British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1374.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

England—The Funeral of the Duke of Wellington, as reported in the London papers, would occupy several numbers of our reduced sheet; a thing impracticable in these times of fighting and negotiation. All we can do is to select a few of the salient points. In the meantime we give the commentary of the "Morning Advertiser," as a befitting requiom to the manes of the illustrious Duke, whose name and memory are imperishably embalmed in a Nation's admiration and gratitude:—

"The scenes and circumstances of the 18th November, will never, so long as life shall last, be obliterated from the memory of those who witnessed them. In no other country in the world could such a state of things have occured as that which this vast metropolis exhibited from the morning's dawn till the close of the day. The aspect of the streets along the line of procession, or the procession itself, we will not attempt to describe. As vivid a view of both will be found in another part of our paper as it is possible to give; but the description, however graphic, falls far short of the reality. London appeared yesterday in a light in which it never was to be seen before. Centuries may elapse ere a similar spectacle is witnessed again; if, indeed, the metropolitan public be destined ever to see such another scene.

The Duke is now laid in his grave. Amidst ceremonies the most solemn and magnificent, the ashes of the greatest captain of his age were yesterday consigned to their final resting place in St. Paul's Cathedral. The termination of the imposing procession constituted a singularly impressive scene. The aspect of the place, the performance of the burial service, the mighty swell of the organ's tones blending with the music of human voices, rendered the entire scene one of surpassing grandeur as well as profound solemnity. It was, we repeat, such a sight as never was witnessed before, and never may be again.

The glory which shed its halo around the person and character of the mighty man during his life, has followed him to his grave. The pomp and circumstance which attended the remains of the illustrious warrior, as they were yesterday borne in slow and solemn march through the streets of the metropolis, and the imposing ceremonies amid which his ashes were consigned to their kindred dust, forming a fitting finale to the brilliant reputation which he enjoyed while he lived. So that if no man of his day achieved such brilliant exploits as those which won such surpassing renown for the name of Wellington, no man ever quitted the world amid such striking manifestations of a nation's regard.

If the Duke of Wellington, beyond any other person of his age, deserved well of his country, never did a people form a higher appreciation of the merits of a distinguished man, than did the people of England of the brilliant qualities of the Duke. And that appreciation they did not fail to express in a manner the most practical. In no parsimonious spirit, and with no niggard hand, did the Imperial Parliament, in sympathy with the feelings of the country, reward him for his glorious deeds. If the services which he rended to his country in the battle-field, were unrivalled, he received, in addition to a nation's approbation, all in the shape, both of honour and opulence, that a nation could bestow. The highest title which a subject can possess, was conferred upon him. He was, indeed, loaded with distinguished titles. They were so manifold that his countrymen scarcely knew half their number. And as regards the more substantial rewards which brilliant services ought to receive, the Duke of Wellington received, time after time, princely sums from the British Parliament. He could desire nothing more either in the shape of titles or wealth from an admiring and grateful country.

And the tokens of a nation's respect and gratitude which thus strewed his path through life, have been showered on his memory with a prodigal hand, since he has ceased to exist. For nearly ten weeks the nation has scarcely thought of anything else, than the way in which its respect for his memory could best be shown at his funeral. Yesterday attested with what success the servants of the Crown, carrying out the wishes of the country, laboured to make the last scene of all worthy the brilliancy of the Duke's career, and in harmony with the profound esteem in which he was universally held in life. The majesty and magnificence which characterised the whole affair, from the starting of the procession at the Horse Guards, till the grave closed on the coffin in St. Paul's, were altogether unparalleled in the annals of this or any other country.

