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(No. 1318.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852. [*Established in* 1826.]

LIFE OF A TRAITOR.

(*From the "Archivo Americano."*)

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART IV.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Nor was the separation less from the principles sustained by the Government of Buenos Ayres, recognizing, as was done by the mere fact of the mediation, the legality of an intrusive authority, that formed the Gordian knot of the Oriental Question. General Rosas, replying to what Urquiza had written concerning the *slight difference* of the propositions of Mr. Hood and those of Magariños, unfairness, remarked to him, that "that former saved the dignity and Independence of the Confederation and of the Oriental State, with immense honour to both Republics, and to the American cause, what the latter entirely sacrificed all those primordial rights and interests, with respect to which, independent nations could never, in any case, yield or capitulate." [7] And before this reply General Rosas had already strongly reproved the conduct of Urquiza, in his official and private correspondence. "H. E. the Governor, wrote to the Minister Arana to Señor Villademoros, deeply regrets the inexcusable conduct of General Urquiza, in assuming attributes that in no manner corresponed to him, and having only to the Representatives of the Foreign Affairs of the Confederation." [8] And in a subsequent letter he expressed himself in much stronger terms, against *the discordant impolitic conduct of Urquiza, against his indecorous proceedings and his dishonourable countermarch to principles, entirely opposed to the orders of the Government.*" (9) And all these charges were just, and would have merited the most severe punishment, had not General Rosas, in consideration for the character with which Urquiza was invested, as Chief of the Army, and as Governor of a sister Province, preferred to attribute to ignorance what was the result of ambition and pride.

But events soon upset this work of iniquity, so laboriously devised by the interior and exterior enemies of the Republic. The disaster of Payasandú revealed the purpose of those plots, which, as General Rosas had foreseen, far from leading to the pacification of the two Republics of the Plate, tended to involve them in new and greater conflicts. And so certain was this opinion, that Urquiza himself was forced to confess his error, if conduct so highly culpable can be called such, subversive of the constitutional principles and laws of the Confederation. A month had not yet elapsed, since the first announcement of his mediation, when Rivera attacked and destroyed Payasandú [10], with a fury extraordinary, even in a man of his character and antecedents. This scene of horror was the most solemn contradiction to the protests of the so-called Oriental Government, which showed itself so anxious to come to an arrangement," from its earnest love of peace, and the desire to avoid the effusion of blood between friends and brothers." Brothers and friends were the unfortunate inhabitants of Payasandú, and they all disappeared under the ruins of their homes, after having witnessed the most brutal and sacrilegious acts committed by their barbarous murderers. The catastrophe of Payasandú, one of the most odious acts of the public life of Rivera, ejected him from the political scene, and broke up the stupid negotiation, in which Urquiza promised himself celebrity and glory, and which only brought him disgrace and contempt, for the manner in which he had initiated it, and for the facility with which he had fallen into the snares of the ruthless unitarians. And such was the indignation engendered in him through this mystification, that shortly afterwards he wrote to his friend Chain, the principal instrument of these intrigues—"You are honourable; were I not certain of this, and any other were the missionary of your Government, at his arrival on these shores, I would have caused him to be shot, and I consider that it would have been one of the best of my gubernative acts." [11]

The intrusive Government of Montevideo did not on this account desist from its plots, and reckoning always with the cooperation of Urquiza, it entreated him anew to induce General Rosas to enter into communication with them, by means of an agent whom they would send him direct from that city. The purpose aimed at by those of Montevideo was very evident. To make the Government of Buenos Ayres appear as the author of the questions discussed in the Oriental State, and to accredit what they had always declared the malicity of the authority of President Oribe, blindly subjected to the will of his ally. General Rosas fathomed the malignant character of these machinations, and ordered to be returned to Urquiza the correspondence he had sent, in the same state as he had received it from Montevideo, so that closed and sealed, he should forward it to President Oribe himself, to whom it exclusively belonged to decide upon its expediency and importance. "This Government observed General Rosas to him, beholds in the new pretension of the intrusive Government of Montevideo, a clumsy plot laid for Y. E., with the iniquitous object of prolonging, by pretended negotiations, a state of things favourable to it in its desperate position, and under circumstances in which they can hope for nothing from any side in their favour. Their intention is not only to bring on complications in the pending arrangements with the Governments of France and England, but also to concoct some new intrigue to excite public feeling, and to pursue their infamous acts of treachery, devastation and blood."

The ruthless Unitarians of Montevideo being baffled in their hopes, had recourse to other expedients familiar to them, to attain their object. They knew the character of Urquiza, and were not ignorant of his complaints against General Rosas, and of his aversion to President Oribe, and with these antecedents, they caused a letter to reach him, by indirect means, that affected to have been written in the Cerrito, and was made to appear as intercepted before it reached its destination. Here is the letter—

"Head-Quarters, Cerrito de la Victoria, June 13th, 1847.

Dear Ignacio—

"It is of the greatest moment that you watch the proceedings of Servando, for I have not the least doubt that this traitor is in communication with the wretch Urquiza, and the ruthless unitarian Madariaga, so-styled Governor of Corrientes, and unquestionably the opportunity is about to arrive for these wretches to declare themselves against us. Do not doubt this, for I have letters from the Rio-Grande, in which I am told to be on my guard against the traitor Urquiza, because now, with the arrival of the *Gringos*, [foreigners] and seeing that these can do nothing, Urquiza is now going to ally himself with the Unitarians. The former is very ambitious, and you already know that his views are to place Gazzon in our country; thus, for these reasons it is necessary that you inform me of the least movement that you may perceive among them, and especially on the part of Servando. Do not forget the rascal Galan, and if you could accidentally lay hands on him, send him to me well secured, for this fellow is the confidant of the traitor Urquiza: with respect to Urdinarrain, he is no less perverse than these. Do not fail to observe the most perfect silence on these affairs: do not answer me unless in this sense, for some communication might be intercepted, and you can imagine the importance of this affair, and that it is expedient to preserve the greatest secrecy.

Your affectionate brother,

MANUEL ORIBE."

It is unnecessary for us to say that this letter was apocryphal, and as such was acknowledged and declared, after a careful comparation with other documents of President Oribe, and if we have transcribed it, it is for the coincidence of its contents with what we have recently witnessed: a coincidence so singular and strange, that one might consider that it was written at a period subsequent to the late events. The treason of Urquiza, the defection of Servando Gomez, the candidateship of Garzon, the shameful and criminal alliance of all of them with the ruthless Unitarians of Montevideo: all these incidents of an iniquitous conspiracy against the peace, order and the very existence of the Republics of the Plate, are represented in this mysterious sketch of an unknown hand. And it is easy to explain this analogy, by the perfidious and inscrutable character of Urquiza, always discontented with the march of the Government, which he did not comprehend, and which, notwithstanding, he countrived, although its results might be satisfactory and brilliant.

He complained of General Rosas, because he disapproved of his conduct at Vences, his secret communications with the ruthless Unitarians, and more daring ones with the intrusive Government of Montevideo; whilst he ought to have been grateful to him, for not revealing all the threads of these intrigues, and for not punishing them with all the rigour of the laws. This generosity, which so highly honours General Rosas, renders the crime of Urquiza more odious, because it deprives him even of pretexts to exculpate himself. Nothing excuses, in the eyes of morality, in the tribunal of honour, in the conscience of an honest man, treason to the country: but the most severe judge stops to investigate the causes that may have impelled a citizen to commit such an awful crime; and if he does not absolve, he at least comprehends the stimulants to vengeance in Coriolanus and Camillus, banished from their Country; in Count Julian, insulted in the honour of his family; in the Constable Bourbon, deprived of his fortune; in Arnold, on being dismissed from the service; in Pichegru, transported to the mortiferous deserts of Cayenne; Moreau, persecuted in the Consulate, and who had seen the head of his father roll from the scaffold. But what is the offence Urquiza has received from General Rosas, or rather, what is the crime he has not pardoned in him? How many times has he provoked the rigour of the laws, by flagrant acts of treason and perfidy? Did not his intrigues with the Madariagas at Alcaraz, with the intervening Ministers, with the intrusive Government, with the ruthless unitarians in Montevideo, deserve punishment? And, notwithstanding, General Rosas screened these faults, and with an incomparable magnanimity confined himself to reproving them, when he might have punished them.

(*To be continued.*)

BRAZIL AND THE NOMINAL GOVERNMENT OF MONTEVIDEO.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

TREATY

Between Brazil and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, for the reciprocal delivery of criminals, deserters, and the return of slaves.

(The preamble to the same effect, with the same Plenipotentiaries respectively as in the treaty of Commerce and Navigation.)

Art. 1st—The two High Contracting Parties engage not to give asylum in their respective territories to great criminals, and lend themselves to their reciprocal extradition, conjointly conforming to the following conditions.

1st—When the crimes for which the extradition is reclaimed have been committed in the territory of the reclaiming Government.

2nd—When by their gravity and habitual frequency they might place in danger the morality or the security of the communities; such as those of assassination, poisoning, incendiarism, robbery, fraudulent bankruptcy, fabrication, or introduction of spurious coin, or paper that may circulate as current money in their respective domains, falsification of public documents, of the notes of recognised banks, or bills of exchange, or the embezzlement of money or funds by public depositaries or the employees to whose keeping they are confided.

3d—It is understood that should the culprit be reclaimed in more than one State, before he delivery by their respective Governments, that shall be preferently attended to, in whose territory he may have committed the greater crime; and being of equal gravity, that which may have first reclaimed him.

