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(No. 1347.)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Viva la Confederación Argentina!

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.—

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 4th, 1852.

To H. E. the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation.—

The Council has taken into its most serious consideration the note of Y. E., of date the 11th July, in which transmitting to the hands of the Provisional Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres, the petition presented by Don Juan Nepomuceno Toreros, an Agent of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, he requests for Y. E., as Director of the Argentine Confederation, the restoration of the property of his Constituent, and who has been illegally occupied by the Council in virtue of the decree of the aforesaid Government of the 16th February of the current year.

In the name note Y. E. declares you not only yield to one of those generous sentiments that characterize you, but to the profound conviction that, that to act in this way, is in conformity with the principles which you have proclaimed, and which the Confederation has adopted with enthusiasm; and although Y. E. also expresses a wish that your recommendation should not in any way be considered as a censure or condemnation of the Government of Buenos Ayres, in respect to the aforementioned General, you becomingly call its attention to the unbecomingly improper property concerned as the social basis in all the express laws of the Province of Buenos Ayres, should not be altered or dispensed with in law.

The question established on this ground, the Council saw no means of resolving it, but by entering to classify the nature of the property of General Rosas, either in the name of the Decree of Provisional Government, which declares it responsible for the restitution of the public funds embezzled by the Dictatorship, or in an absolute confidant.

In the first case the Council would have been the want of the trial, which ought to precede the punishment; and however much it might respect the views of the authority that dictated the measure, it possesses sufficient data to be persuaded, that a great part of the rural property has already disappeared, without advantage to the public Treasury, thus frustrating the spirit of the Government, which the Council cannot but regard as the origin of the Dictatorship and its acts, it is to be ascribed to the fact that erected it, to the unlimited change of the Province that fortified it, and the unlimited faculties conferred on the citizen elevated to power; and it does not detract from the position of realizing an individual call of the citizens who proclaimed and supported that law, to constitute the entire equity and responsibility upon the use or the abuse that may have been made of it.

It is not and cannot be the intention of the Council, to penetrate the labyrinth it would be necessary to traverse, to attain a perfect knowledge of the laws of the Nation, but to indicate some of the first difficulties that present themselves, and to express the opinion of the Dictatorship, as regards the administration of the public revenue, and to determine the equity and responsibility exactable, for the redress of the infraction of the laws, and to formulate a punishment prescribed by the laws.

The Council has not forgotten in its meditations, that the sum of the public power, in virtue of which General Rosas administered the Treasury, without restriction of any kind, was respected and defended by the Argentine Confederation, and that however many have been the use or the abuse of that authority, its consequences are not to be considered, as if they were the result of the Dictatorship, and that the right of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to only the Dictator, is not to be separated from the right common to the whole Nation, which would demand an arrogant and unjustifiable privilege, and that the legal basis on which that power was founded, and embarking to the foundation the series of unconstitutional political acts, interior and exterior.

The Council recalls before the picture the Revolution, which was founded in universal confidence, because such would be the infallible result of calling these events to the light of the high principles implanted in them, during the term of a quarter of a century, without the hope of ever arriving at the entire satisfaction required for the perfection of the process, and the justification of the sentence.

The Council must therefore abstain from adhering to that march.

The confiscation of the property of General Rosas as a political measure, the Council unanimously rejects. Confiscations, in the opinion of the Council, even should they be practised in the name of Liberty, almost always serve to fortify arbitrary power, and to enslave communities. Confiscations inevitably prepare civil war. Civilization condemns them: they are erased as a political punishment in the codes of all civilized nations; and are not to be tolerated, unless when the property happens to be employed, as the opportune expression of Y. E., as an instrument against society, and as a means of attack against the established order. But even the Council would not vote for the exception, except as to the temporary suspension of the property, which would break the arm destined to wound the Country.

The Council will not conceal from Y. E. its immense satisfaction, should the case submitted to its opinion, give occasion to a special declaration of Y. E., fortifying the right of property, which is inviolable, and which, by our laws, and condemning confiscation as a crime of treason against the Nation.