We yesterday, as well as the day after the Duke's death, took a retrospective glance at some of those more prominent qualities in the character of the honoured dead, which raised him to the pinnacle of earthly renown. It is not, therefore, necessary that we should again revert to the more remarkable attributes in the mental composition or military capabilities of the illustrious deceased. But there is one consideration, in reviewing the public career of the Duke, which we are anxious to bring before the minds of the public with greater prominency and emphasis than it has yet received. In the almost overpowering military lustre of the reputation of Wellington, we are too apt to overlook what he was as a civilian. For more than a quarter of a century his career as a warrior had closed, and it was chiefly as a plain citizen that his name and acts came before the country. As a senator, as Minister of the Crown, as the adviser of her Majesty after he had ceased to hold office, in every State emergency which arose, the Duke of Wellington rendered services to his Sovereign and his country, which can never be sufficiently appreciated. If, in these respects, the mighty dead has not occupied that place in the public mind which his merits entitled him to fill, the fact may be accounted for by the transcendent brilliancy of his military reputation. Had the name of Wellington been unknown, or but partially known, as a warrior, he would have acquired the highest distinctions as a statesman. No doubt, he was not an eloquent speaker. He made no pretensions to oratory, and was no orator; but he possessed a wonderful sagacity in discerning the difficulties and dangers by which the State was at various times beset, and displayed a singularly sound judgment in devising the best means for extricating the nation from the perplexities and perils by which it was surrounded.

And, in happy association with these qualities, there was an absorbing sense of duty to his Sovereign, and a consuming regard for the best interests of the country, which invariably prompted him to pursue the course which he deemed *right*, however much it might clash with the prejudices of the party with whom he usually acted. He cared not for personal consequences. Opprobrium and popularity came alike to him. At all events, he never shunned the one, nor courted the other. The course which appeared to him most consonant with loyalty, duty, and true patriotism, was the one which he invariably adopted; and the result has, on all occasions—in many instances in a marked and memorable manner—been eminently conducive to the best interests of the country.

But, though the civil and senatorial talents of the Duke of Wellington have not been appreciated to the extent to which they ought to have been, we are sure that the future historian, who devotes his days and nights to the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, will not fail to do justice to his character as a legislator, a minister of the Crown, and a counsellor of her Majesty. We advert to the subject now, in the hope that those senators and ministers of the Crown, to whose keeping are confided the throne of the Queen, and the best interests of her subjects, may seek to emulate the distinguished dead in those civil qualities to which we have referred.

Of the noble Duke himself, we need say no more. The other departments of our paper to-day speak in tones which will make themselves heard to the remotest limits of civilization. A great man—the greatest by far of his day—has been laid in his grave; but, though his body has returned to the dust, and his well known face and venerable figure will no more gladden the eye of an admiring nation, his reputation will never perish. So long as the page of history is open, so long will the name of the Duke of Wellington be familiar to the eye and ears of mankind, and so long will it be remembered with feelings akin to those which were yesterday expressed in a manner never to be forgotten."

CONGRESS OF SANTA FE.

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

The undersigned has the honor of forwarding to Y. E. the law which the General Constituent Congress sanctioned on the 22d instant, and to manifest summarily to Y. E. the reasons which it had for dictating it.

The mission of the Congress, Most Excellent Sir, cannot be worthily and effectively discharged, except on the condition of perfect tranquillity in the Republic, and for this reason it most vehement desire is and shall be the peace of all the Argentine communities, so long as its authority continues.

But unfortunately facts do not march in concert with this desire, and a civil war, an exasperated struggle between brethren, afflicts the Province of Buenos Ayres, so important a part of the territory of our Republic. A thousand causes have there concurred, to render impossible respect to the Government, the exercise of industry, and the security of the citizens; and blood is there uselessly shed, so necessary for reestablishing our country, extenuated by the evils it has suffered. The elements of reorganization are being annihilated, social morality suffers deeply, and the whole Republic, fearful of the effects of the bad example, suffers incalculable deterioration of its interests, from the threat against its tranquillity daily made by the state of aberration, in which the Province of Buenos Ayres is placed.

The Congress, Most Excellent Sir, has not been insensible to this most painful state of things. It has anxiously and carefully sought the most convenient means of giving a solution to the domestic questions of this sister community. Convinced that its voice, powerful and influential in the Confederation, could not find an echo in the theatre of the passions, where the the noise of arms would drown the purposes of persuasion and fraternity entertained by this Constituent Corporation; it did not accept the idea of authorising a commission composed of its members, near the armed parties that contend in the very streets of Buenos Ayres, and encamp in juxtaposition in the centre of its territory.

But Providence does not choose that the humane and patriotic desires of the Congress should be condemned to perpetual impotency. The Nation, on preparing to constitute itself, placed in the victorious hands of Y. E., a tutelar authority, the importance of which can only be estimated by the confidence in the civic virtues of Y. E., implied in the concession of said authority with such exalted attributes.

