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Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

An unusual press of local matter has latterly prevented us from paying the attention we could wish to the march and progress of European affairs. Fortunately our readers have lost nothing of essential interest. The details of the Grand Exhibition, and the chamelion hue of French politics, are the two absorbing points. The former has now concluded its short and brilliant career; and the fate of the world-famous erection, the Crystal Palace, and the destination of the surplus funds, are intricate and perplexing questions, that continue to call forth a large amount of animated discussion.

In his annual address to the electors of Tiverton, Lord Palmerston dexterously availed himself of the Exhibition, as the theme of his discourse, which has created a deep sensation, not only in Great Britain, but throughout Europe, enhancing his Lordship's well-established reputation as one of the first parliamentary debaters, and perhaps the most effective husting Orator of the age, rivalling the unsurpassed brilliancy and tact of the Irish Agitator, the late Daniel O'Connel. The speech, which is too long for our present purpose, has called forth the following critical and encomiastic remarks from the "Times:"—

"It has occasionally been the fate of the Foreign Secretary to explain with surpassing ingenuity how it has come to pass that a policy carried on at great cost, and with the most benevolent intentions, has failed either to please or to pay in any tangible form. So great is his command of eloquence under difficult circumstances, that persons who care more for a scene than for the honour of their country, have been wicked enough to wish Lord Palmerston in a scrape, that they may see the splendid dexterity with which he is sure to get out of it. The principal subject of his address to his electors on Wednesday is so different from those on which his powers have been hitherto tried, that it might be a question whether he would exhibit his usual paradoxical success. No one, however, be he partisan or otherwise, can read his Lordship's remarks on the international results of the Great Exhibition without feeling that for once Lord Palmerston has been equally happy in his theme, and in his method of handling it. There is a novelty, indeed, in the occasion which should not be unnoticed. It is just one of those incidents that enthusiasts have long dreamt of, and scarcely hoped to see. Were we now approaching the slow termination of a sanguinary and ruinous war, and laying down our arms more from weariness than satisfaction, it would be the place of the Foreign Secretary to cast the balance of the results, and to describe as favourably as he could the sentiments of our pacified foes or constant allies. But we are now witnessing a triumphant effort, not of war, but of peace. The threatened invasion which at the beginning of this century kept the island in fearful suspense for several years, has been commuted in the middle of the century into a not less numerous visit of peace. Instead of sweeping the foreigner from our very seas we have welcomed him in our metropolis itself; and instead of fleets and batteries and martello towers, we have been intent on providing a sufficiency of special steamers, express trains, omnibuses, restaurants, beds, and entertainments. The only additional force for the protection of the metropolis has consisted of a few amiable young men, dressed in blue, and armed with short sticks, usually kept in their pockets, and whose chief occupation it has been to save ladies from being run over, to carry children across the road, to tell strangers their way, and to protect foreigners from the mercenary arts of cabmen and omnibus conductors. Such is the altered character of the war we have been waging in 1851, compared with that of 1801; and the incident which just now places this contrast in the strongest possible light is a speech of the Foreign Secretary giving a Foreign Secretary's view of the subject,—an official *resumé* of the Great Exhibition, so far as regards our foreign relations. Many will exclaim,—May the Foreign Secretary never have any other kind of topic! We are bound to add, that his Lordship has omitted a part of the story, essential both to its truth and its effect. It is scarcely possible to overrate the assistance which the Exhibition has received from the exertions of our Ministers and Consuls abroad, acting under special directions from the Foreign-office.

Lord Palmerston points out with very great felicity the more marvellous part of the spectacle here presented to our continental visitors. It is neither the works of industry and genius collected in the Exhibition, nor the still more wonderful structure in which they are shown, but the population, of the largest metropolis in the world, augmented for the time with crowds from all nations, all Governments, and all opinions, and not a little moved by the stir of the occasion, yet going about peacefully and orderly, with scarcely a military uniform, a musket, or a sabre to be seen from one end of the metropolis to the other. There is hardly a great city of Europe which one might not suppose to be inhabited by wild beasts rather than men, or by enemies rather than citizens, such is the formidable character of the means employed to secure its tranquillity and obedience. Ramparts frown on the people from the river side or the brow of the hill; there are barracks and guard-houses in every quarter; there are troops always in movement; the drum never ceases; at every public place you may stumble on a group of soldiers, ready to turn out on the approach of the officer in command; and you feel as if it were not so much a city as a camp you are dwelling in. France is hardly more unfortunate in this respect than the other great Powers of Europe; but there are, we believe, still about a hundred thousand soldiers in the department of the Seine, and Lyons, a mere manufacturing city, is policed by more than thirty thousand. Whence this contrast? his Lordship asks. The answer is obvious, and admirably stated. The people feel confidence in the magistrates, the courts, and the Legislature of the country. They know that every quarrel or complaint will be fairly and patiently sifted, and that judgement will be given without respect of persons. They know that every reasonable demand will receive the same careful attention from the Legislature, and that it will be granted. There is no occasion to fight against such a Government, for arms are wasted when words are sufficient. Lord Palmerston enumerates, by way of example. some of the concessions made to the people, and rightly regarded by them as reasons for confidence in future."

Its effect and appreciation in foreign parts, may be judged of by the following notice from the Paris press; and we may also note in passing, that it has merited the distinguished honor, of being reproduced at length in a Spanish garb, in the columns of the "Gaceta Mercantil" of this city, which must be gratifying alike to his Lordship and the patriotic electors of Tiverton.

Paris, Saturday, Sept. 27, 5 P.M.

The speech of Lord Palmerston at Tiverton has been quite a Godsend to the Paris journals, as it has enabled them to fill their columns. The *Assemblée Nationale* treats it with remarkable severity. It accuses the noble Lord of insulting the continental Governments by accusing them of preventing their subjects from declaring their political opinions, and thus exciting them to revolt against their governors. "The words of Lord Palmerston," says the *Assemblée Nationale*, "are sure to find an echo from Paris to Turin as the *beau ideal* of revolutionary philosophy." The *Journal des Débats* is more moderate. It says:—

"The English journals bring us a speech from Lord Palmerston, which we could not read without sadness and a sentiment of allowable envy. We will never contest the talent of Lord Palmerston; if he had not so much talent and resource he would not be so dangerous. It is the Exhibition of London which this year occupies the prominent place in the speech which he usually addresses to his constituents. That Exhibition has, in fact, been one of the great events of our time. London has been the rendezvous of all nations, who came there not only to see the products of industry, but to admire the civilization of a country free *par excellence*. Lord Palmerston could well say, with a just sentiment of national pride, that what foreigners had most admired in London was the triumph of order in the midst of liberty. There was no garrison, no standing army, no state of siege, no swords, bayonets, or Gendarmes, but 'some policemen with little bits of sticks in their hands,' more occupied in assisting travellers than in controling them. That picture is exceedingly true, and Lord Palmerston could have justly dwelt on it in doing homage to the institutions of his country. He could say, 'We have order because we have justice; our people respect the law, because they know that it is administered justly. We have liberty, because we can all express our opinions. We have tranquillity, because it is known that Parliament and the Government have done all they could to alleviate the public charges, because the necessaries of life have been placed within the reach of all. That is the secret of the little bits of stick of which I speak, and of the absence of uniforms and bayonets.' There is also another secret—that England effected her revolution two centuries back. England has not now, happily for her, to seek out her form of government. She has found it, and she keeps it. She has no occasion for civil war; she has no elder or younger branch, no Imperial pretensions, no Republican conspiracies. Chancellor Bacon defined admirably the government of his country when he said, 'The movement of the great influences in a government ought to be like that of the planets, under a *primum mobile*; that is to say, that each of them was carried away in the superior movement, while it accomplished at the same time its proper movement.' It is that harmony of which the institutions of England give us a happy example: and as Lord Palmerston, in the speech which he delivered, for once departed from his usual plan of speaking ill of every one, we ask for nothing better than to congratulating him on the happiness of his country, wishing the same to our own."

SPAIN—Lord Palmerston's prompt and energetic instructions to the British naval authorities in the Antilles, to co-operate with the Cuban authorities, in defending that Island against any piratical attack, have merited the warm approbation of the Spanish Cabinet, and effectually obliterated the unpleasant reminiscences associated with the Bulwer questions; in fact, his Lordship's popularity seems everywhere in the ascendant, unless it be at Rio Janeiro and Montevideo. In speaking on this point the "Heraldo" uses the pointed and expressive terms:—

The following is our Paris correspondet's letter, dated yesterday, 5 p. m.:—

"Private letters from Madrid speak of the general feeling of satisfaction produced there on all parties by the instructions given by the British Government to the commander of the naval force in the West Indies relative to co-operation with the Spaniards in the event of any new piratical attempt on the Island of Cuba. Even the *Heraldo*, that was not wont to say much in praise of Lord Palmerston, concludes a leading article on the subject in the following manner:—

"While giving expression to the grateful feeling these tidings have produced on us, we consider it our bounden duty to dwell particularly on the beneficial results produced on this occasion, as on many others, from the Queen of England being represented in our country by a distinguished nobleman who is intimately familiar with our national character, and who has on more than one occasion given proofs of his sincere desire to draw still closer the friendly relations existing between two nations that have so many interests in common. We feel convinced that the recommendations of Lord Howden have much contributed to inducing the British Cabinet to adopt on this question a policy so highly honourable. This being the case, we feel bound, as Spaniards, to pay to Lord Howden the tribute of gratitude and of thanks which he so well merits, and we consider his conduct in the present instance as an additional title to the esteem with which he has so well inspired all classes of the people of this country.'

AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS—It appears from the following extract, that the excitement created by the discovery of the yellow stuff in the far South, is a faithful imitation of the great Californian uproar. We have seen other accounts, however much more guarded and less enticing, so far as the direct operations of gold hunting are concerned. Fortunately the climate is more salubrious, than that of the grand archetype, and if some parties should be ultimately disappointed in the main object, there is wide field for industrious and pacific settlers. Its immediate effect, in deranging the established enterprise of the Colony, is greatly to be deplored. It is to be hoped that the fact of an anticipated decrease, in the amount of wool remitted to the English market, may stimulate the present languid tendency of our own. Australia is the most formidable competitor with whom the Buenos Ayrean wool-grower has to contend; and in that view we regret the less the incipient competition with the gold diggers of California.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Sydney, May 22:—

"Sydney, during the last eight days, has been in an intense state of excitement in consequence of gold having been discovered in the Summer Hill Creek and other places in the Bathurst district, about 140 miles from Sydney, and, from all the accounts that have reached here, the "diggings" appear to be as productive as those in California. It is said that the auriferous soil extends from north to south a distance of 100 miles or upwards. All necessaries of life, especially flour, have risen very considerably and suddenly. Carriage to the Bathurst district has risen four and five fold. The rise in the price of provisions, rate of carriage, &c., is, however, nothing in comparison to the loss the flockowners will suffer by their men leaving them. I have heard several of the flockmasters speak of their ruin as almost certain, and, indeed, how can it be otherwise with those whose flocks are their only dependence if their men all leave them? Many have already begun to kill their sheep and boil them down, in order to save the skins and tallow. It was said in the *Sydney Herald*, two or three days since, that thousands of persons must be ruined by the loss of their flocks, which cannot possibly be obviated if men cannot be had to take care of them. If the flocks were abandoned they would soon be eaten up by the native dogs. This gold mania has almost entirely caused business to be suspended, except for such supplies as are required by the miners.

"I have this morning seen a letter from a gentleman who has a son at the mines, and speaks of gold being in great abundance, but requiring much labour in washing the soil.

"They think it very little if they do not make more than 25s. or 30s. a day; but one man found a lump of gold which he sold to a gentleman I know well for 30l. It was pure gold, and weighed 36 sovereigns.

"The flockmasters in New South Wales are not the only persons who will suffer, for an inmense nnmber of men, when they hear the news, will most certainly come here from the neighbouring colonies. You may therefore confidently calculate on a very considerable decrease of Australian wool to arrive in England next season.

"From New South Wales I do not expect there will be more than one-third or one-fourth the quantity of wool shipped there was last year. It is confidently expected here that we shall have a great influx of persons from the united kingdom and other parts of Europe, and I myself should be very much surprised if there was not, as it is a very tempting thing for a labouring man to earn his 8*l*. or 10*l*. a-week, that is, with only moderate success; and, indeed, if the gold mines were entirely to fail, he would find his condition infinitely better in New South Wales than if he remained in any part of Europe. I do not believe that the labouring classes enjoy so many comforts or are able to save so much out of their earnings in any part of the world as they are able to do in New South Wales."

UNITED STATES.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH REGARD TO THE CUBAN AFFAIRS.—A great deal of nonsense is written upon this subject, by persons, either ignorant of what is right in the matter, or wilfully seeking to excite prejudice and influence passion—already ardent enough, heaven knows—in order to subserve their private or political ends. As a judicious contrast to such effusions, we copy the subjoined well-considered remarks from the "*National Intelligencer*":—

"This government, were it not otherwise solemnly pledged, as we have shown, would be bound by a regard to its own honor and professions, to compel its citizens to respect the authority of Spain so far as to abstain from all enterprises against its territories. Non-intervention in the internal administration of other governments is the established policy of the United States, and universally recognised as such by every administration of this government.

As a guarantee of this policy, and to enable it to keep its citiznes within the pale of that policy, the United States has *set the example to the world* of passing a law providing penalties of fine and imprisonment to be inflicted upon any one who shall, "within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, *or of any colony*, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace." This law is even of older date than the *treaty* with Spain, and was passed to prevent precisely similar enterprises to that of Lopez and his associates. No law has ever done more to ele-

vate the character of the United States than this, unless it be the law declaring the foreign slave trade to be piracy.

Notwithstanding the positive and explicit legislation of Congress on the subject, it is notorious that, in the Courts of the United States for the District of Louisiana, it has been found impossible to enforce the execution of the law when the offender has been prosecuted; and it is understood to be equally certain that the vessels which have recently sailed from New-Orleans on a criminal expedition against the territory of Spain, have departed in defiance of the law or the officers of the United States. It becomes highly necessary to institute an inquiry, therefore, as Mr. Jefferson said upon a memorable occasion, "whether the defect was in *the testimony, the law, or the execution of the law.*" If the latter—that is to say, if any of the officers of the government have been found betraying the trust by connivance, by intentional absence from their posts, or by shrinking from the performance of their duties, the public welfare requires that their places be forthwith supplied by men of firmness, fearlessness, and a proper sense of duty. The character of the President is too well known to admit of a doubt that he will omit no proper exercise of the Executive power to cause the authority and the laws of the United States to be respected.

It will be for the wisdom of Congress, when it convenes, to inquire whether *the law* is too feeble to accomplish its object. If so, it must be strengthened, by provisions such as became necessary during the war of 1812, to protect the officers of the United States in the execution of their lawful duties, and to give to the laws their proper efficacy. Unless this be done our laws and our courts will become a byword and a jest even in our own country. Nations, as well as individuals, are bound by high moral obligations, independently of all conventional law. No nation has, more than an individual, a right to even his neighbor's property, his house, his servants, or anything that is his. And every nation, as every individual, has a right to resist, by whatever force is necessary, the attempt by any people, or any part of a people, to wrest from him either his property, its rights, or its liberties. It requires no *treaty* between the United States and Spain, nor any *law* of the United States, to make criminal any attempt by organized force from the United States to take possession of Cuba, or to attempt to any way to wrest it from the proprietary States. The law of the Decalogue, "thou shalt not steal," is not more explicit than is written in ten law to the same effect in the heart of every honest man and of every honest nation.

("Boston Semi-weekly Courier.")

BRAZIL.

The patriotic and provident portion of the Imperial press seems fully to comprehend the situation, and the endless complications in which the policy of the actual Cabinet has involved the Empire; and we can fully sympathise with the galled and exasperated feeling, that dictates the following passage, from the "Ypiranga" of San Pablo, of the 22d October last.

"WAR OF THE SOUTH"

Assuming as certain the news latterly received from the River Plate, they represent the first campaign as finished. Oribe has retired from the theatre of war, and Urquiza is master of the Republic of the Uruguay, he has military occupation of it, by the auxiliary army which Brazil afforded him with such generosity. Urquiza then is now master of the destinies of the left bank of the Plate, and Brazil exalted him to that elevation, or rather Brazil, by the numerous army and great resources, is the master of the situation in that part of America.

We then have military occupation of the Republic of the Uruguay, for what next?

That state of things cannot be permanent or even of long duration; it is essentially exceptional. Our soldiers and money cannot have been employed in that campaign, on a mere personal question; to determine which shall have the preponderance, Oribe, Rosas or Suarez; but they must have had some great political object in view, of real and recognised utility for Brazil. It is therefore impossible that our army retire from thence with the mere fruitless glory of having aided to dissolve a small army, or having expelled a single man from the territory.

Then we must give (can it be a conjecture?) a superb blow to the Argentine Confederation, and divide it into two.

We will form a Confederation of the Republics of the Uruguay, Entre-Rios, Corrientes and Paraguay, with a population of 500,000 souls more or less; we will there give the preponderance to our new and faithful ally Urquiza, who will govern it with a *very civilizing* constitution, the same as he has governed his province of Entre-Rios.

And we *will consent*, because our arms do not easily extend thither, that on the right bank of the Plate, another Confederation be formed, composed of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Cordoba, Santiago, Tucumana, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan, with a population of about 650,000 souls, and will omit exalting any one there, leaving the force of things to produce their natural results.

