to animate him to make good his aggression against Entre-Rios, where he would find him disposed to cooperate towards the success of the enterprise.

The loss, then, of the battle of Caaguazu, [27] was the exclusive work of Urquiza, who prolonged the evils of two provinces, whose tranquillity he ought to have secured.

Urquiza celebrated this reverse which promised to place him in the position he coveted; and so much the easier was it for him to attain this, (28) since nothing could induce General Echague to remain in the command, disgusted with the black ingratitude and the infamous conduct of a man, whom he had promoted. The election of Urquiza was warmly disputed in the bosom of the Assembly, and little was wanting for its failure: such was the bad feeling which prevailed against that ambitious man. In his first proclamation he made his profession of faith, manifesting his firm and invariable resolution of defending the federal system, as was his duty, and in conformity with his sentiments, having been born in a Province where Federation was for the first time invoked, and having been brought up under the protection of its colours." (29) Lying words, so often contradicted by recent acts, which no person can have forgotten. His promises were also fallacious, for, at the first appearance of danger, he shamefully abandoned his province, and came to seek an asylum in that of Buenos Ayres. He himself was caught in the net which he spread against General Echague, and Rivera, who was to have assisted him to take the command, was he who ejected him from office.

Urquiza would fain have retracted from his compromises, having obtained all he coveted: but Rivera, without heeding his protests, crossed the Uruguay at the pass of San José, (30) and pursued him with his vanguard, until he ejected him from the province.

He who had sworn to defend it, fled and came to hide his shame at the Tonelero, under the protection of the illustrious General Rosas. One Pedro Pablo Segui succeeded him, scarcely known as a ruthless unitarian of the Bajada, [31] and his first act was to declare him discharged from the command [32], and as the acme of absurdity, also declared war against the *de facto Governor* of the Province of Buenos Ayres. But it was not long before he ceded the place to Paz, who, by a reactionary measure, the only one of its class, was named Governor on the 12th of May 1842, *dating his antiquity* from the 1st of January! Every thing at that time was singular: all was done invoking principles, and the greatest excesses were committed in the name of the laws!

Void of honour, of dignity and of energy; impelled by his natural propensity in favour of those who by by extraordinary events combatted him, and in whose ranks he had fought; mistrusting the triumph of the federal cause, to which he had bound himself, by incidents still more extraordinary, Urquiza authorized his friend Dr. Alvarez, curate of the Paraná, to enter into negotiations with Paz, and offer him his services, if he would consent to replace him in the command of the Province, from which he had been expelled. But secret as this intrigue was kept, it did not escape the press of Montevideo, that spoke of it, although incorrectly, attributing to Commandant Crispin Velasquez what was the exclusive work of Urquiza (33), and it was easy to perceive the error, because the accused chief was one of those that supported the legal authority, and who afterwards routed Paz near Nogoyá.

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(10) The 23d of October 1838.
[11] The 11th March 1839.
[12] The 28th July of that year.
[13] The 13th January of the same.

[14] Despatch of General Echague, of the 14th January 1840.
[15] The 13th January of the same year.
[16] The 17th September 1839.
[17] The 22d of the same month.
[18] The 20th April of the same year.
[19] The 4th January 1840.
[20] The 10th April of the same year.
[21] The 18th July do.
[22] The 4th August do.
[23] By the decree of the 10th of the same month.
[24] In number 506.
[25] Proclamation of the 20th of the same month.
[26] This rivulet, which we do not find in any map, empties itself into the river Guayquiraro, which with that of Mocoretá, divides the province of Entre-Rios from that of Corrientes.
[27] The 28th of November 1841.
[28] The 24th of the same year.

[29] *Proclamation of the 1st of January 1842*, at the Arroyo de Pintos.
[30] The 15th of the same month.
[31] The 29 th of January of that year.
[32] The 4 th of February following.
[33] »Nacional» of Montevideo of the 16th May of the same year.

[*To be continued.*]

GACETA MERCANTIL, 13TH OCT. 1851.

The march of events has latterly called forth such a host of patriotic declarations, from individuals and corporate bodies, that it has been impossible for us to give them even a cursory notice. We have not abandoned the idea of presenting at least an index or catalogue of these interesting and important documents, but such communications as the following, from the Representative Extraordinary of one of the Provinces, should not be delayed. After the disparaging inuendoes industriously and maliciously propagated, to the prejudice of the interior Provinces, and their leading Statesmen, it is important to rectify public opinion, by presenting the spontaneous declarations of their accredited Representatives.

From his social position, known independence of character, and practical experience in the management of public affairs, the opinion of Don Miguel Otero is entitled to due deference; whilst as the Delegate of an enlightened Government and Community, his vote and sanction become at once impressive and authoritative. Explicit, dignified and discriminative, the document itself requires no comment.

»Buenos Ayres, September 26th, 1851.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province and Supreme Chief of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

Most Excellent Sir,

Elected Representative Extraordinary by the Province of Catamarca, I see by the instructions received what are the sentiments and wishes of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives; of the Most Excellent Government, and of the inhabitants of that Province; and I do myself the high honor of submitting them to the knowledge of Y. E., as I neither can nor ought to allow them to pass in silence on so solemn an occasion.

Full of satisfaction and joy, Sir, I have seen the note addressed to the Honourable Chamber of this Province, with date the 15th Instant, wherein Y. E. announces your good health, and your firm resolution of continuing in the Supreme command, so as in union with the Argentines to fulfil your reiterated oaths of omitting no sacrifice in defence of the Liberty, the independence, the rights, the honor, and the future prospects of the Argentine Confederation. The Province of Catamarca, the same as all the others of the Republic, could never doubt that such would be the determination of the Argentine Hero,

in any conflict of the country. Its principal object, therefore, in the mission confided to me is already accomplished.

This step was a consequence of the magnanimous resolution of Y. E. in announcing the war, that was to be made upon the Government of Brazil, with the previous notice of six months, recorded in the memorable notes of the 18th August last, addressed to H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., in conformity with treaties: a resolution all have seen with profound admiration. The Imperial Government, though it persists in its insatiable ambition, had not courage openly to declare war against the Republics of the Plate, confining itself to secret, underhand and degrading hostilities; and has only dared to invade them, under the covert of a traitor, but always with perfidy and a violation of public faith. Y. E., on the contrary, always faithful to treaties, and with the nobility becoming a Republican Hero, has responded to the war, giving the previous notice stipulated in them.

The Imperial Government, I repeat, only dared to enter into the campaign, placing itself behind an infamous traitor; the degraded and insane Urquiza, who, renouncing his own glory, and violating the most sacred obligations and oaths that a man can have upon the earth, has descended from his exalted post, and has passed to the invading enemy, converting himself into its shield, its vanguard, its executioner, attempting to rend the entrails of the Country, that had confided to him its defence against that very enemy: that renegade who has placed himself at the head of the grovelling band of ruthless Unitarians who are the hydra of anarchy.

Supported by this obstinate band of ruthless Unitarians, the Imperial Government has imagined the opportunity arrived for realizing its inveterate designs of conquest. Should it by any chance succeed in establishing the boundary line, between the Republics and the Monarchy in the rivers Plate, Paraná and Paraguay, it would instantly attempt to transfer it to the great chain of the Andes, and from thence to the coasts of the Pacific as far as Panamà. To carry into effect this design it has made choice of the reprehensible means of fomenting anarchy, patronising traitors and forming its vanguard of them. The Argentine Confederation can never hope any other peace from the Empire than that of slavery, or that of perfidy and deceit; and the Argentines prefer submitting to death rather than to remain the slaves of the Monarch of Brazil. Make war, therefore, Sir, on the perfidious and treacherous Government of Brazil, on its despicable slave the insane traitor ruthless unitarianUrquiza, and on the band of ruthless loathsome unitarians, and devote the most resolute efforts to the extermination of these perfidious enemies of our Country, without any reservation of the life, fortunes and reputation of its citizens; because no sacrifice should be omitted in exchange for securing its liberty, its Independence, its order and tranquillity in a permanent manner.

These, Most Excellent Sir, are the sentiments and the wishes of the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, of the Most Excellent Government, and of the inhabitants of the meritorious Province of Catamarca, and my own.