The Council trusts that the Republic, which is already indebted to Y. E. for such noble services, could send its most heroic foreign sanction, through the organ of the National Congress, to this act, inspired by the most elevated politics. The immediate utility, Most Excellent Sir, would be felt in the progress of the national prosperity, and in the moral elevation of the Nation; because property is the strongest social bond, and the most powerful stimulus to intelligence, to labour and industry.

The Council is aware that to give its opinion upon the consultation that occasions your note, it would have been sufficient to allow itself to be inspired by the serious example presented by Y. E.; and to associate its vote to the liberality of the principles of Y. E., without taking any other lesson than that of your sublime programme for the reconstruction of the Nation.

This conduct would be the most welcome duty to the Council, because it would never wish to offend Y. E., and to give him, which you seek not only for yourself but for the Nation, in having made a splendid use of the victory, with the most generous denial toward your enemies, and by your generous application in seeking the solid basis of a free organization, in the abolition of errors and the silence of passions.

But it appeared expedient to the Council to develop the Dictatorship, and extending its opinion, that the property of General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, as established in the aforesaid decree of the 16th February, be returned by the order of Y. E., to his agent.

The Council, justly jealous of the reputation of Y. E., as an historical property of the Argentine Confederation, and extending its opinion to the future of the Nation, requests your Majesty's permission to suggest before closing the present communication, that the anathema against the right of confiscation, and the responsibility of the punishment of death for political offences, so long as the crime of their being committed, acts against the public equity, is not apply substantiated in legal trial by competent judges, and the punishment prescribed by the laws.

Should it appear to the wisdom of Y. E., that the opportunity has not arrived for giving effect to this suggestion, or for your own improvement initiatives, the Council will respect the bounds of the conscience of an authority, that placed in the hands of the representative interests of the Republic, has the means of its dictatorial authority, and that the Council of its national confidence.

NICOLAS ANCHORENA.

BALDOMERO GARCIA.

Secretary—Pro. Temp.

Viva la Confederación Argentina!
Ministry of Government.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 7th, 1852.
The Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation.

Considering that, though the Decree of the Provisional Government of Buenos Ayres, of the 16th February, which declared public property, belonging to General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, was not dictated in the sense of a political confiscation,—which is the only case in which the law sustains the principles of justice, and to those that have been

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adopted by all civilized Nations,—still it cannot be denied that in its effects it differs in nothing from a rigorous confiscation.—

That confiscation as a punishment, is an attack upon innocent persons.—

That, in the present case, the property of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, appropriated to the public Treasury, whatever may be the cause that has occasioned it, has not produced any advantage whatever to it, because the property confiscated has already been in part dissipated, and even partly converted, to the benefit of those who could allege no right to it.—

And, finally, that these and other considerations, of a higher political transcendence, founded on the necessity of recognizing the principles that secure property, and render indispensable public redress for the attacks that may have been committed against it, and in conformity with the opinion of the Council of the State, has accorded and decreed.—

Art. 1st.—All the property belonging to the ex-Governor of the Province, General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, shall be delivered up, in the state in which it may be found, to his agent Don Juan Nepomuceno Toreros.—

Art. 2d.—Consequently the Decree of the 16th February of the present year, by which it was declared null and void, is annulled.—

Art. 3d.—The present decree shall be submitted to the sanction of the General Constituent Congress.—

Art. 4th.—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published, and given to the Official Register.

URQUIZA.

LUIS J. DE LA PEÑA.

Viva la Confederación Argentina!

The Ministry of Government.

Buenos Ayres, August 7th, 1852.

The Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation.

In view of the powerful reasons that have been submitted by the Council of the State, for fortifying in the Republic the right of property, which was so inhumanly violated during the epoch of the Dictatorship, and is perpetually recognized by the laws of the Province, given at different periods, and very especially by the Decree of the 20th May 1852; and considering that that of the 16th September 1840, was a most effective attack of force, which undermined from its basis that sacred right, which is the foundation of the punishment general conceded on the 20th May, 1852.