Art. 4th—It is also understood that should the individual, whose delivery is reclaimed, have committed any crime in the country where he has taken asylum, and should be prosecuted for it, his extradition shall only take place after having suffered the punishment, or in case of absolution.

Art. 5th—The expenses of imprisonment, detention and transport of the criminal, shall be on account of the Government that may reclaim him.

Art. 6th—The Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, recognises the principle of devolution with respect to slaves belonging to Brazilian subjects, that may have gone in any way whatever, against the will of their owners to the territory of said Republic, and may be found there.

In this devolution the following rules shall be observed:—

1st—Said slaves may be reclaimed, either directly by the Imperial Government, or by means of its Representatives in the Republic.

2d—It is admitted that the reclamation may be made by the President of the Province of Rio Grande del Sur, in case the slave or slaves reclaimed, may belong to Brazilian subjects resident or established in said Province.

3rd—It is also admitted that the reclamation may be made by the owner of the slave before the competent authority of the place in which he may be, when the owner of the slave enters the Oriental territory in his pursuit to capture him, or when he sends in his pursuit an agent specially authorised for that purpose.

4th—The reclamation in question must be accompanied by the title or document that serves to prove the property reclaimed, according to the laws of Brazil—

5th—The expences that may be incurred for the apprehension and devolution of the slave or slaves reclaimed, shall be on account of the reclaimer.

Art. 7th—The two High Contracting Parties also engage not to receive knowingly and voluntarily into their States, and not to employ in their service, individuals that may have deserted from the military service by land or sea of the other; the soldiers and sailors, deserters either from war or merchant vessels, to be delivered up as soon as they may be competently reclaimed, with the condition that the party to receive them shall commute the maximum of the penalty they have incurred by desertion, should that, according to the legislation of the reclaiming country be punished with death.

Art. 8th—To avoid difficulties that may frequently occur, and in comformity with the spirit of the preceding stipulations, the two High Contracting parties also agree:—

1st—That neither of them will admit into its service by sea or land, any one of the nationality of the other, though he may not be a deserter from the army or navy of the Nation to which he belongs, except by a voluntary contract that may be considered valid.

2d—That the Imperial Agents in the Republic, and those of the latter in Brazil, shall not allow the embarkation, in the vessels of their respective nations, of any individual, not even on the plea of indigence, without previously soliciting and obtaining the competent passport, should the laws and regulations of the country so require.

It is understood that this disposition does not comprehend the case of seeking refuge or asylum in the vessels of the two High Contracting Parties, and in which they must observe the principles of universal humanity, becoming civilized communities.

Art. 9th—The exchange of the ratification of the present treaty shall be made in Montevideo within the term of 30 days, reckoned from the date hereof, or sooner should it be possible.

In testimony whereof &c. [in the usual form, and with date Rio Janeiro, Oct. 12th, 1851.]

[L.S.] Honorio Hermeto Carneiro Leao.
[L.S.] Antonio Paulino Limpo de Abreu.
[L.S.] Andres Lamas.

[The Imperial ratification bears date, Rio Janeiro Oct. 12th, 1851]—

[Signed] PEDRO THE EMPEROR.
Paulino José Soares de Souza."—

BRAZIL—RIO GRANDE.

The steamer *Expeculacion* arrived from Pelotas last night at 8 o'clock. By that conveyance we received letters to the 5th Dec. which state the following facts:—

Twenty odd soldiers of the Prussian artillery, headed by two sergeants, deserted on the 1st inst., all of them with their swords and some with pistols.

The Comendador Juan Rodriguez Rivas, Commandant of the National Guard, immediately took the necessary measures by ordering Captain Fragata with an escort of cavalry of the National Guards to follow in pursuit. Captain Fragata having been made aware that they had proceeded in the direction of Cangussú, followed and fell in with them; but having called upon them to surrender they replied that "A German would sooner die than surrender," and so saying they fired on the Captain's party and ran and took up a position in a ditch, from whence they kept up a fire for some time without it being possible for the cavalry to approach them.

Finally, the Captain seeing that the cavalry could do nothing ordered them to dismount and charge the deserters, which ensued in four Germans soldiers being killed and four others wounded, three of the National guards being also wounded, besides Lieut. Clementino who was dangerously so.

18 deserters prisoners, have arrived including the wounded.—[*El Grito Nacional.*]

MUTINY OF THE GERMANS.

On the night of the 13th inst., the convict sentenced to suffer death Joaquin Nazianzeno de Azevedo, and the Germans Guliam Ernest and Rudolph Rubeau, who were prisoners on board the hulk, made this attempted to sink her, which being discovered by the guard that was on board the attempt was rendered abortive. They were in consequence removed to the public prison where they are under the strictest vigilance.

The public prison of Pelotas was forced on the 18th inst. at 4 in the afternoon. The authors of this great crime were the insurrectionist Germans of the 13th battalion who are now in prison; they effected it by means of two stones. Three of said prisoners armed themselves with pieces of bars and stones and with these means of defence made resistance, two of the mutineers being slightly wounded, one in the head and another in the hand."

(Rio G-

[7] Note of the 8th March 1847.

[8] Note of the 19th December of the same year.

[9] President Oribe's letter, of the 5th January following.

[10] The 26th December 1846.

[11] Urquiza's letter to Chain, of the 31st of the same month.

Foreign Intelligence.

We have dates to within one day of those we may expect by the ensuing Mail Packet; but the French Revolution monopolises all the interest. A movement in France is generally the precursor of a movement over the Continent of Europe; and with the embers of their late revolutions ill-extinguished, the late events in Paris are naturally regarded with intense interest, and anxiety, and those cases with qualms of apprehension. It is still doubtful in what light the absolute Governments may be disposed to view the proceedings of Louis Napoleon, and what effect the example of the Parisian insurgents may have on the sympathetic malcontents of Germany, Austria and Italy.

In England all was profoundly tranquil: business quiet and steady, rather than brisk; with a degree of peaceful content, and harmonious loyalty, that leave nothing to be desired or apprehended.

The latest news from the Cape still gloomy; Foreign relations pacific and satisfactory—

FRANCE—"All the World's a stage; all the men and women are merely players; they have their entrances and their exits, and one man in his time plays many parts." Louis Napoleon Bonnparte, in his progress from the Castle of Ham to the Palace of the Elysée, has already enacted a considerable variety of parts; and the *coup d'Etat* of the 1st December 1851, from its daring conception, felicitous execution, and the momentous consequences, for good or for evil, that we may assume suspended upon it, has immortalised his name in the broad page of the world's history.

Our recent notices of the jealous bickerings between the President of the French Republic and the National Assembly, aggravated by the approaching elections, must have prepared our readers for a decisive trial and test of their respective pretensions; and we even ventured to hazard an opinion, that the Army and the People were likely to side with the former. The derogation of the law of the 31st May, re-establishing the right of universal suffrage, was the bait adroitly and successfully held out by the President, to attract partisans to his cause, and ensure him that numerical superiority, that could alone justify his hazardous attempt.

Meanwhile his opponents were not inactive; and it is alleged in particular, that Mr. Thiers and General Changarnier had a counterplot, all but ripe for execution, by which he was to be summarily deposed, and some modification of monarchy installed in his stead.

Having adopted his resolution, he convoked his Ministers on the night of the 1st December, and suggested the propriety of their resignation, as he had no wish to compromise them in the hazardous game he was about to play. Deferent to this insinuation, their respective resignations were tendered, and a new Ministry formed, without any intervention of the National Assembly. The portfolios are disposed of as follows:—

Money, Interior; Fould, Finance; Ducos, Marine; Durufle, Commerce; St. Arnaud, War; Fortoul, Public Instruction, and Turgot, Foreign Affairs.

The 2d December, anniversary of the Coronation of his Uncle, and of the memorable battle of Austerlitz, was the day selected for the decisive appeal to the French People, and on that morning they found the streets of Paris filled with military, and the following decree displayed in the most conspicuous places of the City:—

"In the name of the French People.

The President of the Republic decrees:—

Art. 1st. The National Assembly is dissolved.

Art. 2nd. Universal suffrage is re-established. The law of the 31st May is repealed.

Art. 3rd. The French People is convoked to elections to be reckoned from the ensuing 14th to the 21st December.

Art. 4th The state of siege is decreed thoughout all the territory of the first military division.

Art. 5th. The Council of State is dissolved.

Art. 6th. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this Decree.

Given in the Palace of the Elysée, on the 2d December 1851—

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—

De Morny—

Minister of the Interior."

In his proclamation to the People, which we cannot at present give at length, he states that the present situation could not be prolonged; that the dangers of the Country became daily more imminent;—that the Assembly had become a focus of conspiracy; that the Constitutions had been purposely moulded to thwart his power;—that it rendered him impotent to do good or prevent evil;—that the fundamental compact was no longer respected by those who incessantly invoked it, and that the Assembly, in the Country, he appealed to the only sovereign he recognises in France "the People"—

"That if it was their will to continue in the present suffering and degraded state, they might elect another to succeed him; but if, on the contrary, they wished him to continue at the helm, he submitted to their consideration the following fundamental bases for a Constitution:—

"1st A responsible Chief appointed for ten years.

2d. Ministers dependent on the executive alone.

3d. A Council of State, formed of distinguished men, to prepare the laws, and support them discussion before the legislative body.

4th. A legislative body, to discuss and sanction the laws, appointed by universal suffrage, without scrutiny of lists, that may falsify the election.