I confine myself in the last place, to presenting to Y. E. my most sincere and cordial felicitations, on account of your important health, and to the whole Confederation, in the person of the Supreme Chief of the State, for the imperishable glory that results to it from the aforesaid notes, and from the present prudent and noble conduct of the Hero who presides its destinies.

God preserve Y. E many years.

MIGUEL OTERO.

UNITED STATES' STEAMER "MANUELITA ROSAS"—

We have gleaned the following particulars of the stingy reception accorded to the "Manuelita Rosas," in the Imperial Capital.

On her voyage hither she had occasion to put into Rio Janeiro to coal, and procure a crank pin. In entering the harbour, she struck a sunken reef, and sustained such severe damage, that it was necessary to discharge the cargo, and have the vessel hove down. The requisite Custom-House formalities having been complied with, permission was granted to discharge the Steamer, and three officers were appointed to superintend the operation, who slept on board the Steamer, and took an exact inventory of the property landed.

The repairs were quickly despatched, and on the Captain's asking permission to re-embark his cargo and other property, the gratuitous and pitiful system of annoyance, alluded to in a former notice, commenced. The mere name and the Argentine coat of arms was held to be an insult to the sensitive Brazilians; and the Captain was required to change the one and efface the other, which he positively declined to do, as a matter of course.

After a long and vexatious delay, and various strong remonstrances, he was allowed to take in part of his cargo; but in the true spirit of the wavering and irresolute policy of the Imperial Government, the permission was suspended, without even the shadow of a pretext, for every thing that had been embarked, or that remained to be embarked was strictly conformable with what had been received in deposit from on board the Steamer.

At this stage the American Minister was applied to; and after a world of negotiation, and the loss of much time, the very first and most important consideration in matters connected with steam enterprise, the "Manuelita Rosas" was reluctantly allowed to re-embark the remainder of her cargo, and to ship the coals required for the remainder of her voyage. But there remained a system of petty pilfering spoliation, that deserves to be recorded, to the confusion of the Imperial Authorities.

In the face of the general order, it might have been supposed that no difficulty could exist, in restoring every thing that had been received under a formal inventory from the Steamer; nevertheless various spare spars; a thick Manilla cable, expressly prepared for the use of the "Manuelita Rosas," in her intended sphere of enterprise; a turning lathe, of great importance for the repair of the machinery; a box containing twelve pistols, and various other articles for the use and convience of the steamer, were forcibly detained: evidently on the supposition that the "Manuelita Rosas" could not put to sea, so long as these articles were retained.

Here however they reckoned without their host; for, after a vexatious and unwarranted detention of nearly a month, the Steamer set sail, having first entered a solemn and formal protest against the Imperial Authorities; confiding the vindication of her rights to the United States' Authorities, resident in the Imperial Court.

In her subsequent voyage from Rio Janeiro to this port, the "Manuelita Rosas" experienced great inconvenience from the want of the turning lathe above mentioned; for a trifling damage having been sustained in the machinery, in a severe storm she encountered after leaving Rio Janeiro, the means of repairing it did not exist on board, and a voyage, that would probably have been completed in five days, necessarily occupied a much longer period, to the prejudice of the parties interested.

Fortunately their claim to indemnification from the Brazilian Government is unquestionable; and we need not fear that the Cabinet of Washington will neglect a case, involving at once the rights and the honor of their National Flag.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACES.

The Spring Meeting, as already noticed, came off on the 9th Instant. The weather was propitious, and the smiling aspect of external nature gave a zest and relish to the sports of the day. From accidental causes, the attendance, especially of natives, was less numerous than on previous occasions. Miss Manuelita Rosas, at a rather late hour in the afternoon, honoured the course with her presence, and was received with the cordial welcome and gallantry, everywhere awarded to her.

The Champion, Tam O'Shanter, having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, the races were more equal, and better contested than usual; and several new names occupy a prominent place in the regards of the sporting community.

The honours of the day were awarded as follows:—

SPORTSMAN'S HANDICAP.

Engañador	1
Beeswing	2
Jack O'Lantern	3

Three horses started—Beeswing, Engañador and Jack O'Lantern—Beeswing and Jack O'Lantern went off together followed by Engañador, about half way round Engañador began to draw on his horses, rising the last hill Beeswing took the lead, Engañador coming up fast; at the top of the hill Engañador collared Beeswing, beat him off, and won cleverly. The race was run in 2 m. 36 s.

THE HALF ROUND STAKES.

Picaflor	1
Clincher	2
Chivilcoy	3
Cossack	4
Atta Troll (late Chieftain)	5
Borderer	6
Forrester	7

Seven horses started—late Chieftain and Picaflor sprang off with the lead for the first square or two, when Picaflor went in front, was never headed, and won cleverly—Clincher being 2d. Run in 1 m. 7 s.

DERBY.

Moddiridderoo	1
Van Tromp	2
Hunchback	3
Black Doctor	4
Bavieca	5
Vitel	6

All started well together—Hunchback, Modderidderoo and Van Tromp first in the hollow, followed by Vitel, Bavieca and the Black Doctor. Rising the first hill, Vitel gave place to Black Doctor, and Modderidderoo took up the running and was never again overtaken, and won easily, beating Van Tromp 2d. Run in 2 m. 40 s.

PORTEÑO PLATE.

Langueyu	1
Rambler	2
Souter Johnnie	3
Pegasus	4
Robin Gray	5
Assandro	6
Laborer	7

Seven horses started—Souter Johnnie taking the lead by half a length followed by the others altogether—Passing the stand Souter still maintained the lead with Rambler, Robin Gray and Langueyu close up—on the back of the course Langueyu appeared giving Robin Gray the go by, Rambler remaining behind, and then challenging Souter Johnnie whom he beat off before reaching the halfround post—Rambler then passed Robin Gray, challenged and beat off Souter and came up to Langueyu in the declivity; the race now became most exciting—Rambler appeared a neck in advance on rising the hill,but at the top of the Hill Langueyu was again with him, both flogging, at the distance Rambler shut up and Langueyu came in gallantly amidst deafening cheers. Run in 3 m. 44 s.

SPRING HANDICAP.

Othello	1
Beeswing	2
Engañador	3
Hotspur	4
Jack O'Lantern	5
Chloroform	6

Six horses started, and got well away; going down the hill Othello held the lead, collared by Beeswing, who was followed by Jack O'Lantern and Chloroform—Hotspur and Engañador last—Rising the first hill Hotspur passed Chloroform, and ran neck and neck with Jack O'Lantern; Othello and Beeswing maintaining their positions. Rising the last hill Hotspur passed Jack O'Lantern and Engañador, and Engañador overhauled Chloroform and passed Jack O'Lantern at the distance. The positions of the leading horses were the same with Hotspur and Engañador closing upon them, but unable to get alongside. The race was one of the best of the day, and was won by Othello after a severe struggle, beating Beeswing 2nd, Engañador 3rd, Hotspur 4th. Run in 2 m. 36 s.

ARGENTINE PLATE.

Northern Star	1
Langueyu	2
Prince	3

Three horses started well together—at the first turn Northern Star took up the running, followed by Langueyu and the Prince—Rising the first hill Prince fell back, bellows to mend, and Langueyu followed Northern Star at about 2 lengths distant. In this way they ran to the last hill, Langueyu closing on the Moro and was close up to him at the top of the hill, turning the corner Langueyu floundered in some soft ground, and lost place, both whips going, and a most exciting run; Langueyu recovering lost ground at every stride, but could not reach in time, the Moro passing the post half a length in advance. Run in 2 m. 36 s.

WELCOME STAKES.

Moonshine	1
Rambler	2
Souter Johnnie	3
Robin Gray	4
Van Tromp	5

HELTER SKELTER SWEEP.

Clincher	1
Assandro	2
Black Doctor	3
Hunchback	4
Borderer	5

Five horses started—Moonshine being a fresh horse was the favourite, the start was good—at the foot of the first hill Moonshine showed in front followed by Rambler—Moonshine however was never headed, and won cleverly. Run in 2 m. 34 s.