Art. 1st.—The laws that sanction the abolition of the punishment general conceded on the 20th May, 1852, shall be annulled.—

Art. 2d.—The present resolution shall be extended to the entire Republic, and shall be communicated for its fulfilment to all the Provisional Governments of the Argentine Confederation.

Art. 3d.—Confiscation is declared a crime of treason against the Nation. Any Government, Corporation or Authority of said Nation, that may impose it as a punishment, for political offences, shall be held guilty of said crime.

Art. 4th.—The present decree, with the force of law, shall have the same knowledge of the General Constituent Congress.

Art. 5th.—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published, and given to the Official Register.

URQUIZA.

LUIS J. DE LA PEÑA.

Viva la Confederación Argentina!
Ministry of Government.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 7th, 1852.

The Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation.

Sympathizing intensely with the humane sentiment that impels the Council of State, on proposing to him the necessity and convenience of proscribing the punishment of death for political offences, and that the Republic in this respect be placed at the elevation of the principles of civilization and humanity, that the laws that have been accorded and decreed.—

Art. 1.—From the publication of the present Decree, the punishment of death for political offences remains proscribed throughout the whole Republic.

Art. 2.—The law that shall only be inflicted in case the criminals have attacked with arms the public security, or the authority of the Government, and constitute bodies; but even in this case, that the punishment of death may be applied, it must be preceded by a legal trial, before competent judges.

Advertisements received till Friday noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates: Not exceeding six lines, one insertion, 38¢ three insertions, 58¢ and each subsequent insertion, 12¢. Those exceeding six lines will be charged in proportion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Councils, Nations, on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, General and Special Meetings, and other matters of public interest.

3d.—The present Decree shall be communicated to the Governments of the Confederate Provinces, for its execution and observance, and opportunistly submitted to the sanction of the General Constituent Congress.

4th.—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, published, and given to the Official Register.

URQUIZA.

LUIS J. DE LA PEÑA.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

(To facilitate reference we give the dates of their publication in the "Progreso.")—

Aug. 4th.—Official correspondence of the Government of Catamarca, ratifying on its part the Treaty of San Nicolas, as a fundamental law of the Argentine Confederation; recognizing the Provisional Director, appointed in the person of General Urquiza; and stating that a Commission would have been appointed from the bosom of the Legislature, and upon that think him for his invaluable services, acknowledging the receipt of the ratification, and expressing the satisfaction of General Urquiza, on being informed of the Commission that had prevailed in the Province of Catamarca.

Decree from the Department of Government, renouncing the necessity of passports for travelling in the interior of this Province, in virtue of the Decree of the 31st February 1850, reproduced of the public.

Decree suspending Dr. Francisco Carreras from his office as Attorney General; and re-appointing Dr. Baldomeo Garcia Provisional Attorney in said capacity, with the salary corresponding to his grade as a Member of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Note to the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, complaining of certain abuses on the part of the Notaries Public and asking that the Government should take a programme might be submitted in order to put an end to them.—Reply of the President, stating that he had submitted the matter to the consideration of the Court, which was seriously occupied in arbitrating means to remedy the evils complained of.

Circular to Mosquera, Vicente Casares, Francisco Moreno, J. Garay, Amancio Alcega and Norberto Justo, authorizing them to make inquiries and report as to the actual situation of the Customs House, and the impositions of which they may be susceptible.

Proclamation of H. E. the Governor of Cordoba to the Inhabitants of the Province, on the 31st July last, recommending union and peace, and recommending the success of organizing the Nation, which could only be attained by steadily carrying out the programme of national reconciliation, proclaimed by General Urquiza.

Various tenders for supplying the Division of Cavalry, and the Division of Artillery, competitors being Don Vicente Scarpa and Don Manuel Vega, at the rate of 40 dollars per mule, and 25 dollars per horse, delivered at the door of their respective barracks.

Note from the Honourable Don Juan Pinedo, asking for the resignation of Don Juan Pinedo, acting Chief of Affairs, during his temporary absence at Montevideo.—Reply from the Provisional Director, stating that H. E. the Provisional Director had no objections to the arrangement.