5th. An Assembly, formed of all the notabilities of the Country, as a moderating power, guardian of the fundamental compact, and of the public liberties"—

Proclamations in the same strain, and to the same effect, were addressed to the People of Paris by the Prefect of Police, *De Maupas*; and to the Army by the President.

The Assembly attempted to meet; but being refused admittance into their Hall of Sessions, adjourned to the House of M. Daru, and having named General Oudinot Commander-in-Chief of Paris, proceeded to the formal deposition of the President of the Republic, exonerating the army and Marine from their oath of allegiance, as also the public Employes, and creating a high tribunal for his indictment and trial.

Their deliberations were interrupted by the "chasseurs de Vincennes;" and when Baryer announced the result of their labours, to the thousands assembled in the adjacent streets, they testified their disapprobation, and the Representatives having refused to disperse, at the bidding of the military, they were all made prisoners, and some conveyed to fort Valerian, and others to the prison of Mazas. General Changarnier was apprehended the following morning, as also Cavaignac, Dupin, Dufaure and the Duke de Broglie had sentries stationed in their own houses.

After we had proceeded thus far, selecting and condensing from the Spanish and Portuguese versions, which have been politely favoured with the London "Times" of the 8th December, with nine or ten of its closely printed columns devoted to the subject; at which time the presses are actually stopped.

On the 4th, 5th, and 6th, the populace of Paris made some feeble efforts at resistance, which were immediately suppressed by the military; with a mournful loss of human life, though less than might have been expected in the circumstances. The holocaust, on the part of the people, is estimated at from 800 to 1,000; including some 200 executions, ordered by the military tribunals; the loss on the part of the military, is reported much less in proportion.

The existence of a counterplot against the President, is established beyond all doubt; and "it has been ascertained, says the "Moniteur," that the insurgents were paid by the political parties." On the 6th and 7th some degree of order had been restored: a great number of general Officers had placed their swords at the disposal of the President; the news from the Provinces were favourable, and the operations of the Bourse indicated increasing confidence. M. Thiers had been set at liberty; but other arrests were taking place, and the military tribunals still actively employed.

The "Times" denounces the deeds of the 4th as *bloody and treacherous*; a verdict we feel disposed greatly to qualify. To be conqueror or victim was the only choice left the President; tyranny or anarchy, the only alternative for France. We concede Louis Napoleon another term of probation; and award a large share of the odium for the past to M. Thiers and the other conspirators, who rendered self defence an imperative duty.

BUENOS AYRES.

The present week has been prolific in events of a unpleasant nature. Six boats, conveying Argentine troops; and several German officers, and even a few Brazilians, have escaped from the invaders, and presented themselves to the Authorities; one of these a pilot boat bringing a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

Besides the squadron of cavalry, of about 200 men, alluded to the special Corresponds. Tores, reported under a different head, several others, since our last notice, amounting in all to upwards of 300 men, have heroically adopted the same course: scaring the impotence of cajolery, threats and violence, and that Imperial gold and promises, though omnipotent with a few renegade chieftains, cannot seduce the real heart Argentines. These parties have had three months to study and test the system of Urquiza, to appreciate his object, and estimate his resources; and their voluntary and deliberate determination, speaks volumes as to the chances and prospects of the invasion.

But the official despatch of General D. Angel Pecheco, received last evening, throws these minor incidents into the shade. Urquiza's rear-guard, on the 10th inst., 700 strong, under the command of a Colonel Aquino, has come over in mass; bringing with them a relay of 2,000 horses. Aquino, Majors Carlos Terrada, Gregorio Bravo, Carlos Bufaro, and four other officers being killed at the outset.

The celebrations of this day are in honor of the event, and we understand that several Officers of this meritorious division arrived in Town last evening; but up to the hour of going to press, the official details have not been published.

We recommend the above to the "Comercio del Plata," as a useful tonic, after its free indulgence in wild vagaries, and absurd tales, on the progress and expectations of the despicable invaders of its Country. We trust it will at least avoid for the future its ignominious misrepresentations, as they must form a sorry contrast with such facts, that can neither be concealed nor disguised.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—A special meeting was held on Tuesday last, for the purpose of receiving a Communication from the Executive. The burden of the note was to remind the Honourable Members of the necessity of timously arbitrating ways and means, in view of the rebellion of Urquiza, and the covert invasion of the Imperial Government. The note was referred to the Committee of Finance; and Dr. Lorenzo Torres, a member of said committee, intimated, that the subject in general had already been under consideration of the Honourable Commission, and that a draft of Law, calculated to supply the requisite resources, would be submitted to the House on an early day. The character of the forthcoming measure, however, has not transpired, and the consequent uncertainty has produced frequent alterations in the money market. We can fancy the brokers and speculators, each grave or gay, as his interests chanced to be affected, chanting in *harmonious discord* the old ditty.

"Here we go, up, up, up; there we go down, down, down;

Now we go backwards and forwards, and then we go, round, round, round."

So far as legitimate business is concerned, these hourly and momentary variations are to be deplored; as regards the reckless gambler, he need expect no sympathy, either in his triumph or defeat. As his hand, like the Heroine of the desert, is against every man, so every man's hand, and tongue, and pen, are necessarily against him.

In the course of his brilliant and effective speech, Dr. Torres made the important and welcome revelation, "that the first squadron, which the insane Urquiza had detached in observation of our forces, had immediately passed to our ranks in mass,"—said that similar occurrences might be expected daily; because only the most impious violence could subject men, who were born in the Argentine Republic, to conduct the Brazilians to the conquest of our land. These announcements and predictions were received, as well they might, with the most rapturous and deafening applauses.

The report of the Committee of Finance is expected, and half announced, for Friday first; and should it take place, we will have occasion to return to the subject.

—We have now to add that in yesterday's session the House placed at the disposal of the Executive, the 10,300,000 dollars, deposited in the Bank on account of the Sinking Fund. So far this operation has had no sensible effect on the Money Market.

LATE BANK ROBBERY—In the Gaceta Mercantil of the 9th Instant, all the documents and correspondence relative to that audacious enterprise are given in detail. In his confession to the Chief of Police, the culprit states that he obtained his passport from the authorities of Montevideo, on the recommendation of Diogenes Urquiza, the so-styled Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General of the revolted Government of the Province of Entre-Rios, near that of Montevideo, in whose office he served as clerk. As the recommendation must have been in favor of "Antonio Vidal," the assumed name of the Adventurer, the complicity of Urquiza is almost beyond a doubt; and as the applicant had been long resident in Buenos Ayres, and attracted considerable notoriety, especially on the occasion of his marriage, he could hardly fail to be known to the police authorities, and suspicions of direct or indirect connivance take a still wider range.

In corroboration of the view of the case, our private information from Montevideo asserts, that papers found on the deceased, establish the fact beyond all controversy, that Villegas was only the agent of a rampified conspiracy, avowedly political in its origin and motives; although grave doubts suggest themselves as to the purity and disinterestedness of their ulterior objects. Such means of hostility are in admirable keeping with the ductile and pliant morality of the Montevideo press, that has for years been preaching up the dagger, the poisoned cup, parricide, incest, infernal machines &c; and why not the burglarious pen of the falsificator? In a community where such blasphemous rhapsodies are tolerated by the authorities, and countenanced and patronized by the public, we need not be surprised at the parricidal Treasons of Andres Lamas, or the nefarious audacity of the cognate adventure under consideration.

Had the first step been successful, we understand that subsidiary tricks were premeditated; in particular, for the remission of horses to a certain point of the Province, that might in the circumstances have led to unpleasant complications. In every view of the case, it is matter of sincere congratulation that the evil was nipped in the bud; and the Chief of Police and his effective posse are entitled to great credit for the energy and tact, successfully displayed on the occasion.

On Thursday morning, Andres Minguez, a Canarian by birth, and latterly barber to one of the civic corps of the Capital, and of notoriously bad habits; and an Italian named Belgallo, master of a coasting craft, were shot in the Public Square, for tampering with the fidelity of some individuals of the corps, who very properly denounced their villany; more positive proofs of their object being found on their persons and in their dwellings, when taken into custody—

It appears from the tone of some Rio papers, and the tenor of correspondence addressed to the "Comercio del Plata," that Her Majesty's Minister at that Court has given mortal offence, by the serious urgency of his reclamations, as regards Great Britain, in the Oriental and River Plate question—

The Brazilians seem to be on the *qui vive*. A corvette has been lying in sight since yesterday afternoon. A steamer came up this morning, communicated with the corvette and again sailed down the river. The Oriental steamer "Rio Uruguay," apparently from Colonia, also arrived this afternoon; spoke with her, and immediately departed in the direction from whence she came.

CHILE—The latest accounts represent the fate of war as adverse to the cause of order. The rebels of the Southern Provinces, Concepcion and Talcahuano, under the leadership of General Cruz, and in alliance with the Araucanian Indians, are reported to have obtained some decided advantages over General Bulnes, in the Southern Province, and even intercepted his communication with Valparaiso and the Capital. Bearing in mind the unbridled licentiousness of the Chilian press, and the immoral and anti-social doctrines and principles, inculcated by Sarmiento and others of the same kidney, we need hardly be surprised at the vandalic and ominous character of the civil struggle. On the other hand, General Bulnes has set an example of heroic patriotism, that cannot fail to tell powerfully on the worth and intelligence of his fellow countrymen; and though a stern atonement must in all probability be made for past errors, we do not despair of an ultimate and a definitive triumph for the cause of order and conservatism.