NEW GERMAN CHURCH—We observe with much satisfaction, a notice to the members of the Congregation and their friends, that the foundation stone of the building is to be laid this afternoon, at 5 O'clock, Calle de Esmeralda No. 50. We heartily wish it success, as an enterprise calculated to benefit a numerous community of industrious and examplary settler; and as illustrating the enlightened views of Christian toleration, that shed a noble lustre on the actual administration.

UNITED STATES.—By the barque "Paraná," we have dates from Boston to the 20th August. We find little worthy of public attention, unless it be the social condition of that eighth wonder of the world, California. It appears that the state of crime has called into existence, not a supplemental, but a rival judicatory, styled the "Committee of Vigilance. We observe an account of the apprehension, trial and execution of one Jim Stuart, by the Committee of Vigilance, despite the solemn remonstrances of the public authorities. The proceedings in this case were very different from what is usually understood by *lynch law*. No popular commotion, or external violence. A summary trial was give; sentence pronounced, and the death belled tolled, to summon the public to the scene of execution: and thousands did attend to sanction the lawless act by their presence, and oppose a passive but effective resistance to the action of the constituted authorities. We believe it a proceeding unparalleled in the history of civilized communities.

The other news are of a rather satisfactory character.

In the "Boston Atlas" of the 9th August, we see an apparently morbid anticipation of a monetary crisis, as a consequence of overimportation; but as we see no allusion to it in any other quarter, we presume it little more than a theoretic speculation, and it is unwise to be frightened out of our propriety by these fatidical predictions.

Sir Henry Bulwer had made a visit to England; but was expected back by the month of November.

Little is said of the progress of the electioneering canvass. Mr. Webster and General Scott are the most prominent names.

Business generally appears in a quiet healthy state.

Miscellaneous.

A YANKEE AT THE ADAMS HOUSE.

[From the Yankee Blade.]

Some weeks ago, a very long, brown downeaster attired in one of those costumes which are nowhere to be met with except on the stage, a bell-crowned white hat, short waisted blue coat, with enormous pewter buttons, a vest as "yaller" as a barberry blossom, a pair of "corduroys" whose highest ambition seemed to maintain their ascendency over a pair of enormous cow hides that had traveled many a hundred logging-paths, "might have been seen" fack-knife and shingle in hand, wending his way up long wharf, in realization of "seein" "Boston."

At the corner of Merchant's Row his progress was arrested by the lumbering transit of a two-story house on wheels, with the people inside pursuing their usual avocations.

"What on airth is that ere? he asked of a bystander.

"Oh, nothing," replied the "towney"—'the folks are only moving—that's all. When we move down here, we do it house and all."

"Ja-rusalem! Wall, that beats all natur.—Wall, capt'n, what's that ere big stun house over the left?"

"That's the new Custom House. It's a mighty bad location—but they're going to move it next week."

"Thunder and molasses! it'll take all the oxen in creation for to start her."

Oh! they use elephants for moving such large buildings."

"And how many elephants will it take?"

"Upwards of a hundred!" The Yankee cut a deep gash in his shingle and walked on.

He next inquired for the Adams House, for he had "hearn tell" of that, and was determined to progress during his juvenility, aware of his impossibility of doing so at a more advanced age."

He soon found the "tavern," and the "deacon," and ordered accommodations, liberally "bearing the expenses." Having "slicked up" a little, he witnessed with some amazement the operations of a servant on the gong, simply remarking that "he know'd what sheet lightnin' was, but this was the first time he'd ever hurd of sheet thunder."

He followed the crowd into the dining hall, and was ushered to a seat, where he concealed himself, tucking his towel under his chin with a sort of desperation as if he was going to get shaved or scalped.

The sight of the covered dishes added to his amazement. "Dod darn it!" he exclaimed, "ef I ever heerd of cookin' on the table! but here they've gone and sot tin kitchins all over the lot. Whar's the fire to come from—that's what I'd like to know?"

He got along right well with his soup, and was pausing for breath, before he finished it, when a waiter snatched his plate away, and was running off with it.

"Hello! you sir!" vociferated the Yankee—"I see you—fetch that ere back quicker'n lightnin' or else you'll hev your head punched."

His plate was returned, and he finished his soup with dignity. After waiting a moment, he raised his voice again and summoned the offending waiter sternly.

"Kalkilate to starve me?"

"No, sir."

"Wall, why don't you fetch on some fresh fodder—darn ye?"

"There's the *carte*, sir."

"*Where's* the cart? And what in thunder am I to do with the cart when I've got it?—Look out, you pesky sarpint, or you'll catch it."

"The bill of fare."

"I don't pay my bill till I've had my fodder."

The waiter humbly explained his meaning.

"—hats all these crack-jaw names mean?—Give me somethin' plain and hearty—biled corn-beef—and fetch it about the quickest—while I look over this paper and see what else I'll hev." The meat was brought him.

"Hold on!" was the next order. What's this here? M-a—c—c—a—Read it, won't you,sir?"

"Maccaroni, sir."

"All right, cap'n—hurry it up."

The dish was brought.

"The eteral cuss!" roared the Down Easter, "ef I haint as a great a mind as ever I had to ker-wallop yer, and make an example of ye on the spot. What do you mean by runnin' your rigs on me jest because I'm a stranger in these parts? Take away your darned biled pipestems and fetch us on some cabbage. That's right.—And now, squire, some vinegar."

"Vinegar's in the castor, sir" replied the waiter, and made good his retreat.

"In the castor is it hey?" soliloquised the Yankee, "and where in thunder is the castor?"

The young gentleman opposite pushed it to-towards him. He looked at it—took the stopper out of the vinegar and taking up the castor by the bottom, turned it up. But all the cruets manifested a desire to illustrate the laws of gravity and leap from their locations, and the Yankee was compelled to set it down again.

"Jerusalem," he exclaimed. This here is a curious contrivance and no mistake. How on airth am I to get to the tarnal vinegar? I'll try it once more.

Again he canted the castor: but this time all the stopples tumbled out.

"Thunderation he roareed, here's a pretty mess. Darn it all—oere I've gor the darned castor all into my gravy, and the carned red led on my cabbage, and the yallar on my tater. Darn the thing! I say?"

"My friend," said the gentleman opposite with a strong control over his muscles. "It appears to me if I were in want of vinegar; that I should take the vinegar cruet out of the stand, ann by that means I should avoid all trouble."

Here the whole company, waiters and all, burst into a couvulsive fit of laughter.

The Yankee rose in rage, upsetting his chair, and glaring defiance on his neighbours.

"How in the name of all the tarnal cusses in creation! he yelled, should I know anything about the way the darned thing worked, when I never seed one of 'em before! You've hached this up again me—I know it. War's the landlord? fetch your bill on—I'll get out of this. I haint eat ten cents worth; but I'll pay up like a book—and cuss and quit. And if I ever set to eat meal in Boston town again, you may take my hide and tan it. Darn your casters—and your castorile—and you, too, one and all!" And flinging down a dollar on the table he seized his white bell top fom the hand of a trembling waiter, and vamoosed.

Down Washington and State streets he streaked it like a comet, and never slacked his pace till he pulled up on board the Kenebec.

"Capt'n," said he to the commander "cast your line just as soon as you're a mind to. And ef you catch me wanting to see Boston agin, jest you catch me by the slack and throw me right into that ere biler; boots and all—by gravy!"