Thus we will divide the Argentine nationality, by endeavouring to form two rival and hostile states, of countries that have a common origin, the same language, the same customs, the same institutions, the same warlike propensities, ingrained in them everlastingly from the Arab blood that flows in their veins.

This brilliant enterprise being concluded, our army *must* naturally return to the Empire, because we are under no obligation to settle there permanently.

And then?

The right bank of the Plate will not silently relish the bitter draught, that we compel her to swallow in the first instance, depriving her of the Provinces of Entre-Rios and Corrientes, and attempting to annihilate her old hope of incorporating the Republics of the Uruguay and Paraguay, to prevent her from forming a great and powerful state. The left bank will remain morally stunted not only from its inferiority, but as indebted for the existence of the confederation, not to its own strength but to that of the foreigner, a more powerful reason still for exciting the enmity of the right bank.

Hence the inevitable explosion of the offended nationality, and of the resentments resulting from wounded interests; and to maintain our work we must present our victorious army either on the frontiers or within the territory of the Uruguay, shedding the blood of sons of Brazil, and squandering the resources of Brazil in favor of foreign interests.

And then?

These confederations will come to an understanding, will re-establish their old nationality, will constitute a single nation, and will regard us as enemies, and the procuring cause of the losses they naturally sustained, by the impeding of their progress; and we must lose our many efforts, and abide the consequences of our contradictory policy, conservative at home, and revolutionary abroad."—

CHILE.—We extract from "El Agente Comercial del Plata," the following important notices of the insurrection in the neighbouring Republic:—

"Our news from Chile reach to the 25 October. The insurrection of General Cruz appeared navigating in the Rose, as he only remained with one battalion. The Government had obtained two triumphs over the mutineers, the first at Petorca, by the forces of Colonel Vidaurre over those commanded by the revolutionary Chief Carreras; in which the latter lost 10 Officers and 70 soldiers killed, and leaving in the power of the Government forces 346 prisoners, including the Chief.

The other triumph was obtained by commandant Prieto at Coquimbo, with forces from Copiapó, of which port he took possession, causing a loss to the enemy of Colonel Saledo killed, and 60 men, between killed wounded and prisoners.

The real revolutionary focus appeared to be at Concepcion, where the General Cruz, with the other partisans of the revolution.

The forces with which General Bulnes reckoned for uncertaking operations against the rebels, amounted to 4,000 men. A force of 200 cavalry revolted at Aconcagua; but the movement was immediately suppressed.

The ex-Criminal judge of Santiago, D. Pedro Ugarte, has been sentenced to death, as an accomplice in the mutiny of the 20th April last; but the Council of State commuted the punishment to ten years banishment. It was expected that this act of clemency would be followed by others, in favour of certain other accomplices in said revolution."

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

We have received this week our file of the ALBUM SANTAFESINO, an ably conducted periodical, that reflects great credit on the meritorious Province of Santa Fé. In that of the 29th November we find the following most important and interesting passage:—

"SAN JUAN AND SALTA.—General D. Nazario Benavides, and General D. Manuel Saravia must by this date have moved the forces of their respective Provinces.

The army under the command of the former is to consist of 14,000 men, we are not certain whether this number is to be augmented by the six thousand that General Saravia is calculated to have at his disposal, or whether the contingents of San Luis, Rioja and Catamarca are to be added to the Forces of San Juan.—Should it be the latter we presume that General Saravia will take charge of the contingents of Tucumans and Santiago del Estero, thus forming another army, that will take the direction, when the opportunity arrives, that the General Government may think proper to assign to it."

The Province of Santa Fé itself has 6,000 men ready.

In its number of the 22d November we have a clear and judicious *resumé* of Oriental affairs, which we reproduce with much complacency.

"ACTUAL SITUATION OF THE ORIENTAL STATE.

If we turn our attention for a moment to the unfortunate Oriental State, a thousand melancholy reflections are added to our indignation, which the detestable insane Entre-Riano traitor has excited by his acts throughout all the Republic.

That the force enacted at the gates of the unfortunate Montevideo, might in no respect contradict the scandalous programme and capacity of their author, it was requisite that the most treacherous combinations should as their consequence have the whole country involved in the greatest confusion, its future mournfully compromised, and the prestige and opinion of the great majority of its inhabitants destroyed. Accordingly notwithstanding the presumptuous barbarian, who has had the hardihood arbitrarily to recommend the outrageously offensive plan of an organization hatched in his dreams, turns his back on the Oriental community, taking his leave of them with great complacency, as having completed a work which he fancies will secure him everlasting blessings, and an honourable name with posterity. The latter himself with the fruits of his black infamy, and to appropriate to himself the character of a judicious patriot, he recommends in his inflated valedictory proclamation, principles that he has contemned, and disallowed to the unfortunate community, that he has just plunged in a chase of innumerable evils.

A sorry picture truly, that he has exhibited to that Community! A Brazilian army has trode its territory, and his encamped, according to report, where but yesterday the standards of the allied armies were hoisted..... The Crown of Brazil may cover with the dust there raised by its mercenary soldiers, the fair page reserved by the Oriental for their history, that they also had been vanquishers of the Empire."

France enters with new reclamations. The footsteps of the barbarous, ruthless, insane unitarian Urquiza, were destined to be not only the conductors of anarchy and annoyance to that community, humbled before the most despicable Cabinet. It was necessary that the pronouncing, that the affairs pending with the French Republic were about to have, should lose the opportunity that was now at hand, in consequence of the said treason, that the spirit of subversion might eloquently confirm by a single act, the difference there is between the bastard sons of the two Republics, and those who deserve to be called their noble sons.

We are not the first who have manifested how clearly evident it is, that the ruthless unitarians themselves of the two sister Republics, are despite of themselves the most interested in justifying the noble cause defended by these countries, and the notable difference that exists between the Great Man, who has made such efforts in protecting them, and the gang of aspirants who have long been begging the assistance of foreigners.

The disorder and confusion in men and things are at this moment testifying to the world from Montevideo, what the press conducted by the ruthless unitarians has been attempting for so many years to discover a pretext for their own advantage. France, we have said, makes new reclamations. England will soon perceive the necessity of her vigilance in the politics of that country, if, as is naturally to be supposed, she think of securing her commercial interests. A precarious Government, without faith or prestige, cannot present guarantees; Montevideo, moreover, as to its commercial interests, is almost wholly disposed of, and even the "Jews" have claims for large mortgages. A territory that lawfully belongs to the Oriental State, and that has cannot unpaid pretensions for so many years, on the part of the Brazilian Cabinet, has been ceded to the latter, through the influence of the insane barbarous "Regenerator," while this is far from satisfying the ambition of the Imperial harpies: their cannons are now pointed at the gates of the City, and from thence the satellites of the Emperor will ask what he pleases, or they themselves may think proper. The disbanded parties that traverse the country in marauding gangs will effectually desolate the state. Every Chief of those that composed the divisions of Frutuoso Rivera, and of the Oriental army, has become a candidate for the Presidency of an expiring state:—The effeminate Suarez has his circle; those who have proposed him, to keep him up, cannot choose his fall, because by his fall they would remain without a slice. The traitor Gomez has soldiers; he also aspires to the Presidency, and in a moment of intoxication is quite capable of putting his plan in execution:—The effeminate Garzon considers his claims preferent to all others; besides he is the pet of the insane "Regenerator," and it may be that on taking his leave, as the "Patriarch of those tribes," he may have signified it to be his will that his friend should take the chair:—Lavalleja is also a candidate; he is a child of the land of a division, and though old retains his youthful aspirations.

It is very current that a still more alarming entity weighs at this moment on the Oriental State; it is said that Don Fructuoso Rivera has the Brazilian military orders, and that General Don Ignacio Oribe, and Commandant Don Ventura Coronel obey his orders, both Chiefs preserving intact the divisions under their command.

From such a state of things: from such a number of pretenders,—not to the noble purpose of saving that falling state from the total ruin that threatens it,—but to the chair of the Presidency; from the different passions that clash, from the many subsisting hatreds to be avenged, and from the misery, disgust and exhaustion in which that community is plunged, what may not be expected?—

On our part the immortal Rosas has triumphantly saved his political faith, and the good opinion of which the nation is so jealous, that confided to him its destinies; France has just been undeceived in the most eloquent manner; and it is impossible to weigh in the same balance the importance of the Argentine community, and the merits of her favourite Son, with the nothingness of the Oriental State taken by itself, and the insignificance of its population, when the noble and generous Argentine Republic does not run to their assistance, to give them importance and dignity, safety and independence, at the expense of her care, her constancy, and the blood she has shed more freely for them than for any of the sister communities."—

[*Album Santafesino*]

In confirmation of the above views, and to complete the picture of confusion and social degradation, to which the Oriental Republic has been reduced, by the grasping interference of foreign intermeddlers, we subjoin the following graphic description of the late elections, from a private correspondence of the "Diario de Avisos," of the 8th inst. The decanted organization and constitutionality of Urquiza and Caxias have already degenerated into the law of the dagger and rule of the bludgeon!! Alas for the community that admits a foreign element in its intestine discords; and alas for the faction that appeals to foreign aid, for the assertion of its imagined rights, or the redress of its alleged grievances!