Decree from the Department of War and Marine, appointing Don Juan Pinedo, as Under-Secretary of said Department.—Reply of Señor Reyes, accepting the appointment and resigning the office.

Decree converting the Santos Lugares and public lands adjacent into the National Asylum for the aged, and that the same be to be defrayed from the National Treasury, the decree to be put in immediate execution, by the Director of the National Asylum, in the Department of War and Marine.

Decree naming Colonel Don Gerónimo Costa Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard.

Decree exchanging the Cathedral apartments of Don Juan L. Acevedo and Don Martin Pinedo.

Note from the President of Synod of Clergy, requesting the resignation of Don Juan Pinedo, acting Chief of Affairs, during his temporary absence at Montevideo.—Reply from the Provisional Director, stating that H. E. the Provisional Director had no objections to the arrangement.

Note from the President of the Council of Public Works, to the effect that he is proceeding; and offering to H. E. the usual cooperation of the Council, in all that may be conducive to the interests of the country.

Note from Don Marcos Sastre, resigning the Superintendency of the Province of Uru and repeating the offer of the use of his country-seat at San Fernando, for the term of two years, for the service of the Government. Reply, admitting the resignation, and thanking Señor Sastre for the generous offer of the use of his house, which the Government declined accepting.

Aug. 6th.—Correspondence from the Governor of Cordoba, accompanying a decree abolishing all transit duties within that Province, in terms of the stipulations of the Treaty of the 31st May 1852. Reply of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, stating the satisfaction of the general commerce of the Republic.

Note from the Justice of Peace of Monte, remitting the amount of the property-tax for said District for the current year.

Despatched statement of the sums expended by the Commission of the Boca Road, amounting to \$874,714; 60 to account of which the Treasury is credited with \$100,000.

Aug. 7th.—Note from the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, acknowledging receipt of the intimation, that General Urquiza had assumed the command of the Province, in consequence of the resignation of Sr. Lopez, and that he cooperates by all the means within his reach to the organization of the Republic.

Note from the Honorable General Juan and Chapaleffi, remitting the property-tax for the current year.

Note from Colonel Costa, accepting the Command-in-Chief of the National Guard, and returning thanks.

Report of the Men's Hospital for July, on the last day of which there are 1295 individuals, of whom 162 belonged to the Army, 93 civilians and 1030 foreigners.

Note from Don Felipe Livallón, resigning his appointment as a member of the Consultative Council of State.—Reply admitting and resignation.

Decree appointing Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen a member of the Consultative Council in room of Don Felipe Livallón resigned.

Note from the President of the Medical Tribunal, acknowledging receipt of the intimation, that General Urquiza had assumed the command of the Province, in consequence of the resignation of Sr. Lopez, and that he scrupulously fulfil whatever orders H. E. might issue.

Note from the Guardian of Minors, to the same effect as the preceding.

Note from the Superintendent of the Men's Hospital, stating that Don Luis Obligado had offered the use of several apartments, for the accommodation of the sick, who are suffering from small pox, who had been removed from the General Hospital to prevent the spread of that infectious disease, directing the Superintendent to thank Señor Obligado for his philanthropic offer.

Note from the Honorable General Public Instruction, to Dr. Don Eugenio Perez, thanking him for the disinterested attendance offered to those suffering from small pox.

Aug. 8th.—Documents submitted to the Consultative Council of State relative to the embargoed property of General Urquiza.

Note from the Ministry of Foreign Relations, of date the 29th July, remitting the copy of the consideration and opinion of the Council; copy of a note of date the 14th July, that had been addressed to the Provisional Government of Buenos Aires; copy of the presentation of Don Juan Nepomuceno Terrero, of date the 9th July, as Agent and Representative of the Republic.

Decree abolishing confiscation as a punishment for political offences.—See Official Documents.

Decree abolishing the punishment of death for political crimes, and directing that when the criminals have attacked the public security and constituted authorities by armed force.—See Official Documents.