D. W. Commercial.

THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.—A great gathering of the vegetarians and others interested in the cause of the propagation of abstinence and vegetarianism took place last night at the freemason's Tavern, to assist in the almost mystic rites of a vegetarian *soirée*. To judge from the numbers of persons of both sexes that crowded the tables and the galleries, the new system of diet must be in the way of making many converts, and unless the ladies and gentlemen that assembled in the Freemasons' Tavern are too favorable specimens of the health and the general wellbeing of that much sneered-at-class, we should say that the mode of life they have adopted seems to do them much good. This applies especially to the female part of the company, whose quiet and less agitated systems seem to thrive marvellously under a more innocent regimen than the one which is universally adopted. Although only a *soiree* was announced, a cold collation was served such as would have called a flush of honest indignation into the cheeks of a civic dignitary, for it consisted of savoury pies, bread and parsley fritters moulded ground rice, blancmange, cheesecakes, and fruit, all of which dishes were consumed with an evident relish by the company. When this practical demonstration of the resources of vegetarianism was over, Mr. Brotherton, M. P., who presided on the occasion, proposed the first and only toast of the evening, "The Queen;" and Her Majesty's health was drunk with loud acclamations in iced water, milk, tea, and coffee, and the national anthem was sung with great fervour and enthusiasm by the company. A poem was then read by one of the members of the society, inculcating the old lesson that

"Man wants but little here below,
"Nor wants that little long;"

and the various lines as they were read were sung by a company of singers, supported by the melodiously inclined among the guests. The chairman proceeded next to address the company. He entered upon that task with diffidence, for he suspected that many then and there present were not vegetarians. But still he would solicit their earnest attention while he discussed with them an object of the greatest importance, and one which was interesting to the philanthropist and the patriot. The lessening human misery, the increase of human happiness, was the object of the philanthropist, but on human happiness the diet of human creatures had a powerful influence. It was, therefore, important to every body to know what to eat and drink or avoid. The vegetarians advocated a total abstinence from the flesh of animals, and in doing this they were aware that they addressed themselves to a flesh-eating nation, and that nothing was more difficult than to change national tastes and habits. They had to contend with their antagonists, viz:—with custom, prejudice, and appetite. These met them with the question—"Why abstain?" He Mr. Brotherton] in his turn would ask—"Why eat?" Men ate meat because their forefathers ate it—it was a custom, but custom was every day schooled by progress and experience. The reasons, indeed, for abstinence, were various, and well deserving the attention of patriots. The greatest happiness of the greatest number was the great problem of the statesman. To attain that end there were various means proposed,, such as poor laws, police, peace societies, &c., but the master means were the means of correcting the drunken habits [tremendous cheers] of the nation. Abstinence from intoxicating liquors would produce a sober nation. Men who killed no animals would refrain from banding themselves together for the murder of man. This he knew was flying in the very face of custom, but custom had at all times sanctioned all absurdities, as a reference to the curiosities of the history of civilization, in all climes and ages, would amply show. Slavery, duelling, and capital punishments, had all been sanctioned by custom. The Spaniards had their bullfights, and the people in the island of Skewes, in Cornwall, ate rats smothered with onions. It was the same with frogs in France, and meat was exactly in the same case. No one would eat it raw, and the taste for it was a vicious taste. The vegetarian system, on the contrary, was sanctioned by the law of nature, for anatomy showed that we were made to eat fruits and herbs, and, if man lived according to the dictates of nature, he would live in enjoyment and health. Nature, scripture, and the practice of the wisest and best, in all ages, were in favor of the vegetarian system. It was good for individuals, good for families, good for communities. It was moreover economical. There was more nutriment in twopennyworth of peas than in a shilling's worth of beef. He [Mr. Brotherton] would recommed the system from a 42 years' experience, and he asked the public to give it a fair trial. He was followed by Mr. Simpson, the president of the Vegetarian Society, who endeavoured to combat the arguments on which the consumers of animal food have rested their practice; and he defended the nutritious qualities of vegetable produce. Chicken broth, it had been proved, was more indisgestible than pea soup, and new bread stood on a level with mutton chops. The vaunted roast beef of Old England was very innutritious, and very long in digesting; and if men would perforce condescend to that animal, of which it had been observed that it was "cursed under the old law, and never blessed under the new" [laughter]—need he say it was the pig! (great laughter)—if they would condescend to that most scrofulous and nasty animal [shouts of laughter], why they must be content to carry it in their stomachs longer than anything else. Mr. Simpson remarked further, that not one member of the Vegetarian Society, which mustered up to 718, had died of the cholera, or other distempers. The company were further addressed by the Rev. Mr. Metcalf and the Rev. Mr. Wolf, of America, of whom it was stated that they had travelled, 3,000 miles to be present on the occasion, and who strongly recommended the adoption of a vegetarian system of dict.

LOLA AGAIN?—We read in the *Assemblée Nationale*—"A strange scene attracted yesterday a vast crowd of promenaders to the Rond Point in the Champs Elysées. In a dashing eqnipage, two elegantly attired women assailed each other in language anything but polite, and then set to work with their fists and nails on each other's faces. In a short time both toilettes and features were cosiderably damaged. At last one of them, finding herself vanquished, uttered loud cries of distress, and some gentlemen went to her assistance. The victorious lady, to whose arm champagne had lent strength, was expelled from the carriage, and the defeated lady ordered the coachman to drive her to her hotel. She is well known to the public by her adventures in some courts of Germany. When the people learnt who she was they expressed surprise that she was not more skilful in the noble science of boxing—*Times*.

EXCHANGE—OCT. 18.

Saturday Evening.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons.................. 20
Patriot Doubloons.......................... á 321
Spanish do.................................. par.
Bills on England, per doubloon ......74s. á 75s. per oz.

Currency....per dol. 2¾d.

Do. Montevideo, specie........ par á ½ p. ct. disc.
France, per doubloon................92 á 93 fs. per oz.
United States, do. ....discount p.c......... 10
Rio Janeiro............ par á ½ pr. cent. discount
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 370
The lowest 310
Permits for shipping specie p. c. ½

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 75s per oz. Lowest 75s.

In Exchange on England, there have been but few transactions—something has been done at 75s. per oz. but drawers generally are not prepared to concede that rate.

EXPORTS—OCT. 18.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 á 30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs.... none	69	á	70
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs... none	68	á	69
Do. do. do. camp, 3 $ bulls, 25, 27 lbs.	66	á	67
Hides, for Spain, 20 á 22 lbs.... "	66	á	68
Do. N. America, 20 á 21.. "	64	á	65
Do. of all stakes	62	á	66
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs.	65	á	68
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.	70	á	72
Ox hides, salted, 60 á 65 lbs. per 60 lbs.	50	á	53
Cow do. do. ...do.	48	á	49
Horse do. dry, each	12	á	13
Do. do, salted » ...rls. sil.	6½	á	7
Nonato, dry, ½ dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	64	á	65
Skins, duty 4 $			
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.	45	á	50
Nutria, (scarce,) per lb.	8	á	9
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	18	á	20
Do. washed "	30	á	38
Meztizo, dirty, "	30	á	35
Do. washed "	50	á	55
Fine, dirty "	35	á	40
Do. washed "	60	á	65
Cordova, baled ...silver	23	á	25rls
Horse hair, duty 4 $			
» Short, arroba	40	á	42
» mixed »	40	á	50
» long »	95	á	110
Cow hair, with garras	27	á	30
Do. do. clean	40	á	44
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
» with grease, arroba	25	á	—
» pure »	29	á	30
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 $, qql.; baled ..	35	á	—
Horns, duty, 4 $ Ox, mil.....prime	1000	á	1100
Inferior do.	700	á	900
Do. Cow »	300	á	350
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $			
Long black, lb.	8	á	9
Do. short white	16	á	18
Do. loose	5	á	6
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ qql.	34	á	36
Bones, shin & marrow 4 $ p. mil.	90	á	100
Mare's grease, 6 rls. silver, or cur $½	17	á	18
Goat skins, per dozen ....rls. silver	25	á	27

FREIGHTS.—OCT. 18.—RATES.

England.	
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs.	70 á 75s.
Salted do. » »	} 40
Tallow, in boxes & pipes »	} 40
Bales of wool and hair»	25 & 30s.
France.	
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 $ p.)	— á 60fs.
Salted do. 1000 » »	— á 30
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes »	— á 40
Produce in bales, per 42 ft.	40 á 45
Continent.	
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 $ p.)	75 á 80s.
Salted do. » » »	20 á 30s
Spain.	
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 $ p.)	20 á 23
United States.	
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 $ p.)	½ á ¾c.
Salted do. » » »	¼ á ½
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.»	5 á 6$
Rio Janeiro.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	3rls.
Pernambuco.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	5rls.
Havana.	
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10rls. in foreign do.	6 rls.

PRICES—ON BOARD.