"The elections took place on Sunday the 30th. A greater scandal was never presented in any Republican country. Suppose, my friend, that the opposition is divided into two parties; a thing to be expected. Those who still preserve the Blancos, (whites) had formed a list of 16 individuals, eight from the outside and eight from the inside party, seeking or rather combining in it sixteen Oriental capacities. Those who claim the epithet reds (foreigners) formed a thousand different lists, but one especially prevailed, a copy of which I remit you. These hired the legionaries, *the Italians, the French, Basques, the people of the suburbs, the police employes* and *foreigners of all classes and nations*, disguised as *Orientals of the new stamp*; these armed with daggers and bludgeons traversed in an uproarious manner the places appointed for the electoral tables, gave their votes, and were the sole made opposition to the pacific citizen, who was preparing to fulfil the precept of the law: consequently no Oriental has voted, as he had a bludgeon over his head, and a dagger at his breast. In the Metropolitan Church, Don Miguel Velasco received blows, and the Justice of Peace (Villegas) was made to decamp with the electoral table, because he received a *white* list. Blows and kicks were dealt out in abundance, with death to Oribe and the "intriguing" Herrera. In the Chapel of Charity, outrages of every kind were committed, of course by the recently coined Orientals. No one could approach by the streets that led to the electoral tables, without being assailed by a horde of legionaries, who snatched from him his list, to see if it was of the men who sleep in the representative chair, and then he was allowed to pass. Tajes with his sons presented himself at the Cordon, destroying all the lists that were not *red*; so that no decent person has voted. The elections have been the most illegal, as only *grinjos and Freres* have voted. The *Zabalias*, the *Margarinos*, and others of that stamp, are those that have managed the puppet-show, shouting out down with the whites.

The news of the 22d is that the *white* Orient ais are indignant, and talk of retaliation, and some *reds*, that dislike the dominion of foreigners, are taking part with them; as there are few who are disposed to commit suicide, finding themselves the slaves of the dagger and bludgeon of the *foreigners*, the only parties who have voted.

The tempest is gathering, and alas for the day when it burns! You will be aware that *Lasala*, ex-Chief of the Staff, is a Clerk in *La fonde's*. *Lamas* has gone to prepare dried beef, and *Rincon* is baking bread at his Estancia, for the Brazilian army, which is stationed at Colonia. As regards *Lucas Moreno*, I am not aware how he gets on. *Leonardo Flores*, who was appointed Commandant General of the Department of San José and Colonia, instead of Medina, has presented himself here, saying that it is necessary to have Moreno shot. The country districts are infested with lawless gangs, and this is the great benefit the regenerator has conferred on the country. Meanwhile the *gringos* make their fortune, and the natives perish."—

BUENOS AYRES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Tuesday the discussion of the two bills introduced by Dr. Lorenzo Torres was resumed; and having now become part and parcel of the law of the land, we transcribe them for the information of the readers of the Ilustrador. The first, which is what we would style in parliamentary phrase a declaratory act, reads as follows:—

"LAW

Article 1st—His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Supreme Chief of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, is exonerated from the obligation of presenting the Message and Budget, which have been annually presented during his actual administration, on the first day of each year.

2d. The defence of the Republic, in the treacherous and piratical invasion made upon it by the infamous Government of Brazil, by means of the slave the insane ruthless unitarian Urquiza, being confided to the prudent and energetic direction of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, it is declared that so long as the present war may last, and for three years after the triumph and exemplary chastisement of those vile invaders has been effected, H. E. the Governor is exonerated, not only from those obligations, but also from all others whatever, ordinary or extraordinary, be their gravity what it may, and that might distract him in his most important attention to the war, and to the interior of the Confederation.

3d. In conformity with the provisions of the preceding article, H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, is declared without any responsibility for the absolute postponement that may take place of all his ordinary and extraordinary obligations.

4th. The Representatives reproduce to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the most active and ardent co-operation, accepting all the consequences of the present sanction, be they what they may, and taking upon themselves the exclusive responsibility of all the acts and dispositions of the Supreme Chief of the Republic, General-in-Chief of its Armies, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

5th. This law shall be signed by all the Representatives that have attended at the present session.

6th. Let it be communicated to the Executive Power.

The second, which is partly declaratory and partly supplemental, runs thus :—

The Honorable Chamber of Representatives, in the extraordinary session of this date has sanctioned the following :—

LAW.

Article 1st.—The pecuniary penalties established by the 2d. article of the Law of the 6th February 1826, shall be adjudged wholly to the party who may denounce the infraction of said Law, in what respects the prohibition of pawns, mortgage or deposits in guarantee of current money.

2d. The denunciation will be made before one of the Criminal Judges of 1st Instance, who shall proceed summarily, applying the pecuniary penalties, as prescribed in the 1st article, and the perpetual banishment of the owner of the precious metal, who gives it in guarantee, and of him who supplies the current money, which punishment shall be immediately carried into effect by the Chief of Police, to whom the Judge of the cause shall communicate it.

3d.—From the sentence that may be pronounced by the Criminal Judge of the 1st Instance, there shall be no appeal nor recourse whatever.

4th—The trial being concluded, and the punishments executed, the Judge of the cause shall give account to the Government.

5th.—Let this be communicated to the Executive Power.—

MONTEVIDEO—The news of the "Comercio" from the 5th to the 12th inclusive, may be summed up in a few words : Señor Verges has arrived as Charge d'Affaires of the Government of Paraguay near that of the Empire of Cesar Diaz and some of the old legionaries of the town, have been packed off to Entre-Rios ; that Admiral Grenfell has gone to Colonia, not likely to return soon to Montevideo ; this is a proof of the *deep interest* of His Imperial Majesty in the *Cisplatina*, he has sent thither his best General, his best Admiral and his best Diplomatist. The sincere friends of the Empire may well feel uneasy as to its fate, in the absence of all these *superlatives* ; something may go wrong, with no person left in the wide extent of the Empire capable to remedy it. What if not the instinctive repugnance of our contemporary to *fables* and *proverbs*, we would remind him of the dog crossing the river with the piece of bread in his mouth.—*Ed.*

Despite some Official Correspondence from the Government of Paraguay to the *Provisional* Governor of Corrientes, published in "The Oriental" of the 10th, which appears very plainly of repeated propositions, neutrality, and non-intervention, we can still to believe on the authority of certain circumstances relevant in Entre Rios, that 6,000 Paraguayans and 1,500 cavaloes !!! (*"There's one did laugh in's sleep, and one cried Mother !"*) capable of transporting 25 mens each, are ripe and ready at the hook of the "Regenerator" ! *Qui potest capere capiat.*

The above mentioned "Oriental" is a new periodical, of which we have only seen some stray numbers. It is evidently got up in the French interest, and does not pull quite parallel with the "Comercio ;" thereby causing a waste of efficient power. The "Oriental" speaks very unadvisedly of the *monstrful state* (estado lastimoso) of the Montevidean Exchequer, and the necessity of great caution and prevision, to prevent the threatened catastrophe of a "complete bankruptcy." In doing so with the various elaimants, a due regard to *priority* is sternly inculcated ; a theory, we may presume, not very palatable to the Imperial Diplomatist, and his parasitic circle. We cordially congratulate the "Comercio" on its new ally.

As to the elections and the scrutiny, they are consigned alike to the Mould of all the Capichinas ! has been discovered that the Oriental climate is unfavourable to the delicate health of Oriental Orbs, and we understand that an immediate change of air is urgently recommended. Dr. Capdeshourat and his friends are aggrieved ! as this unlucky accident and several of the late *blanquillos* are expected to accompany their friend and general. It is a very considerable arrangement, and in particular bearing the glorious and immortal fusion of the Entre-Rioms Liberator.

Incredible diets ; that the Sultan of Entre-Rios has prohibited the introduction and circulation of the "Comercio del Plata"—which he dominates !

That the elections of the 30th November have been ignored ; the service of Sunday last having shown a decided prevalence of the *Blanquillo* element.

That a Council of State has been held, at which Carneiro Leao attended by special invitation, for the purpose of discussing a project of disarming all the foreigners in Montevideo, and "confiding the care of the public safety" to their Imperial guests ; and that Battle, the Minister of War, in a sudden transport of patriotic zeal, had resigned in consequence.

That the disorders attendant on the scrutiny were more scandalous and alarming than those of the preceding Sunday at the elections. That Don Joaquin tested his personal prestige in vain with the foreign *mobility* ; and that the Chief of Police met with an accident that may test the skill and prevision of the entire Medical Board. That the Banking Bank Banks retired in high dudgeon to their respective Barracks, and armed themselves with menacing shouts of "Down with the Orientals".