Decree reinstating various ladies as Members of the Beneficent Society.

Aug. 10th.—Note from Francis Halbach, Esq. Consul of the Kingdom of Prussia, as to the construction of the decree of the 31st July, prohibiting the introduction of foreign arms.—See Official Documents.

Note from the same, as Consul of Bremen, acknowledging receipt of the decree of the 31st, and reserving a right to protest against the losses and inconveniences that may result to the commerce of Bremen, from the sudden revocation of the decree of the Provisional Government of the 21st July, that opened the port to foreign arms.

Note of the Minister of Foreign Relations to the above, enforcing the genuine interpre-

tation of the decree in question, defending its spirit and aiming at having the right of any neutral Agents to reclaim or protest for the same.

Note from the Ministry of the same proceeding, from John Jacob Klier, Esq., Consul of Denmark, to which the Minister of Foreign Relations replies, and effect as the answer addressed to Mr. Halbach.

Note from the Justice of Peace of Patagona, remitting the property tax for the current year.

Note from Dr. Baldomero Garcia, thanking Sr. Lopez for the nomination as a Member of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Note from the same, accepting the appointment of Provisional General, and returning thanks in the following terms.—"So many demonstrations of kindness and respect on the part of Sr. Illustre Conquistador of Monte Caseros, such as generally oppress me with gratitude. I am convinced that I can only express it in a manner acceptable to General Urquiza, by serving the Country under the sacred principles of Fusion and Organization proclaimed by H. E., and my days and nights shall be fervently dedicated to such happy service."

Note of the Chief of Police, acknowledging receipt of the intimation, that General Urquiza had assumed the command of the Province, in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Lopez; and expressing his cordial satisfaction in the present, and in the arrangement which might conduce to the speedy organization of the Republic, which the Department of Foreign Relations, through H. E., the Provisional Director.

Note from the Ministry of the Tribunal of Commerce on the same point, and to the same effect.

General Order, equipping the Soldiers to the Liberating Army of the Decree issued on the 7th, guaranteeing property, and abolishing the punishment of death for political offences.

Aug. 11th.—Note from the Honorable John Penleton, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, stating that in consequence of the decree of the 21st July, authorizing the introduction of foreign flour, he has had 2000 barrels, consigned to Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., and in view of the specialities of the case, that said flour should be admitted in terms of the decree of the 21st, in consequence of which it has been brought thither.

Note of Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., submitting the case to the consideration of Mr. Penleton, and requesting his official opinion.

Reply of Dr. Peña Minister of Foreign Relations, in consequence of the request of Mr. Penleton, as the result of a special consideration in view of the cargo in question, might open the door to numerous reclamations against the Government, satisfied as to the propriety and importance of the decree of the 31st July, that it was not wishing to indemnify the parties for any expenses incurred in bringing the flour from Montevideo to this port, provided the vessel had not come directly for it, and that the flour in question might be deposited in the State Stores, though contrary to the provisions of the decree.

Note from the Acting Consul of the United States, Joseph Graham, Esq., acknowledging receipt of the preceding, and insisting on the necessity of longer notice, in case of such important changes; remarking that the effects of the decree had long since taken effect, and almost exclusively on the commerce of the United States, as the principal, if not only importer of flour into the Province; and that he excluded the importers would be entitled to sue the difference between what the flour is worth in the market, and what it may now command abroad.

Reply of Dr. Peña to the foregoing, in which he replies that he is not acting in defence of the decree of the 31st July, but in the circumstances it was impossible to do otherwise, and that he is not the one who excluded the importers would be entitled to sue the difference between what the flour is worth in the market, and what it may now command abroad.