Bar and bolt iron, abundant	qql.	$30
Hoop and sheet » » » »		35
Coals,	ton 8½ dols. sil.	
Canel coals	sil.	11½
» Smith, scarce		240
Lumber, American foot 4 3-4 á 5 1-8 rls. currency.		
» Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet 30 á 34		
Russian pine » do.	silver.	32
» pitch pine, » »	silver	37
Flag stones [on board]	per yard	22
Tin plates [on shore] box	silver	11
» bar	curr. qql.	490½
Shingles per m.	»	90
Salt Cadiz and Lisbon, on board, silver, 11½ rls.		

DIED.

On the 9th inst., Mr. Francis M. Dominick Native of New York, aged 62 years. His memory will be long cherished by those with whom he was acquainted.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, August 11, Wind S. E., in the afternoon changed to S. S. W., Lubeck brig Henrich Gustav, 250 tons, Frantz, from Marsielles 23d July, Gibraltar 8th August, to Leon Caumartin, with 360 pipes, 4 half do. and 80 quarter casks red wine, 3 boxes hats, 1 box merchandise, 1 barrel Sardines, 100 bags cork stoppers, 1 box shoes, 39,657 bricks.

Passengers—5.

French barque Soleil, 228 tons, Rouvier, from Cette 2d August, to Teisserenc-Vallat, with 456 pipes, 50 half do. and 140 boxes red wine, 40 quarter casks vinegar, 100 boxes cordials, 40 do. preserves, 40 do. sweet oil, 1 barrel and 63 boxes brandy, 10 tons salt, 3 boxes, 16 bales and 1 package merchandise, 1 box sweetmeats.

British barque Richmond, 351 tons, Harrison Grayson, from Liverpool 7th August, to Nuttall & Co., with 13 wheels, 1 cask 13 barrels, 15 boxes and 13 hogsheads glassware, 106 bushes for cart wheels, 127 casks, 4 packages, 23 boxes and 66 barrels hardware, 184 boxes, 6 barrels and 102 bales merchandise, 15 bales paper, 2 boxes wearing apparel, 1 do. harness blacking, 2 boxes stationary, 1 bag tin, 6 boxes cottons, 10 do. cotton thread, 25 bundles spades, 130 boxes sheet tin, 4 barrels, 1 hogshead and 24 crates earthenware, 6 kegs nails, 11 hogsheads brandy, 51 tons and 7 quintals iron, 13 barrels, 5 tins, 9 boxes, and 1 bale apothecary appurtenances, 2 boxes saddlery, 105 tons coal, 4 punching machines, 1 box utensils for do., 2 iron screws and 2 followers, 24 boxes linens, 700 iron pots.

Arrived, October 12th, Wind S. W., French ship Tacna, 477 tons, C. A. Malvesin, from Bordeaux 28 July, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 90,000 bricks, 1056 half pipes and 4500 boxes red wine, 225 do. preserves, 80 do. cordials, 5 do. sauces, 4 do. cologne water, 8 half pipes, 12 barrels and 65 boxes brandy, 20 do. champagne, 2 do. and 66 bales merchandise, 2 boxes dressed leather, 40 do. sardines.

French brig Linot, 184 tons, Lemaire, from Cadiz 5th July to Diego Calvo & Sons, with 426 cahices salt.

Sailed, Danish schooner Fido, 132 tons, Stehr, for Falmouth, despatched by Wedekind & Co., with 7,656 dry ox and cow hides.

Sardinian schooner Luisa, 121 tons, Gaggino, for Buceo, in ballast, despatched by Ocampo & Risso.

British barque Uruguay, 320 tons, Richard Bird Pringle, for Liverpool despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 203 pipes grease and tallow, 20 boxes do., 6,148 salted ox and cow hides, 1035 dry ox and cow hides. 2,495 do. horse do., 96 bales horse hair, 20 seroons do, 11 bales and 116 boxes merchandise, 1 bale hide cuttings, 25,000 horn tips, 6000 horns, 10,000 bones.

Oldenburg brig Jason, 182 tons, Paulsen, for Havana, despatched by D. Regueiro, with 4648 quintals jerked beef.

Sailed, October 13, Wind S, E., Sardinian brig Expresso, 242 tons. Felix Parodi, for Parnaguá, in ballast, despatched by A. Mancilla & Co.

British barque Juliana, 246 tons, Holmes, for Salado, in ballast, despatched by Dickson & Co.

Arrived, October 14, Wind S. W., in the afternoon changed to N. E., H. B. M. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, from Montevideo 13th inst.

Sailed, Spanish brig Soberano, 412 tons, Maristany, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 6200 quintals jerked beef, 210 dry ox and cow hides, 200 boxes tallow.

British brig Royal Exchange, 234 tons, D. Todd, for Antwerp, despatched by Ambiosio P. Lezica, with 12,584 dry ox and cow hides, 3035 salted do. do., 11 bales horse hair, 15 do. wool, 5,772 horns.

American barque Delawarian, 223 tons, Haymes, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 3,224 salted ox and cow hides, 5,986 dry do. do.

American brig Melazzo, 199 tons, Nicholls, for New York despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 10,283 dry ox and cow hides, 1493 salted do. do., 31 bales calf skins, 6,446 horns.

Arrived October 15th, Wind N. N. E.; in the afternoon changed to S. E, Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, Schiaffino, from Montevideo 14th inst.

Passengers 62. Doubloons 450.

Arrived, October 16th., Wind N. E., American ship Paraná, 552 tons, F. B. Langston, from Frankfort 25th August, to O. J. Hayes and Co., with 13,166 pine boards, 43,000 pine slats, 284 bundles shingles. Passenger 1.

Lubeck schooner Daniel, 137½ tons, Taube, from Isle of May 10th August, to Treussein and Co., with 62 moyos salt.

French brig Henri, 180 tons, Vivies, from Bayonne 1st, Passages 4th August, to order, in ballast. Passengers—212.

Hamburg schooner Gallene, 115 tons, H. Breikwoldt, from Bahia 15th September, to Antonio Romaguera, with 161 pipes caña, 4 half do. do., 140 bags white sugar, 369 do. brown do, 346 boxes cigars.

Sardinian brig Sultano, 260 tons, J. A Porcella, from Genoa 30th July, to Bartolomé Viale and Co., with 290 pipes and 64 half do. red wine, 150 casks and 200 boxes olive oil, 50 do. cordials, 50 do. brandy, 200 do. soap, 9 do. sardines, 200 do. vermicelli, 4 do. merchandise, 100 bales white paper, 270 do. brown do., 25 barrels almonds, 25 do. bird seed, 25 bags anise seed, 25 do. cummin seed, 14 bales wax, 1 box saffron, 1 do. towels, 32 do. marble, 24 pieces marble.

Sailed, American barque Manto, 281 tons, C. G. M. Stinson, for Boston despatched by Zimmermann Frazier and Co., with 1,108 salted ox and cow hides, 2,418 dry do. do., 10,000 horns, 444 bales wool, 6 do. hair, 2 do. nutria skins.

Arrived, October 17th, Wind S. W., Belgian brig Infatigable, 242 tons, A. Cordier, from Cadiz 35 days, to A. Van Praet, with 120 lasts salt, 300 barrels olives, 25 bags anise seed.

Sardinian schooner Ninfa, 122 tons, José Barboro, from Buceo 16th inst, in ballast.

Doubloons 300.

Tuscan polacre Romulo, 180 tons, Sheppard, from Parnagua 5th inst., to A. Mancilla and Co., with 1,527 tercios and half do. yerba, 40 doz. spars, 100 bags rice, 93 rolls tobacco, 4 pipes caña.

British barque Caledonia, 189 tons, Le Riche, from Bordeaux 17th Aug, to Leon Caumartin, with 44 pipes and 340 half do. red wine, 46 boxes paper, 45 do. sardines, 8 do. merchandise, 12 half pipes and 81 casks vinegar.

Passengers 5.

Sailed, French brig Canebeire, 190 tons, J. B. Thomas, for Havana, pespatched by Henry Solanet, with 5,000 quintals jerked beef, 40 dry ox and cow hides.

French brig Felicité, 139 tons, Lupy, for Brazil, despatched by J. B. Canard, with 3,639 quintals jerked beef.