Since the above was in type, we read in the "Diario de la Tarde," referring to correspondence of the 29th November, certain details that represent matters in a still more gloomy aspect. Cruz has kept Bulnes in a state of isolation and inaction, and has been joined by Aldunate, an influential proprietor, who had raised forces, and bearded the Government for several months within the Capital itself; and one Carrera, who had sustained some reverses, had rallied anew, and repaired to Coquimbo, to relieve the partisans of Cruz, that were besieged at Serena. According to this version, the cause of order and legality was at a very low ebb.

TREATY FOR THE RECIPROCAL SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS AND DESERTERS, AND THE DEVOLUTION OF IMPERIAL SLAVES—

On the portion of this treaty that respects the reciprocal delivery of criminals and deserters, we have little to remark. Such stipulations are sanctioned by international law and practice; and there are Governments that we could mention, that have long advocated the specific recognition of the general principle, and what is more, generously and gratuitously practised it with regard to the Empire, and other States, that have shown little or no disposition to an equitable reciprocity.

Withal, we find a somewhat unaccountable omission, that detracts greatly from the practical efficiency of the arrangements. It has happened, and possibly may happen again, that subjects of the Empire, for example, may cross the line of demarcation, commit serious outrages within the Oriental territory, and recross the boundary line, before the action of the Republican laws and authorities can be brought to bear upon them. For such cases, which Limpo de Abreu and Andres Lamas cannot pretend to be either imaginary or of improbable occurrence, some adequate provision, should have been made, for the exemplary punishment of the offenders, either by the Government whose subjects they are, or by Brazil, over the culprits, just cause being shown, to the reclaiming Government. We would suggest an additional article on this point; debarring its retroactive operation, if *ex post facto*.

The curious in such matters may find a rich treat in the diplomatic correspondence exchanged between General Tomas Guido, our Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Imperial Cabinet. In the note referred to the subject has been exhausted; to the improbable honor of the Argentine Government, and its respected, talented and indefatigable Representative near the Imperial Court.

But the devolution of Imperial slaves, we hold to be a debateable question; and without exacting or expecting uniformity of opinion, we claim the right and take the liberty of frankly expressing our own.

The emancipation of South America was the first and deadliest blow to the abhorred and accursed traffic. Spain and Portugal, from their vicinity to the coast of Africa, and the preponderance derived from their ultramarine possessions, had become the nerve and sinew of the nefarious commerce. With her South American Colonies, the flag of Spain disappeared from the coast of Africa; and the young Republics, with an instinctive sentiment of justice and generosity, that sheds a bright and lasting halo over their early history, recognised the inherent and inalienable rights of their fellowmen, despite their accidental colour or descent. Justly elated with the recovery of their own social and civil rights, the ex-Colonists, in a transport of heaven-inspired gratitude and magnanimity, hurled the galling and debasing chains of the unfortunate African into the depths of the Atlantic and Pacific.

Enervated by the rigours of a tropical climate, that unfitted them for active enterprise, and sunk in a loathsome effeminacy, that blunted their moral perceptions, the Brazilians early adhered to the established custom, but finding it more lucrative, from

the absence of their most formidable competitor, and the *quasi* monopoly they enjoyed in the African mart, devoted a preferent and increasing attention to it. No state in christendom possesses richer and more varied natural resources than Brazil; yet all the princely fortunes that have been amassed, spring from the blood and the sweat of the despised and maltreated African.

It is true that latterly,—when the evil has assumed a formidable aspect, threatening not only the stability of the Throne and the Empire, but the very existence of the free population, that forms a diminutive fraction of the whole, and when an irresistible pressure has begun to bear from without, in the form of British cruisers, that invoke the obligatory stipulations of an existing treaty,—certain Imperial Statesmen admit the necessity of a change of system: but all considerations of philanthropy and public expedience have hitherto been overborne, by the clamour of a sordid individual interest. Hence the contemporising professions of the Government, and the absolute failure of all the real or affected attempts that have been made to introduce any measure of prospective amelioration. The accursed traffic is still pursued with an ardour proportioned to its exorbitant and unhallowed gains, and an increased amount of hellish cruelty and ferocity, corresponding to the difficulties and risks of the enterprise.

Such is the system of rampant slavery that the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay hereby engages, voluntarily, gratuitously and officiously, to bolster up and perpetuate; despite an express treaty with Her Britannic Majesty, and of very recent date, that binds it to co-operate with Her for its utter suppression! In the circumstances, the Argentine Government would be perfectly justified in proclaiming its territory a safe and inviolable asylum for all slaves who may effect their escape from the Empire, and holding out such other inducements as the case may admit. Enlightened humanity would bless the deed; and a self approving conscience amply indemnify any sacrifice it might impose.

EXCHANGE—Jan. 17.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	16
Patriot Doubloons	— & 92½
Spanish do.	— & 92½
Bills on England, per doubloon.	— 70d. per oz.
Currency	per dol. 2 13-16d.
Do. Montevideo	4 ⅝ disc.
France, per doubloon	4 80 fr. per oz.
United States, do.	discount p. c.
Rio Janeiro	par ½ p. ct. disc.
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 317	
The lowest 292	
Permits for shipping specie	no sale.
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 70d.	
per oz. Lowest 70d.	

EXPORTS—Jan 16.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.		
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls. 28 a 30 lbs., pieces of 35 lbs., very coarse	63	a 65
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs. do.	60	a 62
Do. do. do. cow, 25 lbs. do.		
27 lbs.	58	a 60
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs.	62	a 63
Do. N. America, 21 "	26½	rls. sil.
Do. of all states	56	a 57
Do. of low weights, avg. aver. 17 lbs.	37	rls. sil.
Do. calf skins, avg. do. 7 lbs.	60	a 62
Ox hides, salted, 6 a 65 lbs. per 50 lbs.	43	a 52
Cow do. do. do.	43	a 44
Horse do. dry, each	10	a 12
Do. do. salted, "	rls. sil.	5 a 6
Rennets, dry, 4 dol. duty, avg. rennets 35 lbs.	50	a 55
Skins, duty 4 ⅝		
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.	38	a 42
Nutria, (seacen,) per lb. 4 rials sil.	—	a —
Wool, duty free.		
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.	17	a 18
Do. washed "	30	a 35
Mestizo, dirty, "	30	a 35
Do. washed "	50	a 60
Fine, dirty "	35	a 40
Do. washed "	75	a 80
Cordova, hard	silver	50 a 60
Horse hair, duty 4 ⅝		
Black, crinis	35	a 36
Mixed	47	a 48
Long	8	a 10
Cow hair with garms	27	a 30
Do. do. clean	43	a 47
Tallow, rendered, duty free.		
With grease, arrobs	2¾	a 2¾
Pure	10	a 12
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 ⅝ equivalent	33	a —
Horns, duty, 4 ⅝, unassorted, per 1000	500	a 600
Inferior do.	500	a 600
Do. Cow	200	a 250
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ⅝		
Long black, lb.	5	a 7
Do. short white	16	a 18
Do. brown	4	a 5
Jerked beef, duty 4 ⅝ arr.	22	a 26
Bones, skin & marrow 4 ⅝ per mil.	80	a 85
Mare's grease, 6 rls. silver, per arr.	12	a 13
Goat skins, per dozen	22	a 23

The supply of Produce, of all classes, falling short—the saladers have done little at the week; consequently prices are rather looking up, as much from the lower rate of freight and exchange, as from the falling off of supplies, which seemingly being like to continue for some time, prices may still advance from the great number of vessels now in port, and daily arriving.

FREIGHTS—Jan. 16.—RATES.

England.		
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs.	70	& 75s.
Salted do. "	40	& 45s.
Tallow, in casks & pipes "	½	— & 40
Bales of wool and hair "	25	& 30s.
France.		
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 5 ⅝ p.c.)	60	& 70fr.
Salted do. 1000 "	30	& 35.
Tallow, 1000 k. in casks or pipes nominal	3	& 4½
Produce in bales, per 40 ft.	40	& 45
Continent.		
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 ⅝ p.c.)	75	& 80s.
Salted do. " " "	30	& 35s.
Spain.		
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 ⅝ p.c)	20	& 22
United States.		
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 ⅝ p.c.)	⅝	& 4 cents.
Salted do. " " "	½	& 1 "
Produce in bales, per ton, 60 ft.	6½	
Rio Janeiro.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	3rls.	
Pernambuco.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.	5rls.	
Havana.		
do. in Spanish bottoms to rls. in foreign do.	6 rls.	

MARKET,—Jan. 16, 1852.

Sales during the week—

Ex-Danube, from Antwerp, 340 barrels refined sugar 40 dols. arr.; ex-Apollo, from Genoa, 112 pipes Cette wine 555 dols.; 45 casks oil, 63 dols. arr.; 100 boxes Nice oil 45 dols; 100 do. frontignan wine 38 dols.—ex-Chasseur, from Cette, 400 pipes wine 540 dols., 10 hogsheads brandy 2,000 dols. per 128 gals.; 100 boxes cordials 42 dols; 200 do. oil 48 dols.; 200 do. frontignan 32 dols.; ex Eliza, from Havana, 200 boxes white sugar 33 dols. arr.;

In Deposit, 100 serons Paraguay tobacco at 34 dols. arr.; 200 do. 32 dols. do.; 300 boxes dried figs 25 dols. box; 340 kegs Sevillian olives at 25 dols. keg; 200 bags white Santos sugar at 3¾ dols. arr.; 150 do. old white Pernambuco at 34 dols. arr.; 200 do. old Santos at 34 dols. white, and 28 dols. brown per arr.; 450 barrels Bordeaux at 300 dols.; 60 pipes Cette wine at 540 dols. per pipe, [cash;] 300 boxes dried figs at 28 dols. box.