Reply of Dr. Peña to the foregoing, in which he replies that he is not acting in defence of the decree of the 31st July, but in the circumstances it was impossible to do otherwise, and that he is not the one who excluded the importers would be entitled to sue the difference between what the flour is worth in the market, and what it may now command abroad.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to remind some gentlemen who are forming plans for deep Docks and Canals, as also for a Canal from the River to the sea, or the introduction of large vessels to Docks to be formed there, that there is one thing which the Government of this Country, if not impossible at least of very great difficulty; and that is the enormous expense which would be incurred, if commenced immediately below the level of the River, and on increasing with the depth: which would require a vast quantity of power of machinery, not to be had here, unless brought from Europe at an extravagant price.

With regard to a mole of any description without a Breakwater, it is a very fine thing, and would be a great advantage to the port and cars can work with advantage on the present system, but utterly useless when drawing a gallop.

Yours, &c.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Since the publication of my articles on Docks, I understand there has been considerable discussion on the result of the carrying of such a work into effect.

Now, I hold myself ready to discuss the point with any gentleman, in the persuasion that I can convince him, not only of the expediency of the proposed advantages over any plan that has yet been proposed. In fact I hold it to be the only real remedy, and I am confident that the opinion of which all are at least unanimous in admitting.

What amount of benefit could be derived from a pier or mole? We would simply put the horses and carts upon a bridge, instead of leaving them on the ground, or at least as at present; but in discharging the poor lighterman, instead of lowering down his cargo into the cart, must hoist it up, and to a very inconvenient height. In this I can see no improvement, not can I see how a pier or mole will save a rial of expense in loading or unloading; that it will obviate a single rial to which vessels are now exposed, by lying in an open road; or prevent one of the thousand casualties to which goods are inevitably subjected by the existing system.

Now, it appears from the plan proposed by me in last number, that there would be a saving of nearly £100,000 annually, or One Million Patacons per annum, taking the present average of foreign vessels and cargo, and the facilities provided for shipping, if immigration be encouraged and rail roads constructed, and the facilities of navigation of this great country, it is not too much to suppose that the present population might be increased tenfold in less than ten years. The time has come when Buenos Ayres should be considered as a first-rate port for the commercial supremacy of the Continent; for if she do not other parts can profit by the expense of foreign aid and energy, and it requires no great perspicacity to perceive already the incipient efforts of a general rivalry.

One objection to Docks is that they would tend to fill up the channel. This is contrary to all the laws of nature and practical experience. The erection of a wall on the margin of a river is found to accelerate the current in each proportion to the width of the channel; a law of nature that must hold good in all cases, as much in the Amazon or Mersey where it has been practically demonstrated. The river will most gradually deepen, and will not be impeded by filling it up. Besides, it is well known that by the use of a very simple machine, the shoals can be cleared, and raised for every available land, and the more extensive the extent of the operation in question.

In another number I hope to give some explanation of an objection of a mechanical contrivance, by which the largest class of vessels than can ever frequent this river, may be raised up with the least expense, introduced into the docks, without any way or risk, and at a very small expense; and that the same contrivance may also point out a way of raising the necessary quantity for the completion of the works, and the benefit to the Government, and increased credit and security of the country, by the short, the enormous annual income of the Dock Estate, after liquidating the capital invested, may be raised up with the least expense of the circulating medium, or a correlative means of cancelling the foreign debt.

Meanwhile I have drawn up a new plan on a large scale, with sections of bridges, lock-pits, &c., which I intend to submit to the Commission of Public Works; and afterwards exhibit in some of the public Rooms, so that each and all may judge and decide for themselves on their value.

Yours truly,

JAMES F. VICKERS.

Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.—It is rumored that the edious Hasselpuff and the Elector of Hesse are not likely to agree much longer.

Prussia and H. E. are in a bitter contest. Hasselpuff opposes the very slender concession of the Diet, which proposes to subrogate the constitution, and to promulgate to the new chamber. The Elector, on the other hand, leaves the Diet, whose creature he is, and replaces a more valuable interest in the matter. The Diet, however, has been obliged to accept the latter. Indeed it is high time here we see. The despairing Hesse are flying from the Prussian army, and the Prussian troops have left Upper and Nether Hesse, and the province of Pfulz this month for Bremen. The Prussian army has been ordered to be built for troops, to supply a guard for the forsaken villages.