H. B. M's steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, for Montevideo.

The Brazilian brig Cascudo, 227 tons, Maya, master, which sailed hence on the 9th inst. for Salado, cleared at the Custom House on the 14th inst., for Brazil, despatched by Antonio Marquez Mendoza, with 4,551 quintals jerked beef.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

At 136 Calle Corrientes, to let, 2 rooms, parlour and sleeping room, board floors, newly papered, apply at No. 59 Calle Mayo.
Oct. 18.—oc.

To Stammerers. The under-signed begs to inform the public that he has arrived in Buenos Ayres, and has taken rooms in Calle San Martin, No. 91, where he may be consulted for a few days for the purpose of effectually removing the impediment of those addicted to stammering or stuttering, who wish to be relieved. So confident is he of success that no remuneration will be required until the utmost satisfaction is given. o. 18—3p.
A. C. FORBES.

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

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

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

For Sale at NUTTALL'S Grocery Store, corner of Mayo and Cuyo Streets, a general assortment of Stores at very reasonable prices; also the following articles which will be sold as low as in any part of the city, in any quantity to suit Purchasers, and all of the best quality, viz:—

Ale and Porter, different marks.
Rhine Wines, do. do.
St. Julien Medoc.
Port and Sherry Wines.
Champaign and Madeira do.
Cherry Cordial and Raspberry Syrup.
Martell's Brandy, 18 months in bottle.
Holland's Gin, in cases.
Islay Whiskey, in bottles and on draft.
Havana Cigars, different marks.
Anchovies, Oysters, Lobsters, &c. &c.
Oct. 11—4 c.

For Sale, a fine pleasure and profitable Chacra, situated about 4 leagues from this city in the partido of Quilmes and near Santa Catalina. It contains 140 squares of ground with an arroyo of permanent water, a commodious brick house, ranchos for peons, corrals, a beautiful flower garden, numerous fruit trees of the best species, also many paradise and poplar trees. For further particulars apply at Calle Santa Rosa, No. 36, Office of the Diario de la Tarde. o 17.—5 p.

2 Tilburys for Sale, to be seen at the Barraca del Señor Muñoa, Plaza de Monserrate, 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 2 jockey and a few of Middlemore's patent elastic seat saddles, best Holland's gin in cases, and Alsops & Co's. India pale ale in barrels of 3½ doz. Sep. 13—5 c.

Ladies' Bonnets. The subscriber begs to intimate that she has on hand a large and varied assortment of summer Bonnets, which she recommends with the utmost confidence

Children's Bonnets, all sizes.

She has also a varied assortment of Ribbons and Flowers of the best quality, and Boys' Straw Caps.

Straw Bonnets of every description cleaned, altered and trimmed to the latest fashion.

Gentlemen's straw, Chilian and Leghorn hats cleaned in the greatest perfection—all on moderate terms.

Jane Traynor, Straw Bonnet Maker,
sep. 27—4p. Calle del Tucuman, No. 91.

Shipping List of John Higginbothom,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brig »Matrona,» A. 1. 287 tons, Wilson, commander, has her entire cargo engaged and will sail in a few days.— Oct.—4.

For London. British brig Florist, 192 tons, A.1. at Loyd's, Key, commander, has her entire cargo engaged and will positively sail this month, and can accomodate three passengers. Oct.—18. Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For London. British schooner »Leda,» 182 tons, A. I. at Lloyd's, for 12 years, S. Absolon, commander, is now loading in the Inner Roads and guaranteed to have quick despatch having only disengaged room for a few pipes of tallow and light freight. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co.

For Liverpool. The well-known British built A. 1., clipper barque »Rhondda,» 202 tons, T. Baird, commander, has now a considerable part of her cargo on board, and can still take salted hides in the inner roads where she loads nearly all her cargo. This vessel is known as one of the fastest in the trade, and in every respect a first-rate conveyance. o. 18.
Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool. British brig "Hyperion," 241 tons, A 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, King, commander, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner »Choice,» 177 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, Ogier, commander, a favourite trader, is now loading in the inner roads, and has positively a portion of her cargo engaged. oct. 11.
Consignees Messrs. T. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque Cornucopia, 230 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, Jarvis, commander, well known in the trade as a fast vessel and will be able to receive cargo in the course of fifteen days. oct. 11.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only. Hamburg brig »Maria Emilia,» 140 tons, A. 1. Jansen, master, will be despatched by the end of this month and can take a few cabin passengers, having superior accommodations for them, and promising a liberal treatment. Sep. 27.
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Belgian Brig »Fenelon,» A.1. 194 tons, Barkentien, commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accomodations for Passengers.
Oct.—4. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque »Glenmore,» A.1. Smith, commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accomodation for passengers. Oct.—4.
Consignees Messrs. M. Lopez & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner »Bosphorus,» A. 1. 217 tons, Gibson, commander, has her entire cargo contracted for and will sail in the course of forty days, this vessel has good accomodations for passengers.
Oc. 4. Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner "Jenny Lind," 159 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's for 13 years, Eccleston, commander, is a chartered vessel and will sail in the course of thirty days. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. Brownells, Grey & Co.

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, Quarfolk, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, her accommodations are very fine.
sep. 13. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp. The regular trading A. 1. brig JORGE, 250 tons, Schaffer, 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 thousand dry hides. sep. 13.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. The fine, fast-sailing A. 1. Prussian barque Carl Friedrich, 250 tons, Woserow, commander, is also favourably known in the trade, and having all her salted hides, with a considerable portion of dry hides engaged, will have quick despatch. sep. 13.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Sardinian barque »Marie Eugenie,» 323 tons, A 1. at Lloyd's, Moltedo, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for dry hides. aug. 30
Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq

For Hamburg. Swedish brig "Theresa Oscara," 170 tons, A.1. at Lloyds, C. A. Engmann, commander, has disengaged room for two or three thousand dry hides. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Havre. Packet of the Line. French barque»Universel,» A.1.267 tons, Deudeville, 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 »Achilles,» first class, 222 tons, J. B. Borsone, master, will be ready in a few days to take in cargo. aug. 9.
Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq.

For Cette. French brigantine »L'heureuse Pauline,» A. I., 199 tons, Bergeire, commander, has only disengaged room for a few tons of dry hides or bales. aug. 23.
Consignee Manuel Arrotea, 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 meet with quick despatch, having already engaged a large portion of her cargo.
Sep. 20. Consignee Adol van Praet, Esq

For the Havana. The A. I. 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. sep. 13.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Freight or Charter. American barque E Wright, Junior, 270 tons, A. 1. a fast sailer and small carrier. Sep. 20.
Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British brig »John Robertson,» A. 1. sails very fast. and carries a small cargo. Sep. 20.
Consignees Messrs. J Galt Smith & Co.

For Freight or Charter. French brig "Linot," 184 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's Lemaire, commander is a small carrier and in every respect a first rate conveyance for any port in Europe. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

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

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

Shipping List of Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For New York. Passengers Only. The A. 1. American brig Denmark, 218 tons, Capt. Rony, this fine vessel will have quick despatch and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers. o. 18.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Cowes and the Channel. Passengers only. The new, coppered and copper-fastened A.I. Sardinian barque »Adamo,» 302 tons, Capt. N. Martina, has excellent accomodations for passengers and will have quick dispatch. Oct. 4.

For Falmouth or Cowes. Passengers only. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Chantal, 219 tons, Capt. Brisolese, this vessel will have quick despatch, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. o. 18.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre L'Accorto Ligure, 172 tons, Capt. Bauer, can still take cargo on freight. o. 18.
Consignees Messrs. B. Viale & Co.

For Genoa. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Febo, 156 tons, Capt. Otagio, can still receive cargo and freight. o. 18.
Consignees J. Negrotto, Esq.

For Genoa. The A. I. Sardinian Polacre Graciosa Fanny 202 tons, Cap. Fiscornia, can still admit some freight o. 18.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

For Freight or Charter. The Danish brigantine Henrriette A. I. 244 tons, register Cap. in Rohrs; is a small carrier and a very desiriable opportunity for shippers. o. 18.
Consignee Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Freight or Charter. The A. I. Sardinian Polacre Evelina, 176 tons Cap. A. Peru. sails very fast, carries a small cargo. o. 18.