It is to that authority, Most Excellent Sir, to the Director created by the spontaneous will of the confederate communities, that the Congress now turns its hopes, confiding to him a task no less arduous and glorious than that of overthrowing the famous tyrant, already so satisfactorily accomplished by the valour and prudence of Y. E.—

The accompanying law authorises the Provisional Supreme Director, to reestablish peace in the anarchised Province of Buenos Ayres, and to induce it without violence to participate in the work of the Constitution, to which it is bound by ancient compacts, which it has no right to disregard.

No consideration, Most Excellent Sir, ought to be more powerful than the desire of peace; the very compacts themselves must not be preferred to this national necessity. The Congress on its part, respecting all the obligations contracted by the Nation, of whose questions it is the Sovereign Judge, is not disinclined to reconsider the spirit of these compacts, not to alter them, but to modify them in some special cases, that this modification may contribute to produce peace, and a fraternal settlement of the domestic questions of the Republic.

To avoid the ruin of the Province of Buenos Ayres, the whole Nation will respond to the call of Y. E; to regulate and settle the questions which interest, right, or passions may have created, the Congress finds that it has sufficient impartiality and patriotism: it will present them surrendered, as a peace-offering on the altar of the Country.

The election of the most suitable means for the attainment of the objects of the law dictated by the Congress, are entirely confided to the experience and wisdom of Y. E. The Congress at present has no wish to debilitate the vote of confidence which it accorded to the Provisional Director, when on examining his public conduct they found it had been that of an upright man, and a really Argentine Patriot.

Y. E. loves the laws, and sacrifices yourself to reestablish them in the Republic. Y. E. is superabundantly magnanimous towards your enemies. On a solemn occasion Y. E. said, that you loved the people of Buenos Ayres, because they were the most immediately favoured by the good fortune that attended your sword when directed against the ex-Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. In fine Y. E. has shown that you respected the will of that community, and that when you might you did not choose to offer it violence, declaring at the head of a numerous army that you abandoned the Province of Buenos Ayres to its own fate. Endowed with such antecedents, to whom better than the person of Y. E. could the Congress confide the mission of putting an end to the calamities of a sister portion of the noble but unfortunate Argentine family? To whom if not to him, who to the prestige of his name, adds the power of the Nation?

Y. E. who rescued the Republic from an insupportable tyranny, will not hesitate to deliver it from the less fatal calamity of intestine dissension. The star of Y. E. is too fortunate and brilliant not to guide you once more, when you direct anew your sane intentions towards the now besieged City.

There, Most Excellent Sir, in the very streets which, on the 10th February last, Y. E. saw populous and full of joy, there is now only to be seen citizens torn from their pacific occupations, to devote themselves, perhaps against their will, to those of the soldier. The military hospitals occupy the place of the manufactories. Hunger is suffered by the rich, as well as by the indigent, and the City to which Y. E. restored the enjoyment of property, and peace with the world, has fallen anew under the barbarous law of confiscation, and the arms of the foreigner are the only guarantee for families and for their property.

In the rural districts all enterprises are suspended, the flocks without herdsmen, and the abundant crops of this year, instead of riches for the husbandman, present him with frustrated hopes and useless expenses. One of the armed bands threatens it opponents with the barbarous apparatus of 2000 savages, called to the Christian camp by the incitement of plunder and booty; thus awakening in all the tribes of the desert the instinctive thirst of violence, which characterises barbarians.

Before this picture, presented in faint colours, Y. E. will doubtless participate in the regrets entertained by the Congress; the Congress which would not hesitate in sacrficing itself to see the sister Province restored to the blessings of tranquillity and peace. This is the first necessity of the Republic; the first necessity of Buenos Ayres, because in the absence of peace decorum is at an end, poverty renders all fruitless, and the communities only serve as a spectacle of scandal and humiliating compassion to foreigners.

The Congress wishes Y. E. the greatest success in the means you may deign to employ, for the attainment of these objects, for which you are authorised by the present law, and offers Y. E. its cooperation within the sphere of its attributes, and with the purest intentions.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Pedro Ferré, 2d Vice President.
Clementz Villada, Deputy Secretary.

The General Constituent Congress of the Argentine Confederation has accorded and decrees:—

Art. 1st—The Provisional Director of the Confederation is authorised to employ all the means his prudence and exalted patriotism may suggest, to put an end to the civil war in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and to obtain its free assent to the National Compact of the 31st May 1852.