It is reported that the German Diet-congress at Hanover is published, and proves that that meeting was precisely a complete failure.

The title of resignation of the Elector of Hesse in this year earlier and stronger than ever.

From Holstein, rather than submit to the severe measures of the Danish Government, the Elector of Hesse, to escape the government of Hannover, to escape starvation.—From Hanover and Prussia have left. It would take up too much space to detail the particulars of the various States which are flocking to Hanover and Bremen by every train. Their sums amount to

hundreds and thousands, and hundreds more are detained at home only, by the inability of converting their little properties into money, or even by the difficulty of transporting these masses. The destination of the United States, Mexico, and even Brazil, in spite of the offer of the recruiting agents, is the fate of their brethren who are flocking to there, but now sail for Australia. Why do not the Government authorities of this country seek to divert their shores a portion of this stream of patient, persevering, and peaceable laborers?

JAPAN.—The empire of Japan has long remained a sealed book to the various parts of the world, and the country has for a long period continued to act on maxims of exclusiveness so complete, that even the policy of the empire of Peking to remain. There is not one European merchant in the Dutch East India Company, and that intercourse has been limited to the admission of two ships annually from Batavia into the port of Nagasaki. The value of both cargoes is said to amount to about 200,000 dollars. We have long before us an account current of the Dutch consignments and returns for a particular year. We find the imports of the five commodities, viz., cotton, tin, black pepper, clove, seed, lead, sapan-wood, Patna chin, cloths, woollens, camels, and other articles, amounting to nearly £1,000,000. The return cargo is in the main made up of opium and emporium. In former days Japanese goods were sent to the East India Company, but since the opening of the ports, and the free trade with the single exception of the Chinese, have been sent to the East India Company, and the Chinese junks are annually allowed to visit the port of Nagasaki, as a set-off against the admission of two ships annually from Batavia into the port of Nagasaki. The value of both cargoes is said to amount to about 200,000 dollars. We have long before us an account current of the Dutch consignments and returns for a particular year. We find the imports of the five commodities, viz., cotton, tin, black pepper, clove, seed, lead, sapan-wood, Patna chin, cloths, woollens, camels, and other articles, amounting to nearly £1,000,000. The return cargo is in the main made up of opium and emporium. 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Shipping List

Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Liverpool.
Passengers Only.
The fast-sailing A. 1. at Lloyd's, 144 tons, Tully, commander, can take five quick passages, and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Falmouth of Cowes.
PASSENGERS ONLY.
The new A. 1. at Lloyd's, 120 tons, register, "Ola,"
Consignees Messrs. J. B. Bland & Co.

For New York.
Passengers only.
The A. 1. Belgian schooner brig "Navigator," 215 tons, Capt. Braven, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail quick, dispatch.
Consignees A. Van Praet, Esq.
For info de JARING.

The A. 1. registered and copper fastened National steamer, "M. L. C.," 120 tons, Capt. Brungen, has a fast and bar cargo capacity, and will receive goods on Friday, 23rd.

For Havana.
Passengers only.
The A. 1. registered schooner brig "Odin," 215 tons, Capt. Fom, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail quick, dispatch.
For info de JARING.

The copper and copper fastened Roman brig "Marta," 125 tons, Capt. Fom, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail quick, dispatch.
Consignees L. Ferns, Esq.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, JUN., 14, Cannon St. No. 14 Calico Lane.

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

SPRING MEETING.

October 23rd, 1852.
At 11 o'clock 12 furlongs.
The Derby—Sweepstakes, 5000 lbs., half forfeit, with 15000 added to the fund for horses that have never won or placed in any race, to be run on the 23rd inst. at 11 o'clock, the property of 40 subscribers, members of this Society. (One round and a distance.) [14 miles.] Weight 10 to 14.

1st 2nd 3rd 4th.
The Challenge Cup, 1000 lbs., open to all owners named and ridden by members of this society. Weight 10 to 14. Winners at any previous race will run for this cup for each race won. One round and a distance. [14 miles.]