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

For Liverpool direct. The well known British barque Argentina, Patterson, master, will sail in all the ensuing week, and has room for a few bales, if early applied for. Shippers will please apply to the Consignees Parlane, Macalister & Co., No. 78 Calle San Martin.
Buenos Ayres, 8th October, 1851. o. 11—2 c.

SHIPPING LIST OF Ruperto de la Concha.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Genoa. Passengers only. The fast sailing Sardinian polacre Febo, Capt. Ottaggio, has all her cargo engaged and has only room for passengers. Oct.—18.
Consignee José Negrotto Esq.

For Parnaguá. Passengers only. Sardinian polacre Francesco, Capt. J. B. Cevasco, will positively sail on the 25th inst. and can accommodate passengers. Oct.—18.
Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons.

For particulars regarding the aforesaid vessels apply to.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞GEORGE TEMPERLEY, Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glo--ver—& 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 "CAMOENS," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

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

To be RAFFLED, with per-mission 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.

Wanted, a woman as Cook. Apply at the Quinta of Mr. Jacobs, Calle La Defensa. Sep. 27—o c.

Shipping List of Charles R Horne,

Licensed Ship Broker.

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 30.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Sardinian brig »Achilles,» 222 tons, Borsone, 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 Antwerp The very fast sailing first class, Belgian brig »Rubens,» 285 tons, register A. P. Cornellssen Master, is a very superior vessel and fast sailer, has room for salted and dry hides and will have good despatch. Shippers will find this an eligible conveyance the flag enjoying privileges that none others have at that port. o,4.

For Havre and Bordeaux. The very well known regular trader French barque »Coriolan,» 219 tons register, F. Pertus, 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 Blas Despouy, Esq.

For Havre de Grace. The very superior fast sailing A.1. French ship Uruguay, 283 tons register Doynel, commander, has now engaged from two hundred and fifty to three hundred tons of cargo and can still admit the remainder on freight. This vessel offers a most superior opportunity to passengers having superior accommodations.
sept. 13. Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only. The very fine fast sailing first class Hamburg brig »Friederich Ernst» 161 tons, A.E. Amondsen Commander, is well known as a regular trader, and offers a most desireable opportunity to passengers, for whom she has superior accomodations. o.-4.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For New York. Passengers only. American barque »John Swasey,» 294 tons register, John Phillips master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and offers a most desirous opportunity to passengers. she will have quick despatch.
Consignee H. J. Ropes Esq. o. 18.

For Great Britain. The very well known regular trader. British barque »Minstrel,» A. I. at Lloyd's, 280 tons register, R. Kelly, master will have quick despatch and has superior accommodations for passengers. o. 18.
Consignees messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Havre de Grace. The very fine fast sailing Packet of the Line, French barque »Camoens» A. I. at Lloyd's, Dronaux, Commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged and can still admit some salted and dry hides; this vessel offers a superior opportunity to shippers, and passengers, having very good accommodations for the latter. o. 18.
Consignees messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

For Havre de Grace. The very The very well known fast sailing Packet of the Line French barque »Napoleon,» 270 tons register, N. Rabardy commander, is now discharging her inward cargo and will soon be ready to load for the above destination. o. 18.

For Brazils. Danish brigantine "Dania" 130 tons register, P. Breckwoldt, commander, is A.1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged and can only admit passengers for whom she has good accommodations Oct—18.
Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Brazils. Dutch brigantine "Bernardus," 148 tons, register, Engelsman, commander, is first class, a chartered vessel, and has only desengaged room for passengers, who will meet with good accomodations. Oct—18.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co

For Freight or Charter. Sardinian brigantine »Evelina» 176 tons, Antonio Pera, Commander, is a fast sailer and small carrier. o. 18.
Consignee Leon Caumartin, Esq.

Hanoverian brig »Luna» 210 tons register, Henry Christoffers, master, is discharging her inwards cargo and will soon be in readiness for loading. o. 18.
Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

Swedish brig »La Plata,» 216 tons, Fogelmark, Commander, is well known in this trade and offers an elegible opportunity for shippers, she is now ready to receive cargo and will take the greater part of her cargo in the Inner roads. o. 18.

Lubeck brig »Heinrich Gustav» 260 tons register, Franch Commander, is A. I. at Lloyd's a fast sailer and very small carrier, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. o. 18.
Consignee Leon Caumartin Esq.

British brig "Mary Wylie" 130 tons register, Robert Mercer, Commander, is first class, a very small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo. sep. 20.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton and Co.

French brig "Automne," 180 tons register, Noel, commander, is first class, and a fast sailer, is now discharging her inward cargo, and will soon be ready to load. Sep. 20.
Consignee J. Vignal, Esq.

American barque »Thaetus,» 280 tons register, Hathaway, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a small carrier, and well known in the trade, she will soon be ready to receive cargo. sep. 27.
Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

Danish brig »Delphin,» 226 tons register, J. P. Juhl, Comander, is first class, a fast sailer and small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo. o.-4.
Consignees Messrs. Plowes Atkinson and Co.

French barque »Celestin,» 200 tons register, E. Lefourcade, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and a most desirous opportunity for shippers, she is now ready to receive cargo and will take the greater part of her cargo in the inner roads. o. 18.

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

To Let, two or three comfortable furnished rooms in the house of a private family. Apply at Calle Mayo, No. 24, in the altos. o 11—3p.

To Let, a yard in a good situation with three rooms, a corridor suitable for lumber or carpenter shop. For further particulars please apply at No. 87 Calle del Buen Orden, hours from 10 to 12 a. m. o. 18—3 p.