At Auction, Cette wine 540 dols p. p.; Carolina rice in hogsheads at 22 dols. arr.; do. do. in barrels 23 dols. arr.; English ale in barrels at 49 dols. d.z.

——40 boxes cod-fish 14 quintals, 80 dols. each; 20 tierces Carolina rice 22 dols. arr; 60 jars olive oil 29 dols.; 25 pipes gin 8 dols. gal.; 70 casks Bordeaux wine 321 dols; 80 pipes Marseilles do. 557 dols.; 40 barrels English ale 52 dols. doz.; 30 do. porter 43 dols.; 30 barrels American crackers 55 dols.

MARRIED.

At Florida del Rincon, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. William Robertson Walls to Florinda, eldest daughter of Macario de Torres, Esq., formerly merchant in this city.

DIED.

On the 12th Inst., much regretted, Mrs. Robert Adams, a native of Preston-pans, Scotland.

MARINE LIST

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, Jan. 10, Wind N. N. E., in the afternoon changed to E., American barque Falmouth, 277 tons, Edward Pendleton, from Camden (U. S.) 24th October to Samuel B. Hale and Co., with 200,000 best pine lumber, 62,500 shingles.

Danish barque Pollux, 247 tons, J. Iversen, from Lisbon 24th November, to José Coelho Moyrelles, with 350 moyos salt, 50 barrels figs, 4 pieces matting, 15 boxes and 4 barrels wines, 10 bags barley.

Sardinian lugger Fama, J. B. Schiaffino from Montevideo 9th inst.

Passengers 23—Doubloons 100.

Sailed, Hanoverian barque Landrost von Lutken, 200 tons, Landmann, for Antwerp, despatched by Estevan Ramos y Rubert, with 150 pipes tallow, 6,740 dry ox and cow hides, 5,072 horses, 40 salted wood.

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

British ship Dolphin, 366 tons, Murray, for Saladero, to take in a cargo of produce for England, despatched by De Lisle Brothers and Co.

British schooner Victoria, D. Maccio, for Montevideo.

Arrived Jan. 11, Wind S. E., rain, American barque Delegate, 228 tons, D. Marshall, from Rio Grande 4th inst., in ballast, to order. Doubloons 420.

Lubeck brig Trifolium, 200 tons, V. V. Galgens, from Memel 8th November, to Trousseln and Co., with 21,450 cubic feet pine lumber.

French polacre barque Chasseur, 199 tons, Ventre, from Cette 7th November, to N. Peuchgaric, with 10,000 tiles, 415 pipes red wine, 10 do. spirits of wine, 202 boxes sweet oil, 300 do. frontignan wine, 100 do. cordials, 1 do. dry goods.

Sailed, Spanish brig Delicia, 150 tons, Jayme Mir, for Havana, despatched by Felix Buxareu, with 1,000 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry ox and cow hides, 25 empty serons.

Spanish brig Si, 205 tons, Garcia, for Havana, despatched by Felipe Senillosa, with 3,020 quintals jerked beef, 2,000 horns, 120 boxes tallow, 2 bales skunk calf skins, 1 do. ostrich feathers.

French barque Mont-Blanch, 198 tons, Olivier, for Havana, despatched by Trousselin and Co., with 4,500 quintals jerked beef, 130 boxes tallow, 142 dry ox and cow hides.

Hamburg brig George and Aloys, 180 tons, Valentin, for Antwerp, despatched by George Rick and Co., with 9,647 dry ox and cow hides, 8,024 salted do. do., 201 bales wool, 1 do. horse hair, 4 do. hide cuttings, 5,000 horns.

Sardinian brig Sultano, 260 tons, J. A. Porcella, for Genoa, despatched by Bartolome Viale and Co. with 10,400 dry ox and cow hides, 2,410 salted do. do., 1,387 dry horse do., 4,036 horns.

Sailed, Jan. 12, Wind N. N. W., rain, Hanoverian brig Luna, 264 tons, H. Christiaens, for London, despatched by A. Van Praet, with 218 pipes tallow, 69 do. marco grease, 5,000 salted ox and cow hides, 116 bales wool, 27 do. sheep skins, 25 do. horse hair, 19 half do. do., 15,000 horns, 10 tons bones.

Danish brigantine Hermerlie, 140 tons, Rohre for Hamburg, despatched by J. N. Bieber and and Co., with 1,055 salted ox and cow hides, 8,692 dry do. do., 14 bales horse hair, 201 dry horse hides.

Arrived, Jan. 13, Wind S., British barque Cynthia, 251 tons, D. Roy, from St. Catherine's 5th inst., to Santamaria, Llambi & Campbacerea, in ballast.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 12th inst.

Passengers—6.

Doubloons—725.

British barque Orion, 332 tons, Hamilton Houston, from Cadiz 29th November, to John Best & Brothers, with 800 cahices salt.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Luisa, 121 tons, J. Muratorio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with a cargo of foreign produce.

Swedish frigate Eugenie, Commodore commander, A. C. af Virgen, for Montevideo & Valparaiso.

Arrived, Jan. 14, Wind N., at 10 a. m. changed to S. W., British barque Rio, 215 tons, William Forsyth, from Cadiz 30th Nov., to De Lisle Brothers & Co., with 152 lasts salt.

British brig Gauntlet, 206 tons, John Pressley, from Cadiz 25th Nov., to Remino, Tweedie & Co., with 125 lasts salt, 1 box merchandise.

Sailed, British brig William Bayley, 198 tons, William Teasdall, for Salado, despatched by Rosas, Herrera & Baudrix, to take in a cargo of produce for Havana.

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

Arrived, Jan. 15, Wind S. W., in the afternoon changed to S. E., French ship Amerique, 340 tons, H. C. Josse, from Bordeaux 24th September, Montevideo 12th inst., to Zumaran & Co., with 591 barrels wine, 40 do. vinegar, 200 boxes oil, 30 do. absynth, 1200 brooms.

Chilian barque Marianita, 164 tons, Sebastian Bernisson, from Valparaiso 20th October, Montevideo 13th inst., to Felix Buxareo, in ballast. Passenger—1.

National brigantine Rama Negra, 124 tons, José Aveneuti, from Patagonia 9th inst., to Bernardo Deifino, with 600 fanegas salt.

Sailed, Spanish polacre Madrona, 130 tons, Roque Alsina, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol and Valiol & Sons, with 2,510 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian polacre Tevere, 195 tons, Bartolo Rissa, for Genoa, despatched by Sivori and Schiaffino, with 1,792 salted ox and cow hides, 9,009 dry do. do., 400 do. horse do., 4,700 horns, 4 boxes tallow, 7 bales sheep skins, 10 do. hide cuttings, 1 bale slunk calf skins.

Spanish schooner Priscs, 172 tons, Millet, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 4,068 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry ox and cow hides.

Sardinian lugger Fama, J. B. Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

National schooner Adelaida, 124 tons, Eugenio Sicardi, for Montevideo, with a cargo of foreign merchandise.

Arrived Jan. 16, Wind N. N. E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., British steamer Corneo, 209 tons, David McKenzie, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., Montevideo 15th, in ballast, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Passengers—9.

The Hamburg barque Hannah Fanny, 198 tons, Deckman, from Montevideo 7th inst., in ballast, to order, arrived in the Salado on the 9th inst.

The Danish schooner Succours, 104 tons, N. H. Schmidst, from Montevideo 9th in ballast, to order, arrived in the Salado on the 11th inst.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels arrived last week:—

Belgian brig Ostine, from Antwerp and Cadiz, to Ambrosio P. Lezica, with 75 lasts salt, 110 barrels malta, 101 boxes glassware, 88 boxes 52 barrels and 5 bales merchandise, 50 pieces matting.

British brig Warrior, 117 lasts salt, 343 boxes raisins.

British brig Cargey, from Cape de Verde, to Hughes Brothers, with 165 moyos salt.

Vessels Spoken.

By the Lubeck brig Trifolium arrived here on the 11th inst., from Memel.

On the 21st Dec., in lat 8° 26' S., long 26° 45' W. of Greenwich, Dutch barque Cameleon, of Amsterdam, from Liverpool to Batavia.

On the 25th Dec. in lat. 18° 21' S., long 31° 45 W°, British barque Strasg, of Bridgewater, from Liverpool to San Francisco.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The intermediate Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday evening 20th inst at 8 o'clock, at the usual place, when the sailing Newspapers and Periodicals belonging to the Reading Room will be sold.

W. WHITE, Secretary.

To Let, a room in a good house,

also another in the second floor for a warehouse. Apply at No. 54 Calle Ferd. jan. 17—3 p.

Partner Wanted. In a Brewery

situated in an opposite locality near Buenos Ayres all the necessary conveniences, a partner is wanted to carry on the business more extensively.

The proprietor of the above mentioned establishment, who has resided in this country for several years, and possesses a sufficient knowledge of the language, would oblige himself assisted by a moderate capital and an active partner, to manufacture best equal in quality to any imported from Europe. This result he has already realized on previous occasions. For further particulars apply at No. 14 Calle Defensa.

N. B. To Let, in the same brewery a house comprising 5 or 6 rooms, at a moderate rent. It is situated near the Recoleta. jan. 17—3 p.