Art. 2d—The realization of the dispositions of the preceding article with the brevity and urgency demanded by the present situation of Buenos Ayres, is recommended.

Art. 3d—Let it be communicated to the Provisional Director with the note accorded.

Pedro Ferré, 2d Vice President.
Villada, Deputy Secretary.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Upon the 11th of this month the German Evangelical Church was opened for public worship by the respected Pastor of the Congregation, the Rev. Mr. Siegel.

This Church is built in the pure gothic style. It is at once neat, handsome and substantial. Over the altar is a fine gothic arch highly ornamented, which faces a tastefully constructed organ gallery: here is placed an instrument of very considerable power and compass, which in Mr. Wernicke, the schoolmaster, has found an organist able to do it ample justice. The glass of the windows being stained gives a mellowed expression to the interior of the Church, which materially adds to the general effect. Altogether this elegant structure is an ornament to the city, and reflects the greatest credit upon the taste and professional skill of the architect, Mr. Taylor.

On the present occasion the Church was ornamented with flowers by the ladies of the Congregation. Amongst the large audience present were H. E. the Governor, the two Ministers of State, the President of the Sala, several foreign authorities, and the Protestant Clergymen of the City. All present seemed to take a deep interest in the whole proceedings.

The services commenced by Mr. Siegel entering the Church at the head of the "Presbyterium," reading the 24th Psalm. On advancing to the altar, the Psalm being finished, he uncovered it and disclosed to view a very handsome altar cloth, the gift of a German lady. He was then presented with a Bible, two Candlesticks, and a Communion Service; the most of which articles were presents from Members of the Congregation. These were placed upon the altar, suitable quotations being at the same time made from Scripture; the Pastor then turned to the Congregation and pronounced the words "Peace be with you." This was followed by the Congregation singing a hymn from their well known collection. Then began the reading of the Liturgy. After the words with the spirit, the Minister, shortly addressed the Congregation regarding the object for which they were assembled, and pronounced the dedicatory prayer. Then *came a hymn sung by the chorus accompanied* by the organ. Portions of the New Testament were then read, in immediate sequence to which the liturgy was resumed, but instead of the last prayer one suited to the occasion was substituted. Then followed another hymn by the Congregation, at the conclusion of which the Pastor ascended the pulpit, and after prayer delivered an impressive sermon from 124 Psalm, 8th verse: "Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth."

After the Sermon, the Pastor returned to the altar, and having pronounced the benediction retired to the vestry, followed by the Presbyterium, where Mr. Taylor the Architect, was presented with a document written on parchment, richly and beautifully ornamented, the work of an eminent German artist, Mr. Grashof. Mr. Taylor was also upon a subsequent occasion presented with a silver cup as a mark of esteem.

While in the vestry, several appropriate presents were presented to Mr. Siegel from the Congregation, as evidence of the high estimation in which he is held. We believe Mr. Siegel has received many proofs of this state of feeling, so honourable to all concerned, amongst which we may mention a beautiful illuminated manuscript, adorned in the manner of the old missals, executed by the artist referred to above.

The members of the Presbyterium deserve great credit for the able and zealous manner in which they have seconded the indefatigable exertions of their Pastor; and, indeed, the remark may be extended more or less to the whole Congregation, especially to the young men, who were most zealous.

It must be a matter of perfect joy to Mr. Siegel, to see his labours for the good of his countrymen crowned with so great success. Under the circumstances in which he came to Buenos Ayres, with a Congregation to form, a church, a school, and a manse to build, it is easy to imagine how great must have been the difficulties and discouragement with which he has had to contend. To draw energetic men around him, and impress them with his own earnest spirit, and proper views of duty—to urge on the dilatory, encourage the timid—remove obstacles and provide means, must have entailed upon Mr. Siegel an amount of labour and anxiety, that none except those similarly circumstanced can form any conception of. As his labours have been great, his success has been great also. On the existence of an attached Congregation—a commodious and elegant Church—a School attended by above 70 children—a suitable residence for himself—he has unmistakeable evidence of great success, and may well say—"Hitherto hath the Lord helped me."