On all these cardinal points Mas "Comercio" is profoundly silent ; though, true to the single guiding propensity of her sex and tribe, she had time to mark the important and significant fact, that Mr. Southern, on quitting the "Prince," paid his first visit to Admiral Le Predour : an infraction of diplomatic etiquette, not to be forgiven, either in this life or that which is to come.

In short, were we to adopt the tactics of the "Comercio del Plata," in repeating daily a stereotype list of stale charges, that have been a hundred times refuted, and reporting at length the little-talk of the day, without regard to consistency, probability or even possibility, we could easily fill up columns weekly, at the expense of the "Modern Troy," or the Modern Babylon. The chronological classification of the pending contracts and compacts, according to the sage suggestion of "The Oriental," would form a racy and instructive subject ; and the mutual bickerings and slashing recriminations of Dr. Capdeshourat and the Medical Board would enliven a tragi-comedy. Without anticipating the *grave question* of the future Presidency, we might now report the quandary of the Notables, in deciding on the respective claims of Anacleto Medina, Venancio Flores and Don Antonio Lavalleja to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the forces ; said, by the way, to have been given in favour of the latter. But we have a strong predilection of the genuine Daguerreotype. There are scenes and characters in nature, so minutely laborious that it is folly to attempt to burlesque them. Ahead with the drama ! What we may lose in art, we will certainly gain in effect.

In the "Comercio" of the 12th we find 3 documents purporting to be public treaties between the nominal Government of Montevideo and that of Brazil ; but they demand a more leisurely examination than we can afford to give them in this number.

Battle's resignation appears confirmed, and Gen. Antonio Diaz occupies his place. "The German legion in the service of Brazil has mutinied, the corps being dissolved in consequence, and the individuals drafted into the different *Malagos* regiments. Several of the Officers have thrown up their Commissions ; and a Superior one has gone to Rio Janeiro to make representations for breach of contract.

We close our incubrations on this prolific subject for the present week, with the following paragraph from the Diario de la Tarde of the 11th instant—

"URQUIZA UNSATED—We know that some days ago, the insolent and traitorous "Regenerator," suppressed a party of Cornentinos that were flying from his encampment towards Corrientes. This party consisted of 80 men ; which was conducted to the presence of Urquiza, who ordered a full butchery of them. This is an every day occurrence ; a mere matter of course ; we have already year the case of Major Suarez, whose fidelity was rewarded with death ; and a worse fate awaits the Correntinos who have had the misfortune of a more intimate knowledge of Urquiza".—

RECTIFICATION—The sums stated in our last, as remitted by the mail Packets, are Pounds Sterling !!

Miscellaneous.

FATE OF TRAITORS.—"EL GARROTE. Since the execution of Lopez at Havana, we have heard frequent inquiries in regard to the garrote, the instrument of death used on that occasion. The following description by the "Lowell Courier," is correct in every particular, as we can vouch from having frequently seen the garrote in the hands of the murderers of Central America. [*Worcester Transcript.*]

"The instrument of death known as the garrote, is of Spanish origin, and we believe its use is confined exclusively to Spanish countries. It has long been almost the only mode of death employed in Mexico, though more particularly in the punishment of high crimes against the State, such as treason or insurrection.

The mode of execution by the garrote, is in this wise :—The criminal is seated in a chair, the back of which rises against a post firmly set into the floor or the ground. His hands are bound to the chair, and the back of his head, with his neck bare, is placed against the post, to which, at a proper distance, is attached a circular piece of iron, or more properly a collar, an inch or two in diameter, and sufficiently large to admit the neck of the sitter. The collar—one end being fastened to the post—is then fitted close to the neck of the victim, while the other end, containing a screw, is brought to the opposite point of the post. Being here adjusted, the screw is turned, and each turn of the screw compresses the collar more tightly, till the criminal is strangled, but not before the blood has got up in the collar, and directly under the chin of the victim, there is a sharp steel point or blade, which penetrates through the neck with every turn of the screw. We believe, however, that the last feature in the garrote,—the sharpened point,—is not in every case used, and that, generally, the body, after death, leaves no mark or trace whatever of violence. There is this peculiarity in the operation of the garrote—that death by it is almost instantaneous—quicker and more sudden than by the guillotine even, the hangman's rope, or the soldier's rifle—while it is divested of the bloody or ignominious accompaniments in executions by the last three implements of death."

["Boston Semi-weekly Enquirer."]

MORAL BEAUTY.—I have said a great deal about prospect and landscape ; I will mention fellow, or two, which appear to me to convey as distinct a feeling of the beautiful as any landscape whatever. A London musician, I believe, and still alive, while he was staying in the country with a friend, happened to mention to his intended host, that he meant to buy a ticket in the lottery; his friend desired he would buy one for him at the same time, which of course was very willingly agreed to. The conversation dropped, the ticket never arrived, the country gentleman received information that the ticket purchased for him by his friend had come up a prize of £20,000. Upon his arrival in London he inquired of his friend where he had put his ticket, and why he had not informed him that it was purchased.—"I bought them both the same day, mine and your ticket, and I slung them both into a drawer of my bureau, and never thought of them afterwards." "But how do you distinguish one ticket from another ? and why is the holder of the fortunate ticket more than you?" "Why at the time I put them into the drawer, I put a little mark upon the ticket which I resolved should be yours; and upon reopening the drawer, I found that the one so marked was the fortunate ticket. Now this action appears to me perfectly beautiful; it is the *le beau ideal* to morals, and gives that calm, yet deep sensation of pleasure which arises from an easily receives from the beauty of the exterior world—

Sidney Smith.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

[Translated from the French for the Albany Atlas]

"A young and pretty, but above all gifted with an air of adorable candor, lately presented herself before a certain Parisian lawyer, to consult him on the incident from the French Journals, for the benefit of our home-made attorneys) and thus addressed him.

"Monsieur, I come to consult you upon a delicate affair. I want to oblige a man I have to marry me in spite of himself. How shall I possess?"

"The gentleman of the bar had, of course, a sufficiently elastic conscience. He reflected a moment; then being sure that no third person overheard him, replied unhesitatingly:

"Mademoiselle, according to our law you already possess the means of forcing a man to marry you. You must remain on three occasion alone with him; then you can swear before a judge that he is your lover."

"And that will suffice? Monsieur?"

"Yes, Mademoiselle, with one further condition."

"Well!"

"That you will produce witnesses who will make oath to their having seen you remain a good quarter of an hour with the individual said to have trifled with your affections."

"Very well, Monsieur, I will retain you as counsel in the management of this affair. Good day."

A few days afterwards the young girl returned. She was mysteriously received by the lawyer, who scarcely giving her time to seat herself, questioned her with the most lively curiosity.

"Well Mademoiselle, how do matters prosper?"

"Oh! all goes on swimmingly. I have passed a half hour with my intended. I have been seen to go up stairs and come down again. I have my witnesses who will affirm this under oath."

"Capital capital! Persevere in your design, Mademoiselle, but mind, the next time you consult me you must tell me the name of the young man we are going to make happy in spite of himself."

"You shall have it without fail."

A fortnight afterwards, the young person, more naive and coaxing than ever, knocked discreetly at the door of her counsel's room. No sooner was she within, than she flung herself hastily into a chair, saying that she had mounted the stairs too rapidly, and that emotion had made her breathless. Her counsel endeavored to assure her, by beauty, burst into a laugh. "I love you ; I have been three times *tete-a-tete* with you, and my four witnesses are below, ready willing to accompany me to the magistrate," gravely continued the narrator.

The lawyer, thus fairly caught, had the good sense not to get angry. The most elegant feat of all, is, that he adores his young wife, who, by the way, makes an excellent housekeeper.

EXCHANGE—Dec. 13.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	4 2½
Patriot Doubloons	— & 3314
Spanish do	3 prem.
Bills on England, per doubloon	74s. & 74s. 6d. disc.
Currency	per dol. 2 5-8d.
Do. Montevideo specie	par.
France, per doubloon	4 92 fr. per do.
United States	10
Rio Janeiro	4 & 1 p. ct. disc.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 333

The lowest 328

Premia for shipping specie ..... 1 p. c. prem.

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 74s. 6d. per oz. Lowest 74s.