Scotch National School. The annual General Meeting of the subscribers to the Scotch national school will be held in the School-room on Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Robert M'Clymont, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 16th January 1852.

Camp Ovens. Just arrived per

Katherine Gwladys, of all sizes, and on sale at store n. 334 Calle Defensa. j.17. 3c.

English Church School. The

Boy's school in connection with the English Church will be opened on Monday the 26th instant. Applications for admission to be made at the entry any day previously between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

By order of the committee,
Thomas Hughes, Secretary.

Cumberland Hams and English

Cheese of superior quality, just landed ex-Wilton Wood, and for sale at moderate prices by
Newsham and Yetman,
Calle Mayo, No. 66½
jan. 17—3 c. Paseo Julio, No. 33.

Martell's Brandy, of the best

quality at 33$ per dozen by
Newsham & Yetman,
Calle Mayo No. 66½
jan. 17.—3 c. Paseo Julio, No. 33.

On sale. Hollands gin in cases.

Just received, and for sale at no. 12 Calle Santa Rosa. o35. c. c.

Notice. On Sale the following

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

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 Trowserings, 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.

; Long live the Argentine Confederation!
; Death to the ruthless unitarians!
; Death to the barbarous and the savage unitarian Unquias!

The undersigned Doctor of Laws, and Advocate in the tribunals of the Republic, has the honour to acquaint his friends and the public that, with the competent licence from H. E. the Governor Chief of the Argentine Confederation, Illustrious Brigadier General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, he has opened his Study, and offers his services at N. 61 Calle del Parque. j.10-3p.

Adeodato de Gondra.

To be Published by Subscription in February 1852, in 2 vols. post 8vo., by John Murray, London.

Adventures and Travels

in 1849, by
WILLIAM PARISH ROBERTSON.

The matter ranges over his passage to Yucatan—Slippery rock—Yucatan—Campeachy.—Vera Cruz,—Journey to the City of Mexico through Jalapa and Puebla,—the City of Mexico,—its Politics and Finances,—its people and all its most remarkable features,—Real del Monte,—its circumjacent country,—return by Orizava and Cordova,—Passage to New Orleans, thence to the Falls of Niagara, and back to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington,—return to New York, and thence home by Cunard's line to Liverpool.

Subscriptions received at Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, No. 29.

Price to subscribers 4 silver dollars.

Wants a Situation as Gardener,

a man who perfectly understands his business, raising vegetables, flowers, fruit trees, grafting, budding, &c., &c. Any application at No. 188, Calle Santo Domingo will be immediately attended to. J. 10—2c.

Hibernian Hotel. 26 Calle Defensa,

one square from the River

The undersigned begs to inform his friends, Captains of vessels, and the shipping 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. a 15-o.c.

For Sale.

At No 15 Calle Tucumas, seeds and plants of this country, generally wanted for Europe and North America. Also ornamental plants for the patios of Buenos Ayres. J. 10.—3p.

Shipping List
or
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. Bremen barque
Adelayde, 320 tons, A. 1. a remarkably fine vessel, and only on her first voyage, has decoppered room, for a few tons of high freight. jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. Deutien & Co.

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

For London. Swedish barque
"Actiu" 365 tons, A.1 at Lloyd's, Holmgreen, commander, has all her cargo engaged; 31 tons room for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Teunissen & Co.

For London. British bark
"Salsina," 267 tons, A.1 at Lloyds, has all her cargo engaged and has only room for passengers. Dec. 20.
Consignees Messrs. J. Gall Smith & Co.

For London British brig Hugh,
211 tons, Fitzgerald, commander, has only room for fifty tons of salted hides, which can be received immediately. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. J Gall Smith & Co.

For London British barque Pas-
wich 231 tons A. 1. Gales commander, a well known favorite trader now loading, and has only disengaged room for fifty tons of cargo. Jan 3
Consignees Messrs. E Lumb & Co.

For Liverpool. The British brig
"Venitia," 203 tons A.1. for 12 years, Martin, commander, has the greater part of the cargo engaged and shipping and has only room for 50 tons of salted hides.
Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw Wanklyn & Jordan.

For Liverpool. British bark
"Town of Liverpool," 320 tons A 1. Flood commander, has only disengaged room for 70 bales Jan 3.
Consignees Messrs John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool British barque
Mermaid, 224 tons A. 1. William Sewell, commander, well known in the trade and may have room for a few tons of cargo. Jan. 3
Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque
"Neptune" 289 tons A. 1. L. Fryer commander, one of the fastest vessels out of Jersey and in every respect a remarkably fine vessel, has disengaged room for part of her cargo Jan 3
Consignees Messrs. E Lumb & Co.

For Liverpool. The "Wilton
Wood" 240 tons A. 1. at Lloyd's Fyott, commander is now ready to receive cargo and will be known as a regular trader will have quick despatch. Jan.—17.
Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British brig
"Gauntlet," A. 1 at Lloyd's, 200 tons register, Presley commander, a regular trader and in every respect a most desirable opportunity for shippers. Jan. 3—17.
Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Sardi-
nian bark Buona Mere 267 tons, A. 1 has her entire cargo engaged and only room for passengers d 6.
Consignees Messrs. A Mandels & Co.

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

For Cork or Falmouth.
Danish brigantine Adelaide, 124 tons A. 1, Iplands commander, a chartered vessel and only room for passengers. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley, Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British barque Dolphin A. 1 320 tons register and on her first voyage and has first rate accomodations for passengers. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British brig "Arethusa", A. 1 215 tons register, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. Jan. 3
Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw, Wanklyn & Jordan.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British brig "Charles" 190 tons register, Manouf commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accommodations for passengers. Jan.—17.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.
British brig "Earl of Derby" 193 tons register, Hodge, commander is a chartered vessel and has good accommodations for passengers. Jan.—17.
Consignees Messrs John Best Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.
Brenen schooner "Rio Packet" 193 tons register, Wenker commander, is a chartered vessel and has good accommodations for passengers. Jan.—17.
Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw Wanklyn & Co.

For Antwerp. Belgian brig
"Infatigable," 242 tons, A. 1. Cordier, commander, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Jan. 3
Consignee Adolf van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp. Russian schoon-
er "Catharina," 173 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Kramer, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Antwerp. Prussian bark
"Friedhandel," 315 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a first rate opportunity, and has only room for 100 pipes d 20.
Consignees Messrs F. Masters & Co.

For Antwerp, French Brig Ade-
laide, 190 tons, a new vessel now on her first voyage has only room for a few tons dry hides and is a most desirable conveyance.
Consignees D. Calvo & Sons.

For Antwerp. Russian brig
Louise & Betty, 189 tons A. 1 a first rate opportunity and has only room for a few tons of cargo. Jan 3.
Consignee Adolf van Praet, Esq.

For Havre de Grace.
French brig "Lucy" 364 tons, A. 1 at Lloyd's now loading, and all her cargo engaged. n.—15.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Havre de Grace. Packet of
the line French Ship Marguerite, 430 tons, on her first voyage, and proved herself one of the fastest vessels in the trade, has only room for a limited quantity of the cargo. Jan. 9.
Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Tuscan brig
"Romolo," A. 1. 180 tons, Sheppard, commander, will sail in the course of thirty days. n 22.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mandels & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
British barque "INO" 333 tons first class, Warwick commander a well known favourite vessel particularly for the good delivery of her cargoes. Jan. 3. Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.
British brig "William Sealby" 236 tons A. 1. at Lloyd's Brunton commander, a moderate freight and a first rate opportunity. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British barque "Orion" A. 1. at Lloyd's 330 tons register, Houston commander, regular trader and in every respect a most desirable opportunity for shippers.
Jan.—17. Consignees Messrs. John Best Bros.

For Freight or Charter.
British barque "HEP" 310 tons register is well known in the trade and is in every respect a first rate opportunity. Jan.—17.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque "Cynthia" 250 tons, G. Roy, master is a chartered vessel and has good accommodations for passengers. J.—7.

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

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

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

For Antwerp.
The A. 1. clipper built copper and coppered fastened Belgian brig "Michael," 203 tons, Captain Gross. This fine vessel has now commenced loading and having only room for 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales will have quick dispatch. Dec. 27
Consignee J. C. Meyrelles, Esq

For Rio de Janeiro.
PASSENGERS ONLY
The fast sailing A. 1. British Brig "Ex L. 174 tons, Capt. J. Hughes. This vessel will have quick dispatch and has most excellent accommodation for passengers, apply to Richard Sutton, Jr. Licensed ship broker, No. 14 Reconquista.
Dec—27.

For Southampton. Passengers
only. The A.1. clipper built Hamburg barque Hannan and Fanny 320 tons, Capt. S. N. Decker has all her cargo engaged and excellent accommodations for passengers. jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. J. J. Kirk and Co.

For New York. The A. 1. fast
sailing coppered and copper fastened American barque "Mangola," 303 tons, Capt. Haskell, this fine vessel has the greater part of her cargo engaged and only room for about 100 bales. Her accommodations for passengers are most excellent. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passen-
gers only. The clipper built A. 1. Sardinian brig "Espero," 204 tons register, G. B. Mulloch, master. This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick despatch. j. 10.
For Havre Direct.
Passengers only. The superior copper and copper fastened Hamburg brig "Alcina," 182 tons, Siam, Master. This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will have very quick despatch. jan 10.
Consignees Messrs. Collet Dick & Co.