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

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

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 11th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names.*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destinations*
	NATIONAL.			
June 20	Bg. San Pio, Priario	E. Ochoa & Co.	160	
July 22	Bg. Mentor, Nielsen	O. J. Hayes & Co.	241	Brazil.
Sept. 4	Bg. Jorge, Schaffer	Otte, Rothenthal & Co	250	Antwerp
	BRITISH			
July 14	Bg Matrona, Wilson	Nicholson, Green	287	London.
" 19	Bgn. Betsey, Allen	Nicholson, Green	217	London.
" 20	Bk. Uruguay, Pringle	J. Best & Brothers	320	England
" 21	Bg. Royal Exchange, Todd	A. P. Lezica	234	Antwerp
" 22	Bk. Argentina, Patterson	Parlane, Macalister	246	L'pool.
Aug. 8	Bk. Rhondda, Baird	Samuel Hesse	202	L'pool.
" 21	Bk. Juliana, Holmes	Dickson & Co.	246	Havana.
" 24	Bgn. Leda, Absolom	Bates, Stokes & Co	182	London
" 25	Bg. Grace Longstaff, Logan	Latham & Co.	223	G Britain
" 31	Bg. Florist, Key	J. N. Bieber & Co	190	London.
Sept. 4	Bg. Hyperion, King	Bates, Stokes & Co.	241	England.
" 5	Bgn. Choice, Ogier	Tomkinson & Co.	177	L'pool.
" 6	Sch. Queen of the West, Tregarthen	Galt Smith & Co.	159	England.
" 6	Sch. John Murray, Booth	Thompson & Co.	143	Havana.
" 10	Sch. Bosphorus, Gibson	Duguid, Barton	246	England
" 14	Pk. Ann Best, Cheyne	Best & Brothers	335	England
" 14	Bg. John Robertson, Baxter	Galt Smith & Co.	208	
" 14	Bg. Bg. Mary Wylie, Mercer	Duguid, Barton	130	
" 16	Bk. Glenmore, Smith	Manuel Lopez	323	England
" 21	Sch. Jenny Lind, Eccleston	Brownells, Grey	165	London.
" 23	Bk. Minstrel, Kelly	Hughes Brothors	280	England
Oct. 6	Bk. Cornucopia, Jarvis	Bayley Brothers.	230	L'pool.
" 9	Bk. Stranger, Miller	To order	250	
	AMERICAN.			
Aug. 16	Sp. Shaw. Clapp	S. B. Hale & Co.	343	Boston.
" 20	Bk. Manto, Stinson	Zimmermann & Co.	281	Boston.
" 30	Bk. Rainbow, Cater	D. Gowland & Co.	341	Rio Jno.
" 31	Bk. Delawarian, Haymes	D. Gowland & Co.	223	Baltimor
Sept. 1	Bg. Melazzo, Nichols	D. Gowland & Co	199	N. York.
" 4	Bk. John Swasey, Phillips	Henry J. Ropes	294	N. York.
" 14	Bk. E. Wright, junior, Averill	Becher, Preuss & Co	270	
" 17	Bg. Chicasaw, Mair	S. B. Hale & Co	171	Patag'na.
" 21	Bk. Thaetus, Hathaway	Henry J. Ropes.	280	
Oct. 1	Bg. Denmark, Rony	To order	218	N. York.
" 2	Str. Manuelita de Rosas, Gazzam	Zimmermann & Co	245	
" 4	Sp. B. Aymar, Carver	V. Casares & Sons	435	
" 5	Sch. Draco, Thatcher	To order		
	FRENCH.			
July 12	Bk. Victoria, Souza	Leon Caumartin	238	Antwerp
" 23	Bgn. Heureuse Pauline, Bergeire	Manuel Arrotea	199	Cette.
Aug. 11	Bg. Canebiere, Thomas	Henry Solanet	190	Havana
" 14	Bk. Universel, Duedeville	Dunoyer & Co.	267	Havre
" 30	Sp. Uruguay, Doynel	E. Ochoa & Co.	283	Havre.
" 30	Bk. Coriolan, Pertus	Blas Despouy	219	Havre.
Sept. 13	Bg. Frederic Eugenie, Bronson	Teisserenc Vallat	167	
" 15	Bg. Felicité, Lupy	J. B. Canard	139	Brazil.
" 15	Bg. L'Automne, Noel	Jules Vignal	193	
" 16	Sch. Lucie, Reveille	Adolfo van Praet	191	Cette.
" 18	Bk. Camoens, Dronaux	Llavallol & Sons	244	Havre.
" 28	Bk. Celestin, Lafourcade	To order	227	Havre.
Oct. 10	Bk. Napoleon, Rabardy	To order	227	
	SPANISH			
July 19	Bk. Amable Rosa, Ferrer	E. Ochoa & Co.	255	Barcelon
Aug. 6	Bg. Ferrolano, Villamar	Pedro Alfaro	130	Brazil.
" 14	Bg. Soberano, Maristany	Llavallol & Sons	412	Havana.
" 24	Bk. Nueva Casimira, Pares	Llavallol & Sons	255	
" 25	Bg. Adolfo, Garriga	Santamaria & Co.	213	Havana.
Sept. 11	Bg. Palamos, Cabrujas	E. Ochoa & Co.	204	Cuba.
" 13	Bg. Esperanza, Guardiola	Llavallol & Sons	180	Havana
" 14	Bg. Centinela, Gnisande	Llavallol & Co	200	Carril.
" 15	Bg. Florentino, Maristany	Freyer Brothers	205	
" 18	Pol. Cronometro, Maristany	Freyer Brothers	150	
" 23	Bk. Mercedes, Oliver	Llavallol & Sons	235	
" 23	Bg. Lindo, Ferrer	E. Ochoa & Co.	193	
" 29	Bg. Barceló, Fontrodona	Santamaria & Co.	239	
Oct. 8	Bg. Lepanto, Mirambell	Llavallol & Sons	245	
" 8	Bg Pablo, Sensat	Llavallol & Sons	216	
" 10	Bg. Serafin, Domenech	Felipe Senillosa	203	
	SARDINIAN.			
July 21	Bk. Adamo, Piaggio	A. Mancilla & Co.	302	Falm'th.
" 27	Pol. Febo, Ottaggio	J. Negrotto & Co.	156	Marseill.
" 30	Bg. Achilles, Borsone	Henry Solanet	222	Marseill.
Aug. 1	Pol. Nina, Reforzo	Piaggio, Pietranera	160	Brazil
" 3	Bg. Expresso, Ferraro	A. Mancilla & Co.	241	Brazil.
" 10	Bk. Maria Eugenia, Moltedo	Henry Solanet	323	Antwerp.
Sept. 2	Pol. San Giovanni Batista, Basso	José Avegno	182	Brazil.
" 6	Bg. Lacorio Ligure, Bauer	B. Viale & Co.	172	Genoa.
" 16	Pol. Vicenzo, Lanegro	J. C. Meyrelles	156	Brazil.
" 16	Pol. Chantal, Brisolese	Saturnino Soriano	219	England.
" 17	Bg. Graciosa Fanny, Tiscornia	Llavallol & Sons	202	
Oct. 5	Pol. Francisco, Cevasco	N. Martinez & Sons	146	
" 10	Bgn. Evelina, Pera	Leon Caumartin	176	
	BRAZILIAN			
Sept. 18	Bg. Maria Rosa, Carvalho	J. M. Souza	126	Rio Jno.
Oct. 7	Pedro II, Agnese	J. C. Meyrelles	261	
	HAMBURG.			
Aug. 2	Bg. Maria Emilia, Jansen	Otte, Rosenthal	140	Falm'th.
" 6	Bg. Friedrich Ernst, Amondsen	Freyer Brothers	161	Falm'th.
Sept. 14	Bg. Wilhelmine, Stuge	Otte, Rosenthal	144	Brazil.
	DUTCH.			
Sept. 14	Bgn. Bernardus, Engelsmen	Zimmermann & Co	148	Brazil.
Oct. 7	Bgn. Diana, Klein	Bunge, Bornefeld	184	
	BELGIAN.			
Sept. 16	Bg. Fenelon, Barkentien	Freyer Brothers	194	Falm'th.
" 18	Bg. Rubens, Comelissen	Charles R. Horne	285	Antwerp
	OLDENBURG.			
July 22	Bg. Jason, Paulsen	D. Regueiro	182	Havana.
	PRUSSIAN.			
Sept. 6	Bk. Carl Friedrich, Wosserow	Bunge. Bornefeld	325	Antwerp
	PORTUGUESE.			
Sept. 6	Bg. General Rego, Reis	Martinez & Sons	225	Brazil.
Oct. 5	Bg. Improviso, Avellar	J. C. Meyrelles	195	
	TUSCAN.			
Sep. 21	Romolo, Desutorich	Piaggio, Pietranera	121	
	DANISH.			
Sept. 1	Sch. Fido, Stehr	Wedekind & Co,	132	England,
" 4	Bgn. Elu, Schade	Martinez & Sons	160	Brazil.
" 5	Bgn. Holstein, Mayer	Hartenfels Sons	125	Brazil.
" 13	Sch. Dania, Brickwolt	Treussein & Co.	130	Brazil.
" 27	Bg. Delphin, Tuhl	Plowes, Atkinson & Co	226	
" 29	Bgn. Gramm, Bannk	Freyer Brothers	142	
Oct. 6	Bgn. Henriette, Rohrs	J. N. Bieber & Co.	140	
	RUSSIAN.			
Sept. 4	Bg. Soumalainen, Palm	S. B. Hale & Co.	207	Parnagua.
	SWEDISH.			
Aug. 7	Bg. Cometen, Quarfolk	Freyer Brothers	307	Antwerp
Sept. 14	Bk. Skane, Kraft	Zimmermann & Co	392	
Oct. 5	Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	V. Casares & Sons	216	
" 10	Bg. Theresia Oscar, Engmann	Otte, Rothenthal	160	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oct. 10	Bg. Luna, Christoffers	Duguid, Barton	210	

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

Notice. Mr. James Z. Bernard resides at present at Mr. Robert Hunt's Barraca, situated below the house that the English Minister J. H. Mandeville, Esq., formerly occupied, a little before arriving at the yellow house where the road commences that leads to the Boca, and offers his services to his town and country friends as agent, in whatever they may consider him useful. o. 11—5p.

Important to Families, Sportsmen, &c.
The advertiser having a delightful Chacra, situated in a beautifully pleasant and retired spot about an hour's ride from town, offers to Gentlemen and families the best accommodations as regards lodging and board. The extremely healthy situation of the Chacra in question will strongly recommend it to such who during the forthcoming season may be desirous of enjoying country life and air. Particulars may be obtained on application at 66 Calle Mayo. Sept. 27—co.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.