1st 2nd 3rd 4th.
The Half Bred stakes, of 2000 lbs. h. ft., with 10000 added to the fund, open to all horses named and ridden by members of this society. Weight 10 to 14. Winners at any previous race will run for this cup for each race won. [Half round.] 4 furlongs.

1st 2nd 3rd 4th.
The Spring Handicap Sweepstakes of 1500 lbs. h. ft., with 2000 added to the fund for all horses named and ridden by members of this society. Weight 10 to 14. Winners at any previous race will run for this cup for each race won. One round and a distance. [14 miles.]

1st 2nd 3rd 4th.
The Argentine stakes, of 1000 lbs. h. ft., open to all horses named and ridden by members of this society. Weight 10 to 14. Winners of more than 3 races of any distance on the course to carry 3 lbs. extra for each race won. One and a half round. [1 mile 5/4 furlongs.]

1st 2nd 3rd 4th.
The Free Stakes, of 500 lbs. h. ft., with 10000 added to the fund, open to all horses named and ridden by members of this society. Weight 10 to 14. Winners of any previous race or races on this course to carry five pounds extra for each race won. One round and a distance [14 miles.]

1st 2nd 3rd 4th.
To carry five pounds extra for each race won. To carry five pounds extra in the Secretary of the Society's stables, and in the stables of houses, with orders of riding, on or before Monday, 15th October, 1852, at 10 o'clock, and in some cases losses of charges.

Handicaps to be declared on Wednesday 17th October.
Horses to be declared on or before Saturday 20th October.

To Families.
A respectable well educated military English lad is desirous of taking the command of a troop of 20 or 25 years of age to lead and educate on modern tactics. His studies are French, Italian, Spanish, and Sewing. Any person who may require will send a good opportunity to the Secretary of the Society of the English. For terms and particulars apply to No. 12 Calico Lane, &c. 7-3 p.m.

Shipping List

Henry A. Green.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Liverpool.
British brig "Christiana Carroll," A. 1. at Lloyd's, for 12 years, 110 tons, Tully, commander, can take five quick passages, and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. Drabbs, Brothers.

For London.
Will sail on the course of a month.
British schooner "Nemesis," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 120 tons register, Bedford, Commander, is a chartered vessel, and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For London.
British schooner brig "Navigator," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 195 tons register, Smith, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. Brownell & Co.

For London.
British brig "Royal George," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 120 tons register, Smith, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For Liverpool.
British brig "Penny A. Gargano," 130 tons, Knolly, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. Drabbs, Brothers.

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Consignees Messrs. Drabbs, Brothers.

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British brig "Penny A. Gargano," 130 tons, Knolly, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
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For Liverpool of London.

British schooner "West Linton," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 144 tons, Tully, commander, can take five quick passages, and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For Liverpool.
British brig "Penny A. Gargano," A. 1. at Lloyd's, for 12 years, 130 tons, Tully, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. George Hall & Co.

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Shipping List

Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For England.
British barque "Cheriton," 370 tons, Thomas Bedford, master, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

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For Havre de Grace.
Passengers only.
The well known regular trade French barque "Cheriton," 370 tons, register, F. Fortin, master, receiving the letter part of her cargo and will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees H. De Mesny, Esq.

For Brazil.
Passengers only.
Brazilian brig "Macedo," 182 tons, J. F. de Santos, master, is a chartered vessel, and has only room for passengers; she will have quick dispatch.
Consignees Messrs. H. Vial, Esq.

For Brazil.
Danish brig "Concord," 150 tons, register, F. Fren, master, is a chartered vessel and has only deck cargo; she will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. Otis, Rosenthal & Co.

For Rio de Janeiro.
Danish brig "Concord," 150 tons, register, F. Fren, master, is a chartered vessel and has only deck cargo; she will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
Consignees Messrs. Otis, Rosenthal & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
British brig "R. A. G.," 145 tons, D. Marry, Commander, is a chartered vessel and has only deck cargo; she will sail on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.
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PLATEAU—Voyage during 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 59