For Southampton. Passengers
only. The A. 1. Sardinian brig Antonia, 246 tons register, A. Pirarie, master. This fine vessel has all her cargo engaged and has excel ent accommodations for passengers. jan. 10.
Consignee Bernardo Delfino, Esq.

For Freight or Charter.
The clipper built A. 1. Oldenburg brigantine GESINE, Melde, master. This vessel is a small quarter.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

The A. 1. copper and coppered fastened Danish brig Dorothea, 241 tons register, Dierks, master. jan. 10.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

Sardinian polacre Conceposion, 146 tons, M. Ferraro, master. jan. 10.
For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Important to Families, Sportsmen,
&c. The advertiser having a delightful Cheacra 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 extensive and well stocked Game 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

Shipping List
or
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. Belgian schooner
"Denise" 163 tons register, Daems, commander, is a fast sailer and has room for a few tons of salted carrier, has a great part of her cargo engaged and can still admit on freight 1,000 salted hides and a few bales, her accommodations are unexcelled. jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Liverpool. Passengers only.
The very fine fast sailing British brig "Elizabeth Buckham," 322 tons register, Joseph Bewly, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and has only disengaged room for passengers for whom she has excellent accommodations. J.—10.
Consignees Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
French Brig "Sapeur Pompier," 193 tons, Maligne, Commander, is a fast sailer, is a chartered vessel, and has only disengaged room for passengers. Dec 29.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Falmouth and the Continent.
PASSENGERS ONLY.
The very well known regular trader A. 1. Brunton Wood commander, is now loading and will have quick despatch and is a remarkably fast sailer offers a most desirable opportunity to passengers. j. 17.
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Havre de Grace.
Packet of the Line.
French ship "Parana," 328 tons, Victor Garbe, commander, is well known in this trade has positively engaged a large portion of her cargo and has only disengaged space for freight, accommodations for passengers are excellent.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa and Co.

For Havre de Grace.
The very fine fast sailing A. 1. French brig "Cornelie" 207 tons, J. P. Nogues, commander, is a new vessel, has a great part of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch, she has still room for freight and passengers For further particulars please apply to the Captain. dec. 27.

French barque Bonne Aimée, 231 tons register, Brian, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, well known in this trade, is a chartered vessel and has only disengaged room for passengers for whom she has excellent accommodations. jan. 3.
Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp. Passengers only
The fine and remarkably fast sailing first class Belgian brig Infatigable 242 tons, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior. n. 27.
Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

For Marseilles and Cette.
The well known regular trader A. 1. French barque "Anastasie" 210 tons register, Molle, Commander has her large cargo engaged and going on board, will sail in all this month and offers a superior opportunity to passengers for whom she has good accommodations. d. 20.
Consignee J. B. Canard, Esq.

For Pirazzis, Sardinian polacre
General Garibaldi, 157 tons, Cambiaso, master, is chartered for the above destination, and will have quick despatch, and can admit a few passengers having very good accommodations. jan. 3.
Co signee Leon Caumartin, Esq.

Portuguese barque Cassandra, 2 3 tons, Michaelis Repetto, commander, is a fast sailer and being a chartered vessel offers a superior opportunity to passengers for whom she has good accommodations.
Dec. 27. Consignee J. Coelho de Meyrelles Esq.

Portuguese brig "Oriental" 153 tons, A. Alves commander, is a fast sailer, a chartered vessel and offers a most superior opportunity to passengers having good accommodations
Consignee J. Coelho Meyrelles Esq.

Sardinian Polacre "Irene Adelaide" 145 tons A. Biscello, commander is a very fine sailer and being a chartered vessel will have quick despatch, has superior accommodations for passengers. J.—10
Consignee G Riso Esq.

For Rio Janeiro and Havana.
Hamburg barque "Sylphide" 327 tons J. W. R. Gumpertz commander, is well known to be a very fast sailer and will have good despatch, this vessel offers a most desirous opportunity to passengers having most superior accommodations.
Consignees Messrs. F. E. Hartenfels & Sons.

For Isle of France and Calcutta.
The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Norwegian barque Immanuel 300 tons, Capt. H. Lorentzen commander, offers a most superior opportunity to shippers and passengers for the above destination and will have quick despatch. For further particulars please apply to the. d. 20.
Consignees Messrs. V. Cazanes and Sons

For Havana and Matanzas.
The very well known regular trader Spanish brig "Arrogante Emilio" 270 tons, Juan B. Sandiella Commander is chartered for the above destination and has only disengaged room for passengers. d 20.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa and Sons.

For Marseilles and Cette.
French barque "Bon Pere" 246 tons, register Martin Commander A. 1. French barque, a well known regular carrier, has already a great portion of her cargo engaged and can admit the remainder on freight, has accommodations for passengers, are superior. For further particulars please apply to Mr. Magnac at the Hotel de Paris. d. 20.
Consignees Leon Caumartin Esq.

For Santander, Coruña and Bil-
bao. The well known regular trader fast sailing Spanish barque Angelita, 247 tons register, Mazuri, master, has a great portion of her cargo engaged and can admit the remainder on freight. The vessel has very good accommodations for passengers and will have good despatch. jan. 3.
Consignee J. Coelho Meyrelles Esq.

For New York. The very su-
perior, new coppered and copper fastened A. 1 American barque Mangola, 319 tons per register, Haskell, commander, is now loading, has room for 100 and has only room for 100 bales or equivalent, has superior accommodations for passengers. jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co.

For Hamburg.
The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Hamburg brig "Frederick Ernst," 198 tons register, A. E. Amundsen, commander, is a fast sailer, has all her cargo engaged, and can still admit 3000 dry hides on freight. This vessel offers a most superior opportunity to passengers, having very good accommodations. j. 10.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Bordeaux. Well Known
regular trader French ship "Amerique" 340 tons, register is well known for her quick passages and is now loading, has a great part of her cargo engaged upwards of two thirds of her cargo, can still admit the remainder on freight and will have quick despatch. For the convenience of shippers this vessel offers a most desirous opportunity. j. 17.
m.15. Consignees Messrs. Zumaran & Co.

For Freight Charter.
British brigantine "Philip Dean," 187 tons register, Vere R. Rose, Commander, is first class at Lloyds a small carrier and very fast sailer will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs F. E. Hartenfels and Sons

British schooner "Kathrine Gedalyah" 161 tons, N. Abels, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a remarkably fast sailer and small carrier. d. 27.
Consignees Messrs Dugnolle Brunton and Co.

Russian brig I D A, 257 tons, A. G. Stau, commander, is a A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and small carrier, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. j3.
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Swedish barque Zenobia, 360 tons register, G. Gudbrson, commander, is a most superior opportunity to shippers, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. jan. 3
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

British brig "Lexie," 262 tons register, Henry Rodgers, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. j.10.
Consignees Messrs. Alfonso Lexies.

American barque "Miquelon" 182 tons, register Atkins Hughes, commander, is first class at Lloyd's, a remarkably fast sailer and very small carrier, and offers a superior opportunity to shippers of produce, being able to load her entire cargo in the Inner Roads.

Belgian schooner "Orline" 155 tons, Adriansen, Commander is A. 1. at Lloyds, a very fast sailer and small carrier and will soon be ready to receive cargo. j. 17.
Consignee A. P. Lexies, Esq.

Danish barque "Fenius," 267 tons, register, J. Iversen, commander, is a very fast sailer well known in this trade and is now discharging her inward cargo and will soon be ready to load. j. 17.
Consignee J. Coelho de Meyrelles Esq.