All who know Mr. Siegel will recognise in him one admirably qualified for the position he occupies in the Lord's vineyard. Earnest in purpose yet conciliatory in manner—combining great learning with much simplicity of character—obliging to a proverb, as a neighbouring Congregation experienced during the absence of their Clergyman—adhering to the forms of his Church, and thus drawing around him the sympathies of his countrymen: yet, at the same time, pointing the view, not to ceremonies, but to the Lamb slain as the only hope of the sinner. Mr. Siegel possesses a rare combination of those qualities that fit him for the discharge of the arduous duties to which he has been called, and make him a favourite with all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance. We trust that the pleasure of the Lord will continue to prosper in his hands, and that he will be the instrument of turning many from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God.

What has been done by the Members of the German Congregation in the short space of little more than three years, shews what can be done by zeal and perseverance; and older and wealthier Congregations might with great benefit take a leaf out of their book.

BUENOS AYRES.

Steamer Correo—To enable our distant readers the better to comprehend and appreciate the questions connected with this now famous craft, we record the salient points of her short but eventful history.

Built at Dundee, purposely for the traffic of the River Plate and its tributaries, she arrived here towards the end of 1851. A few days before the battle of Caseros, she was purchased by the Government of Buenos Ayres; on the condition that the second Engineer and a certain proportion of her original crew should remain in her. By the persuasions of Captain M'Kenzie, and the offer of liberal terms by their new employer, that difficulty was surmounted, and the sale and transfer consummated.

After some minor services in this river, she was despatched to Corrientes, conveying some return troops for said Province, and, if we recollect aright, Dr. Derqui, as Chargê d'Affaires near the Government of Paraguay. Having got aground in ascending the Paraná, she was delayed for a considerable time, and on reaching the Capital of Entre Rios on her return, was forcibly detained by General Urquiza; the rupture with this Province, arising out of the movement of the 11th September, having then taken place.

After a detention of some weeks, during which the Englishmen on board complained of neglect and bad treatment, a report got afloat that they intended to make their escape with the vessel; to prevent which Urquiza put land forces on board, and kept the whole or greater part of the sailors in rigorous confinement. Their treatment, according to the concurrent testimony of two of the sufferers, was the most cruel and despotic: Urquiza forgetting that he tampered with the rights and liberty of freeborn Englishmen, that owed no duty or allegiance of any kind to *his* Government.

Urquiza having adopted the Lagos-Flores rebellion, that broke out in this Province on the 1st Dec., the services of the "Correo" were again in requisition; and manned and equipped as circumstances permitted, she was forwarded to this Port, about the middle of January, with orders to place herself under the orders and at the disposal of the rebel Chief.

Without any attempt at conciliating their concurrence, without settling an arrear of wages due to them, in terms of their original contract with the Government of Buenos Ayres, the Englishmen were again sent on board, in the quality of PUBLIC CONVICTS, and constrained by force to render their services!

The apprehension of a mutiny among the Englishmen still prevailed; and to attenuate it, some half the number were drafted on board the schooner "Maypú;" which had been captured by the "Correo."

In these circumstances a boat from Her Majesty's ship "Centaur" paid a visit to the "Correo" to compare notes; and, *inter alia*, Capt. Cannon peremptorily demanded the immediate liberation of all the British subjects on board of said craft. Of this opportunity only two availed themselves, for the following reasons:—

These simple minded and credulous people had been officiously taught, that if they landed at Buenos Ayres they would probably get their throats cut, and certainly receive no part of the balance of wages justly due to them. To obviate these inconveniences it was arranged with their two more resolute companions, that they should present themselves to the Government, and acquaint those that remained of their reception; and in case they returned alive to tell the tale, all their companions would then accompany them on shore.

On Saturday evening, 5th February, every thing was arranged, and faithful to their promise, as British sailors ever are, the two were ready to revisit the "Correo" on the Sunday morning. But when that day dawned the pirate craft had disappeared, and has not since shown face in this quarter.

On the approach of the Centaur's boat, one of the Englishmen had his CHAINS struck off; more, we presume, in deference to the feelings of a British Officer, than the rights of a British subject.

In short, there are now on board the "Correo" and "Maypú," the former STOLEN and the latter illegally captured from the Government of Buenos Ayres, 18 British seamen, of the original crew of the "Correo;" the term of whose contract has expired with excess, who receive the worst treatment, and no pay, from an authority to which they owe no shadow of duty or allegiance. Can there be a doubt that, so far as those British subjects are concerned, this is an act of flagrant piracy?