EXPORTS—Dec. 12.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 &			
Do. do. presents of 25 lbs	carty cures	70 & 72	
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs	do.	58 & 70	
Do. do. do. camp, 3½ bulls, 25,			
27 lbs	carty cures	67 & 68	
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs	"	67 & 68—	
Do. N. America, 25	"	64 & 65—	
Do. of all sizes	"	63 & 66	
Do. of low weights, any sizes	"	63 & 67	
Do. calf skins, any do. 7 lbs	"	70 & 71	
Ox hides, salted, for Montevideo		40 & 42	
Cow do. do.		46 & 47 —	
Horse do. dry, each		1 & 1	
Do. do. salted	rls. all.	5 & 6	
Nonnio, dry, 1 dol. duty, weighs 35 lbs.		64 & 65 —	
Skins, duty 4 $			
Bucey, washed, tanned, per 30 lbs		45 & 50—	
Nutria, (seacoz,) per lb. 44 rials all		5	
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs		18 & 20	
Do. washed "		25 & 40	
Montiza, dirty "		28 & 35	
Do. washed "		55 & 75	
Fino, dirty "		40 & 45	
Do. washed "		70 & 90	
Cordova, dirty "	silver	23 & 24 cts	
Horse hair, duty 4 $			
" fine, mixed "		38 & 39	
" mixed "		46 & 52	
" long "		100 & 120	
Cow hair, with garras		27 & 32	
Do. do. clean		50 & 52	
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with grease, arroba		23 & 26	
" rendered "		28 & 29	
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 $, equal, bales		35 & —	
Horns, duty, 4 $ Cu, mil		1000 & 1100	
Inferior do.		700 & 900	
Do. Cow		300 & 350	
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 $			
Long do. lb.		66 & 75	
Do. short white		16 & 18	
Do. loose		4 & 8	
Jerked beef, duty 4 $ qq.		80 & 90	
Bones, skin & marrow 4 $ p. mil.		80 & 90	
Mare's gums, 6 rls. silver, per arr		12 & 13	
Goat skins, jerdozen	rls. silver	22 & 23	

Little or no alterations in orders since last week :—few transactions except in tallow, which has sold readily and enquired for at prices quoted. Heavy salted hides scarce ; light abundant. Dry hides for the American market rather more plentiful : good German hides scarce.

In wools very little doing as the growers are rather averse to come to the prices exporters are offering. At the moment there seems little probability of any rise, as advices hold out no prospect for shippers, unless at very low prices in comparison to last year.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Sailed, December 6, Wind W., American packet Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, for Montevideo.

Arrived, December 7, Wind S. W., American barque Mangola, 319 tons, Ezra Haskell, from Boston 13th September, to Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 1000 barrels of flour, 2 doz. merchandise, 1 do. clothing, 40 do. fish, 1 half barrel fish, 50,000 shingles, 200,000 feet lumber.

Spanish brig Salvador, 170 tons, Salvador Millet, from Barcelona 7th, Malaga 21st September, to E. Unzueta & Co., with 162 pipes red wine, 34 half do. do., 4 000 quarter casks Malaga wine, 200 boxes raisins, 100 do. prunes, 100 do. figs, 98 barrels raisins, 40 bags almonds, 100 boxes soap, 98 barrels olives, 30 do. pepper, 29 bags dried beans, 20 barrels bird seed, 50 doubloons.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Sabina, 137 tons, J. Pesante, for Brazil, despatched by A. Mancilla & Co., with 400 quintals jerked beef, 10 boxes and 20 half do. raisins.

Arrived, December 8, Wind S. E., in the afternoon changed to E., French ship Isly, 383 tons, Pascal Cahour, from Marseilles 27th September, to order, with 360 pipes, 260 barrels and 401 boxes red wine, 50 half barrels muscatel wine, 10 half pipes and 50 boxes cognac brandy, 200 do. frontignan wine, 100 do. Kirche, 130 do. cordials, 200 boxes sweet oil, 150 do. pickles, 124,250 tiles, 100 empty casks, 100 bags indian corn, 252 boards, 30 bags dried peas, 20 do. oats, 100 boxes soap, 37 bales dry goods, 4 boxes orange water, 3 do. books, 1 do. samples, 1 do. and 25 packages merchandise. Passengers 4.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Laccorto Ligure, 172 tons, Bauer, for Genoa, despatched by Bartolome Viale & Co., with 6,689 dry ox and cow hides, 3,174 salted do, do., 14 bales slunk calf skins, 4 do. calf skins.

Arrived, Dec. 9, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to E., American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 8th inst.

Sardinian polacre Margherita, 149 tons, F. B. Bruno, from Genoa 20th Sept., to Jose Avegno, with 163 pipes wine, 15 bales stock fish, 70 do. white paper, 41 do. brown wrapping do., 149 boxes oil, 47 do. sugar, 40 do. prunes, 8 do. lemons, 2 do. umbrellas, 2 do. guam arabic, 6,907 bricks.

Sardinian polacre barque Buena Maria, 273 tons, Pablo Villa, from Genoa 3d, Teneriffe 21st September, to Adolfo Mancilla and Co.

Sailed, British schooner Choice, 177 tons, Ogier, for Liverpool, despatched by Thomas Tomkinson and Co., with 5,530 salted ox and cow hides, 78 pipes and 130 boxes tallow, 87 bales wool, 19 do. sheep skins, 6,000 bones.

British barque Stranger, 250 tons, Miller, for Ensenada, despatched by John Best and Brothers, to take in a cargo of mules for the West Indies.

British schooner Victoria, Stephen Risso for Montevideo.

Sailed, Dec. 10, Wind N. N. E., in the afternoon changed to E. S. E.

Spanish brig Ferrolano, 130 tons, P. S. Villamary, for Montevideo, despatched by Jose Alfaro with 8,847 dry ox and cow hides, 60 dry horse do., 4 bales calf skins, 1 do. hearth rugs.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, for Montevideo.

Arrived, Dec. 11, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., Spanish zumaca Argos, 142 tons, Francisco Argento, from Havana 27th July, Cape Verde 12th September, to Felipe Senillosa, with 270 boxes white sugar, 130 do. brown do., 6 do. cigars, 1 do. sweetmeats.

Russian galliot Catharina, 173 tons, Kramer, from Boston 25th August, to James C. Thompson & Co., with 110,831 feet lumber.

British brig Hibbert, 259 tons, James McCoy, from Cape Verde 20th October, to James Carthy, with 149 mules.

Sardinian lugger Fama, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 10th inst.

Passengers—16. Doubloons 215.

Spanish brig Argonauta Emilia, 270 tons, Juan Tomas Sandeiiz, from Barcelona 1st September, to Llavallol & Sons, with 330 pipes red wine, 1 box tools, 84 bales hemp, 4 boxes books, 80 doubloons.

Arrived, Dec. 12, Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to E., Prussian barque Freihandel, 380 tons, A. Steffens, from Parnagua, 27th November, to Francisco Madero and Co., with 788 tierces sugar, 1 half tierces ditto, 449 dozens cedar boards, 43 joists, 40 logs wood, 9,930 pieces fire wood, 2½ dozens handspikes.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Chantal, 219 tons, Brisolese, for England, despatched by Sarmiento Soriano, with 252 tons guano and ashes.

Sardinian brig Cesare, 130 tons, Dallorzo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Jacinto Capelle, with 2,500 quintals jerked beef.

Lubeck schooner Daniel, 137 tons, Tanke for Antwerp, despatched by Treussein and Co., with 5,216 dry ox and cow hides, 350 salted do. do.

Bremen brig George Duckwitz, 250 tons, Schaffer, for Antwerp, despatched by Otto, Rosenthal & Co., with 1668 salted ox and cow hides, 14,642 dry do. do., 90 bales wool, 6000 horns.

Russian brig Suomalainen, 307 tons, Palm, for Brazil, despatched by Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 3149 quintals jerked beef.

French brig Henri, 180 tons, Vivies, for Rio Grande, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 356 boxes, 66 bales, 14 barrels and 1 bag merchandise, 16 dozens chairs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to British Subjects.

The Second General Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church in this city will be held at the British Consulate [No. 168 Calle Merced] on Monday the 29th December at noon when the Trustees will present to the Meeting a Report on the affairs of the Church and their accounts for the present year.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 12th December, 1851.
MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's. Consul.

Notice to British Subjects.

The Second General Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city will be held at the British Consulate [No. 168 Calle Merced] on Monday the 23d December at noon, when the Trustees will present to the Meeting a Report on the affairs of the Church and their accounts for the present year.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 12th December, 1851.
MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's. Consul.

For Sale, two elegant Tilburys,

lately received from London ; very light and strong, mail axles, with harness, been mounted, complete for one horse. Apply at No. 136 Calle Mejico, corner of Calle Chacabuco. 3 p.

December 13th, 1851.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British schooner »Leda,» 182 tons, A. I. Absolom, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. Consignees Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co. n—15

For London British brig »John Robertson,» 298 tons, has only room for passengers. n. 22.
Consignees Messrs. J Galt Smith & Co

For London. Hanoverian brig »Luna,» 210 tons, A.1. has only room for fifty bales and passengers. n. 22.
Consignee Adol. Van Praett Esq.

For London. Belgian brig *Rubens*, 285 tons, A. I., now loading and has only room for light freight. n. 22.