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.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 110 $30, 15, 66—12, 75, 14, 00 ; 15, 116; 16, 130 ; 17, 150 ; 18, 180 ; 19, 210, 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. 8ft. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos ; 100 ft. French equal to 15 ft. Burgos ; 100 ft. Prussian equal to 12 ft. Burgos ; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. 12 palms (spans) equal 2 yards and two fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, regardless of tonnage, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads, or be 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 10th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Destination
	NATIONAL.			
June 30	Sg. San Pio	E. Ochoa & Co.	160	
	BRITISH			
Nov. 19	Blk. Town of Liverpool, Flood	Russell & Hood	336	L. pool.
Dec. 7	Sh. Blk. Moody, Bowen	Bond & Hutchinson	187	Sandy
Dec. 11	Bg. Hilbert, McCoy	James Canthy	2.9	Lipool.
17	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	Best & Hutchinson	211	Liverpool
23	Bgn. Gallop Dean, Rose	P. E. Hartenfels	187	
23	Bg. Jon, Harvey	De Lisle Brothers	266	Falm'th.
23	Sg. X. L., Hughes	Richard Sutton, Jr.	176	Rio Jan.
23	Bg. Reform, Carey	Charles R. Horne	143	Valparaiso
25	Bg. Aretheus, Hudson	Bradshaw & Co.	182	Liverpool
25	Bk. Ipswich Gallie	E. Lumb & Co.	58	London.
25	Sch. Kate, Jane Cowdy, Abell	Dugnolle, Brunton & Co	94	
26	Bk. Neptune, Leuvre	E. Lumb & Co.	2.7	L'pool.
28	Bk. Warwick, Ward	Thompson & Co	323	
28	Bg. Earl of Derby, Hodge	J. best & Brothers	196	England
30	Bk. Charlotte Buckham, Burley	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	322	L'pool.
	Sh. Blk. Wallace, Primrose	De Lisle Brothers	225	
Jan. 1	Bg. Ann, Ellis	J. Best & Brothers	14	L'pool.
3	Sg. Jarnac, Roger	Alfonso Rodiles	267	
4	Bk. Wilton Wood, Fyott	J. Best & Brothers	240	
6	Sg. Pampo, Ward	Wilfred Latham & Co.	39	England.
6	Sg. Vendia, Martin	Bradshaw Wanklyn & Co.	31	Liverpool.
7	Sg. Jeune Cecile, Lyons	Brewer & Co	280	14 days
8	Bg. William Bayley, Tendall	Lewis Stevens & Co.	126	Havana.
8	Sg. Ann, Ellis	Richard Sutton, Jr.	14	L'pool.
9	Sg. Warrior, Bryson	Zimmerman & Co	173	
9	Bg Cagny, Wise	Hughes Brothers	239	Falm'th.
	AMERICAN.			
Nov. 18	Bg. Crowinshi, Hunt	S. B. Hale & Co.	573	Boston.
Dec. 19	Sh. Ann Hope, Hopper	Samuel B. Hale & Co.	117	Rio Jan.
23	Bk. Orwanna, Bowers	O. J. Hayes & Co.	212	Boston.
Jan. 6	Bk. Magnolia, Hughes	A. Gowland & Co.	184	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 12	Bg. Linot, Lemaire	D. Calvo & Sons	184	Havre
Nov. 2	Blk. Australie, Muller	J. H. Canard	150	Cette.
18	Blk. Alexandre, Lemaire	Leon Caumartin	200	Havre.
23	Bg. Sapeur Pompier, Malingre	D. Calvo & Sons	192	England.
23	Bg. Cornelie, Noguès	Leon Caumartin	207	Havre.
Dec. 8	Sp. Isly, Cahouet	De Lisle Brothers C.	283	Bonifacio
11	Bg. Amerique, Martin	Leon Caumartin & Co.	340	Bordeaux
17	Bg. Cornelie, Noguès	E. Ochoa & Co.	207	Havre.
18	Sp. Parana, Garbe	E. Ochoa & Co.	328	Havre.
21	Sch. Bonne Aimée, Brian	Adolfo Van Praet	231	Havre.
26	Sp. Marguerite, Ducommier	A. Dunoyer & Co.	314	Havre.
28	Bg. Caroline, Duplessis	Teisserenc Vallon	138	Cette.
	SPANISH			
Nov. 27	Blk. Inez, Ramis	Llambi, Cambaceres	225	England
Dec. 11	Zum. Isla, Lopez	Espe Brothers	142	Havana.
11	Bg. Arrogante Emilio, Sandiella	Llavallol & Sons	270	Havana.
14	Sch. Francisca, Pons	Llavallol & Sons	150	Havana.
17	Pol. San Antonio, Ducali	Felipe Sentilles	151	Havana.
18	Bg. Britain, Mir	Felix Buxareo	150	Havana.
23	Pol. St. Gaetano, Gaetano	Felipe Sentilles	150	Havana.
23	Sh. Elzin, Robles	Felix Buxareo	223	Havana.
26	Bg. Mercedes, Urquiola	Ortiz Bros & Co.	221	Havana.
26	Sch. Amia, Lima	Llavallol & Sons	153	Havana.
26	Sg. Blanca, Gorostiza	Llavallol & Sons	118	Havana.
26	Pol. Catalina, Hombrebella	Freyer Brothers	158	Spain.
26	Pol. Sebastian, Lidia	Felipe Sentilles	130	Havana.
28	Bg. Joaquin, Horta	E. Ochoa & Sons	248	Spain.
28	Sp. Ana Maria, Gorostiza	Llavallol & Sons	125	Havana.
28	Pol. Menorquina, Pagès	Llavallol & Sons	128	Spain.
27	Bg. Ceres, Lopez	Espe Brothers	142	Havana.
27	Blk. Angelita, Mauri	Fma Inco Berdier	247	Spain.
29	Sch. Ana Maria, Gamundi	Felipe Sentilles	150	Havana
30	Pol. Prunta, Roig	E. Ochoa & Co.	175	
6	Pol. St. Pelegrino, Ferrer	Felix Buxareo	112	Havana.
6	Pol. Cristina, Domenech	Felix Buxareo	217	Havana.
6	Pol. Josefa, Rosa	Llavallol & Sons	140	Havana.
6	Bg. Antonia, Gelabert	Llavallol & Sons	75	Havana.
7	Bg. Esperanza, Riveras	Felix Buxareo	144	Havana.
	SARDINIAN.			
Oct. 16	Bg. Sultano, Porcella	B. Viale & Co	260	Genoa.
28	Bg. Genial Fanny, Guggino	José Avegno	123	Genoa.
Nov. 7	Pol. Giovanni, Pietro	Ferrando & Co.	193	Genoa.
25	Bk. Esperin, Canevaro	B. Viale & Co.	242	Genoa.
27	Bg. Annibale, Zino	José Avegno	120	Genoa.
Dec. 3	Bk. Vittorioso, Vaccaro	Jacinto Capria	183	Genoa.
9	Pol. Margherita, Piucci	José Avegno	149	Genoa.
9	Pol. Bk. Isoma Maria, Vila	Jacinto Capria	76	Leghorn.
17	Pol. General Garibaldi, Cornasego	Leon Caumartin	157	Genoa.
20	Bg. Ida Rosina, Bagnasco	Jacinto Capria	120	Genoa.
23	Bg. Apollo, Lavarello	Jacinto Capria	210	
Jan. 6	Pol. Irene, Biasini	Gerolimo Rissi	146	Brazil.
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec. 14	Bk. Emmanuel, Sorensen	V. Cazares & Sons	300	E. Indies
	HAMBURG.			
Nov. 19	Bg. George & Aloys, Valentin	George Rick & Co.	187	Antwerp
Dec. 28	Bg. Alcyn, Ahrens	Alfonso Rodiles & Co.	185	Havre.
23	Bk. Sylphide, Gartner	P. E. Hartenfels Sons	237	Havana.
6	Bg. Frederick Ernst, Amundsen	Freyer Brothers	198	Hamburg.
	BREMEN.			
Oct. 24	Bg. Phoenix, Diercks	George Rick & Co.	110	Antwerp
19	Bk. Adelaide, Lange	Dugnolle Brunton & Co.	180	Antwerp
Dec. 17	Bk. Lessing, Fredrichs	V. Cazares & Sons	25	Falm'th.
19	Bk. Adalbert, Sage	Zimmerman & Co.	127	Antwerp
23	Sch. Ceres, Gerhdtz	Zimmerman & Co.	237	Antwerp
9	Bk. Rio Packet, Wenke	Bradshaw, Wanklyn Co.	180	England.
	DUTCH.			
Nov. 20	Bk. Maasymph, Vanderberg	Bunge, Bornefeld	267	London.
	OLDENBURG.			
Jan. 3	Bgn. Gesine, Melde	Freyer Brothers	192	
	BELGIAN.			
Sept. 18	Bg. Rubens, Comelissen	Charles R. Horne	265	London.
Oct. 17	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Praet	242	Antwerp
Dec. 3	Bg. Wilhelmd, Grosse	J. C. Meyrelles	201	Antwerp
3	Bgn. Denise, Daems	Bunge, Bornefeld	163	London.
9	Bgn. Orline, Adriansen	Ambrosio P. Lexies	155	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Oct. 21	Bk. Fortschritt, Russe	Bunge, Bornefeld	332	England.
Dec. 13	Bk. Freihandel, Suffrian	F. Masters & Co.	380	Antwerp
	TUSCAN.			
Oct. 17	Pol. Romulo, Sheppard	A. Mandels & Co.	180	Rio Jan.
	DANISH.			
Oct. 6	Bgn. Henriette, Rohrs	N. B. Ber & Co.	140	Hamburg
23	Bg. Mary, Hansen	Otto Bunge & Co.	192	Antwerp
Dec. 3	Bgn. Helene, Schanckel	Teunissen & Co.	172	England.
22	Bgn. Ceres, Hansen	Charles R. Horne	187	Rio Jan.
6	Bg. Cybele, Schaffer	Freyer Brothers	210	
7	Bg. Dorothea, Dawes	Freyer Brothers	250	
	RUSSIAN.			
Dec. 11	Gall. Catharina, Kramer	C. Thompson & Co.	173	Antwerp
23	Bg. Ida, Sen	Henry J. Hopes	237	
4	Pg. Louise Betty, Thompson	A. Van Praet	308	Antwerp
	SWEDISH.			
Nov. 27	Bk. Actiu, Holmgreen	Teunissen & Co.	360	London.
Dec. 20	Bg. Alphonsine, Sundberg	Teunissen & Co.	192	
9	Bg. Sarnia, Sundberg	Teunissen & Co.	987	
17	Bk. Zenobia, Gudbrson	Wedekind & Co.	360	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oct. 10	Bg. Lina, Christiansen	A. Van Praet	210	London.
Nov. 9	Bk. Laddie at Lachen, Lindman	E. Ramos y Robert	200	Antwerp
	PORTUGUESE.			
Dec. 20	Bk. Amazonas, Sequeira	J. C. Meyrelles	202	Brazil.
Jan. 2	Bg. Oriente, Alves	J. C. Meyrelles	155	Monte'o

VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Steamer Locust, Lieut. Day.
FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dieulouard.
UNITED STATES—Sloop Jamestown, Com. S. Downing.
SWEDISH—Frigate Eugenie, Commodore A. C. af Virgin.
Corvette Lagerbjelke, Com. Engeskart.
SARDINIAN—Brig Colombo, Capt. P. Cavagnaro.

George Thomas. Responsible Editor.