For London. Lubeck brig Heinrich Gustav, 230 tons, A. 1. Frank, commander, only room for passengers. n. 22.
Consignee L Caumartin, Esq

For London. Bremen barque Adelayde, 320 tons, A. 1. a remarkably fine vessel and only on her first voyage, has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. n.22.
Consignees Messrs. Deetjen & Co.

For London. Dutch barque »Maasmymph, 265 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Vander Berg, commander, has room for a a few tons of salted Hides and light freight. Nov. 29.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For London. Swedish barque »Activ» 265 tons, A.I at Lloyd's, Holmgreen, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. d 6.
Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

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,» 170 tons, A. 1. Ogier, commander, has all her cargo engaged and shipping, has only room for passengers. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. T. Tomkinson & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque »Cornucopia,» 230 tons, A. 1 Jarvis, commander, a regular trader, now loading in the inner roads and has only room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque »Richmond,» A. 1., 350 tons register, Grayson, commander, now loading, and has positively engaged a large portion of her cargo, this vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers. n. 15.
Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For Liverpool. Lubeck brig Bertha, 216 tons, A. 1., has only room for a few bales and passengers. n. 22
Consignee F. Silva, Esq.

For Liverpool. British bark »Town of Liverpool,» A. 1. 320 tons register, on her first voyage, and has only disengaged room for salted hides and bales. n. 22.
Consignee Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British schooner Sappho, 137 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged and warranted to sail in 20 days. d 6.
Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

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. Dutch brigantine »Diana» 180 tons, register, A.1. at Lloyds, Kluin, commander, a chartered vessel, and has most comfortable accomodations for two passengers. oct.—25.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Prussian barque »Fortschritt,» 532 tons, A. 1. Runge, commander, a chartered vessel and only room for passengers. Nov.—8.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British bark »Caledonia,» 189 tons, Le Riche, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brigantine »Maria,» 180 tons, A. I. Kroger, commander, has only room for passengers. n. 22.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rothenthal & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish schooner Helene, 164 tons, first voyage, a chartered vessel and only room for passengers. d 6.
Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Sardinian bark Buena Maria 267 tons, A. I. has her entire cargo engaged and only room for passengers d 6.
Consignees Messrs. A. Manzilla & Co

For Antwerp. The "Phoenix," has all her cargo engaged and has only room for passengers Nov. 29.
Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co.

For Antwerp. Bremen brig »George Duckwitz,» 250 tons, Schaffer, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. Belgian brig »Infatigable,» 242 tons, A. 1. Cordier, commander, a well known favourite vessel in the trade, and having only disengaged room for 4000 dry hides, will have quick despatch. o—1.
Consignee Adol. van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp. Lubeck schooner Daniel, A. 1. 130 tons, Tauve, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. n 22. Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Antwerp. Hanoverian barque »Laudrost Lutken,» 200 tons, A. 1. a very fine vessel, and on her first voyage, has room for few dry hides and passengers. n. 22
Consignees Messrs. C Rams y Rubert & Co.

For Antwerp. Hamburg brig »George & Aloys,» 230 tons, A. 1. and a regular trader, has disengaged room for a few dry hides. n.22. Consignees Messrs. George Rick & Co

For Hamburg. Swedish brig "Theresa Oscara," 170 tons, A.1. at Lloyds, has all her cargo cargo engaged. n. 22.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Havre de Grace. French brig "Linot," 184 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, now loading, and has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged. n—15.
Censignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Hamburg. Danish brigantine Herriette, 145 tons A. 1. at Lloyds, Rohrs, cammander has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. Nov. 29.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Tuscan brig »Romulo,» A. I. 180 tons, Sheppard, commander, will sail in the course of thirty days. n 22.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For Havana. Hamburgh brig Wilhelmine, 187 tons, a chartered vessel and will sail in the course of fifteen days- d 6.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal and Co.

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

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

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

For Antwerp. The fast-sailing copper and copper-fastened A. I. Belgian brig »Windhond,» 204 tons, Capt. Gress This fine vessel having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and offering to shippers the advantages of the Belgian flag, can still admit of dry hides and bales. dec. 6. Consignee José C. Meyrelles, Esq.

For New York. The entirely new splendid American ship Parana, Capt. Langston, this fine vessel being on her first voyage, has the greater part of her cargo ready and shipping, and can still take some on freight. Her accommodations for passengers are most excellent To parties desirous of shipping produce by said vessel liberal advances will be made by the
n.22—1c. Consignee O. J. Hayes, Esq.

For New York. The A.1. new clipper built American barque Oliver J. Hayes, 413 tons, Capt. Francis Scott, Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, this fine vessel will have quick despatch and offers a most excellent opportunity both for shippers and passengers. n. 22.
Consignee O. J. Hayes, Esq.

For Southampton, Passengers only. The new fast sailing Sardinian brigantine Eveline, 176 tons, Capt. Antonio Pera, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick despatch. o25.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Deetjen & Hughes.

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. I. Sardinian Polacre Graciosa Fanny 202 tons, Cap. Tiscornia, can still admit some freight o. 18.
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

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

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 "GIL BLAS," 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.

Hibernian Hotel. 26 Calle Piedad,
one square from the River.
The undersigned begs to inform his friends, Captains of vessels, and the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment, where he can give the best accommodation [such as Board, Lodging, &c] at moderate charges. Has also on hand the best class of Ale, Porter, Wines, &c. &c.
JOHN GEOGHEGAN. n 15-o.c.

Notice. On Sale the following
Articles:—
Superior Port and Sherry, in bottle.
» Cognac, in bottle or per gallon
Hollands Gin, in cases.
Jamaica Rum.
Havannah Caña.
Cordials of various kinds.
Porter and Ale in quart and pint Bottles.
Carlon wine in cask.
Port and sherry do
Green and black tea, various kinds.
Malaga raisins.
Country do.
Currants superior quality.
English pickles and Sauces.
Refined salad oil and many other articles in the same line of business, at J. Blues Store, corner of Calle la Merced No. 10 and Mayo No. 48.
12 December 1851. o.-c.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. The very fine fast sailing British brig Mary Wylie, 130 tons, Mercer, Commander, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick despatch, she can accommodate a few passengers comfortably. o.25.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig »Delphin,» 226 tons, Juhl, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyds, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch; her accommodations for passengers are superior. Nov.—29.
Consignees Messrs. Plowes Atkinson & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. French Brig » Sapeur Pompier, » 193 tons, Malingre, Commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's is a chartered vessel, and has only disengaged room for passengers. Nov 29.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Havre de Grace. The very well known fast sailing Packet of the Line French barque »Napoleon,» 270 tons register, N. Rabardy, commander, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged and can take the remainder on freight, and will have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are superior. Nov.—I.
Consignee L. Caumartin, Esq.

For Havre de Grace. The very well known regular trader Packet of the Line French barque »Gil Blas,» 305 tons register, A. Billard, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very superior opportunity to shippers, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit the remainder on freight. This vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers and will have quick despatch. n.—15
Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

For Great Britain. Passengers only the well known regular trader A. I. British barque »Melody» 252 tons, Beer, Commander, offers a most desireable opportunity to passengers having superior accommodations. d 6.
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Brazils. Argentine brig Dos Amigos, 137 tons, John Queirlo, Master, is loading and will have quick despatch, has accommodations for a few passengers. d 6.
Consigneo C. Galleano Esq.

Argentine Pilot boat »Alejandro,» 121 tons, Ballo, master, will be despatched in a few days and has good accommodations for passengers. d 6.
Consignee C. Galleano Esq.

For Havana. Spanish brig »Alfonso,» 206 tons, J. Maristany, commander, is A. 1., and a fast sailer, chartered for the above destination, and can only admit passengers for whom she has good accommodations. n.—15
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

For Marseilles and Cette. French barque »Australie,» 210 tons, Molle, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, well known as a regular trader, has positively engaged the greater part of her cargo, and has only disengaged room for a few tons of light freight. This vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch. n. 22.
Consignee J. B. Canard, Esq.

For Rio Janeiro and Havana. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. French barque »Mont Bearn» 199 tons, Joseph Oliver, commander, is a chartered vessel and can only admit passengers for whom she has good accommodations.
Nov.—29. Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Havana. French Brig Cesar, 201 tons, Prat, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyds, is chartered for the above destination and has only disengaged room for passengers for whom she has superior accommodations.
nov: 29. Consignee A. Van-Praet, Esq.

Consignee J. C. Meyrelles, Esq

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

To let, two or three comfortable furnished rooms in the house of a private family; also can be furnished with board if required. Apply at Calle Mayo, No. 58, opposite the Commercial Rooms. dI3. 3p.

Notice. The undernamed parties are hereby requested immediately to settle with Mr. R. Pickance for amounts of passage money to this country, now so long due—
Per »Countess of Durham,» Capt. Gibson, 1842.
Tholan.
P. Killemont.
Per »Courtess of Durham,» Capt. Miller, 1843.
James Loughrey.
Thomas Casey.
Matthew Casey.
Ann Fagan.
Rose Kenny.
Edward Linnon.
Buenos Ayres, 10th Dec., 1851. 4. c.

John H. M. Crosbie, Surgeon, has removed to No. 25, Calle de la Piedad. 3 p.
Dec. 12, 1851.

Dr. B. Canstatt continues offering his services to his friends and the public, in all the branches of his profession. No. 125½ Calle del Peru. d. 6—3 p.

Wanted, a female Cook for a family who lives at a Quinta. Apply at this Office.

Mrs. Andrew Miller begs to in-form her friends and the public in general, that she has taken an airy and commodious house opposite No. 25 Calle Chacabuco, and will be ready immediately to receive any pupils committed to her care, as boarders, half boarders and day scholars. An early application is requested. 3. p.
December 12, 1851.

To be Let, a house on the Bar-raca Road, situate in front of the Banderita, containing 4 rooms, passage from front door, kitchen, &c., complete. It being enclosed by a brick wall makes it a private dwelling eligible for a small family Enquire on the premises. d. 13.—3 c

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PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $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 6th 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	
	BRITISH			
Aug. 24	Bgn. Leda, Absolon	Bates, Stokes & Co	182	London
Sept. 4	Bg. Hyperion, King	Bates, Stokes & Co.	241	England,
" 5	Bgn. Choice, Ogier	Tomkinson & Co.	177	L'pool.
" 14	Bk. Ann Best, Cheyne	Best & Brothers	335	England
" 14	Bg. John Robertson, Baxter	Galt Smith & Co.	208	London.
" 14	Bg. Mary Wylie, Mercer	Duguid, Barton	130	London
Oct. 6	Bk. Cornucopia, Jarvis	Bayley Brothers.	230	L'pool.
" 9	Bk. Stranger, Miller	Best & Brothers	250	W. Indies
" 11	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	Nuttall & Co.	351	L'pool.
" 17	Bk. Caledonia, Le Riche	Leon Caumartin	189	England
" 19	Bk. Town of Liverpool, Flood	Russell & Hood	336	L'pool.
" 20	Sch. Sappho, How	Samuel Hesse	137	L pool.
" 28	Bk. Melody, Beer	Hughes Brothers	252	England
	AMERICAN			
Oct. 4	Sp. B. Aymar, Carver	V. Casares & Sons	435	N. York.
" 16	Sp. Parana, Langston	O. J. Hayes	552	N. York.
Nov. 11	Bk. Oliver J. Hayes, Scott	O. J. Hayes	413	N. York.
" 18	Bg. Cronstadt, Hurd	S. B. Hale & Co.	273	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 10	Bk. Napoleon, Rabardy	Leon Caumartin	227	Havre.
" 11	Bk. Soleil, Rouvier	Teisserenc-Vallat	228	Cette.
" 12	Bg. Linot, Lemaire	D. Calvo & Sons	184	Havre.
" 16	Bg. Henri, Vivies	To order	180	Rio G'de
Nov. 2	Bk. Australie, Molle	J. B. Canard	210	Cette.
" 7	Bk Gil Blas, Villar	Llavallol & Sons	303	Havre
" 18	Bk. Mont Bearn, Oliver	Treussein & Co.	198	Havana.
" 23	Bk. Henri et Louise, Gautier	J. B. Vignal	192	Cette.
" 23	Bg. Sapeur Pompier, Malingre	D. Calvo & Sons	193	England.
" 24	Bg. Cesar, Grat	A. Van Praet	201	Havana.
	SPANISH			
Aug. 6	Bg. Ferrolano, Villamar	Pedro Alfaro	130	Spain.
Oct. 25	Pol. Caballo Marino, Araballe	A. Mancilla & Co	165	Havana.
Nov. 5	Bg. Alfonso, Maristany	E. Ochoa & Co.	206	Havana.
" 27	Bk. Inez, Ramiz	Llambi, Cambacores	235	England
	SARDINIAN.			
Sept. 6	Bg. Lacorio Ligure, Bauer	B. Viale & Co.	172	Genoa
" 16	Pol. Chantal, Brisolese	Saturnino Soriano	219	England,
" 17	Bg. Graciosa Fanny, Tiscornia	Llavallol & Sons	202	Genoa.
Oct. 10	Bgn. Evelina, Pera	Leon Caumartin	176	Southam
" 16	Bg Sultano, Porcella	B. Viale & Co	260	Genoa.
" 28	Pol. Pachetto Felice, Vila	A. Mancilla & Co.	165	Genoa.
" 28	Bg. Gentil Fanny, Gaggino	José Avegno	223	Genoa.
Nov. 2	Bg. Sabina, Pesante	A. Mancilla & Co.	136	Brazil.
" 7	Pol. Tevere, Risso	Sivori, & Schiaffino	195	Genoa.
" 8	Bg. Cesare, Dalloroso	Pedro Viale	130	Brazil.
" 15	Pol. Francisco, Cevasco		146	
" 25	Bk. Esperia, Canevaro	B. Viale & Co.	282	
" 27	Bg. Annibale, Crovetto	Jose Avegno	216	
Dec. 3	Bk. Vittoriosa, Vaccaro	Jacinto Caprile	283	enoa.
	HAMBURG.			
Sept. 14	Bg. Wilhelmine, Stuge	Otte, Rosenthal	144	Havana.
Nov. 19	Bg. George & Aloys, Valentin	G. Rick & Co.	180	Antwerp
	BREMEN.			
Sept. 4	Bg. George Duckwitz, Schaffer	Otte, Rothenthal & Co	250	Antwerp
Oct. 24	Bg. Phoenix, Diercks	George Rick & Co	210	Antwerp
" 19	Bk. Adelayde, Spille	Visser, Deetjen & Hughes	325	London.
	DUTCH.			
Oct. 7	Bgn. Diana, Klein	Bunge, Bornefeld	184	England.
Nov. 20	Bk. Maasnymph, Van-der-Burg	Bunge, Bornefeld	367	London.
	BELGIAN.			
Sept. 18	Bg. Rubens, Cornelissen	Charles R. Horne	285	London
Oct. 17	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Praet	242	Antwerp
Dec. 3	Bg. Windhond, Gress	J. C. Meyrelles	204	Antwerp
	PRUSSIAN.			
Oct. 21	Bk. Fortschritt, Range	Bunge, Bornefeld	532	England
	TUSCAN.			
Oct, 17	Pol. Romulo, Sheppard	A. Mancilla & Co.	180	Rio Jno.
	DANISH.			
Sept. 27	Bg. Delphin, Tuhl	Plowes, Atkinson & Co	226	England
Oct. 6	Bgn. Henriette, Rohrs	J N Bieber & Co.	140	Hamburg
" 24	Sch. Maria, Kroger	Otte, Rothenthal	187	England
Dec. 3	Bgn. Helene, Schnckel	Treussein & Co.	172	England
	LUBECK.			
Oct. 11	Bg. Henrich Gustav, Franz	Leon Caumartin	250	London.
" 16	Sch. Daniel, Taube	Treussein & Co	137½	Antwerp
Nov. 7	Bg. Bertha, Wachter	F. Silva & Co.	220	L'pool.
	RUSSIAN.			
Sept. 4	Bg. Soumalainen, Palm	S. B. Hale & Co.	207	Brazil.
	SWEDISH.			
Oct. 5	Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	V. Casares & Sons	215	Havana.
" 10	Bg. Theresa Oscar, Engmann	Otte, Rothenthal	160	Hambg.
Nov. 27	Bk. Actif, Holmgreen	Treussein & Co.	260	London.
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oct. 10	Bg. Luna, Christoffers	A. Van Praet	210	London.
Nov. 9	Bk. Laddrost Lutken, Landmann	E. Rams y Rubert	200	Antwerp

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VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.
UNITED STATES—Sloop Jamestown, Com. J. Downing.

The steamer Manuelita Rosas will leave for Montevideo on Monday the 15th, on Saturday the 20th, on Thursday the 25th, and on Tuesday the 30th of December. Notice will be given of her days of sailing for the month of January.
Parties interested can apply at the United States Consulate, Calle la Victoria, No. 106.

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.

On sale. Hollands gin in cases.
Just received, and for sale at no. 12 Calle Santa Rosa. o25. o. c.

Deacon and Rosenberg, Stationers, most respectfully solicit the favor of a call at their Store No. 47, Calle St. Rosa, having just received a choice selection of
Mordan's Gold Pens.
Mordan's Pencil cases, with leads.
Mordan's superior Drawing pencils.
Ladies' Desks and necessaries.
Marking Ink—without preparation.
Pocket books, Cigar cases, &c.
Nov. 29—3c.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.