Congress of Santa Fe—"Times change, and we change along with them." After the solemn declaration that "the Province of Buenos Ayres was abandoned to its own destinies," and the separation of its nominal Representatives, we innocently understood that the mission of that enlightened body was confined to the erection af "a rich and powerful nation out of the 13 remaining Provinces" of the Confederation; simply reserving to THE OUTCAST a contingent right of adhesion. On these terms we were disposed to observe a dignified neutrality, allowing free and full scope to the magnanimous experiment.

But the Lagos-Flores-Urquiza rebellion of the 1st December, has changed the whole complexion of our fate; and without any Provincial representation in said Congress, nay, after the explicit declaration above alluded to, the abandoned rights of intervention are unceremoniously resumed, and the pacification of the Province confided to the prudence and tender mercies of the ex-Provisional Director.

Such a proceeding ill comports with our favourite theory of legality, whilst it violates the fundamental principles of Provincial sovereignty and independence, essential to a federal organization: principles specifically consigned in the Littoral League of 1831, subsequently adhered to by all the Provinces; and distinctly recognised in the more recent Compact of San Nicolas, whose authority said Congress cannot decently question or decline. Buenos Ayres is perfectly entitled to ask the insolent usurper, "who made thee a ruler or divider over me? and we challange the parasytic Congress to answer that question. In General Urquiza it may have discovered the lever of Archimedes; but where is the pivot of legality, common sense or expediency? Nowhere, we reply; and echo repeats—*Nowhere! Ex nihilo, nil;* the Congress could not delegate, what it never did or could possess, and to invoke such an investiture is to add insult to injury. As a pretext only is wanted, the character of Conqueror at Caseros, would have been more dignified for Urquiza, and less exasperating to his opponents.

If we descend to details, we find in every paragraph, in every sentence, an infamous prostitution of words, a studied misrepresentation of circumstances, a fiendish perversion of logic, a cynical disregard of truth, decency and common sense. We select a few illustrations, that require no comment for those who witnessed the short sway of the Provisional Director in this Province, and know the origin, composition and real mission of the General Constituent Congress, now assembled at Santa Fé.

"The mission of the Congress, Most Ex-"cellent Sir, cannot be worthily and effec-"tively discharged, except on the condition "of perfect tranquillity in the Republic:"—*ergo*, it authorises you to kindle up an interminable war, a war of extermination in the head ad heart of the Republic, the Province of Buenos Ayres. When Pinto, Torres, Alsina, Anchorena, Mitre, Llavallol, Seguí, Obligado, Portela, &c, &c, have shared the fate of Chilavert, it may hope to proceed in its august deliberations without molestation. "Its powerful and influential voice" will then be heard with advantage in the sepulchral solitudes of Buenos Ayres. Such a policy reflects a lurid light on the "humane and patrotic" protestations of the Congress.

"It is to that authority, Mort Excellent "Sir, to the Director, created by the sponta-"neous will of the confederate communities, "that the Congress now turns its hopes, &c." Is the Province of Buenos Ayres one of these Confederate Communities? Was the Provisional Directory created or sanctioned by its spontaneous consent? Some of the members cannot have forgotten the memorable proceedings of June, and all must have heard of something, that amounted to an energetic protest, on the 11th of September. Since then the Provisional Directory, as regards the Province of Buenos Ayres, ceased *de facto et de jure;* and to resuscitate its claims will require a power superior to that of the self-styled Constituent Congress. Granting it, in courtesy, to be "the Sovereign Judge of all national questions," still its jurisdiction would not extend to purely provincial matters; which are expressly excepted by every treaty or compact that can be appealed to.

"Y. E. loves the laws, &c." Is this seriously addressed to the Province of Buenos Ayres? It can only means the laws of the Congress, such as the present for example; and some of its worthy predecessors, that nearly equal it in fulsome adulation and abject servility, though not so pernicious in their tendency.

"Y. E. is superabundantly magnanimous towards your enemies"—We appeal to the willows of Palermo and "The Life of a Traitor;" a production, by the way, founded on historical documents, that exist or existed in the Public Archives of this Province, and might now be completed with advantage.

"The military hospitals occupy the place "of the manufactories. Hunger is suffered by the rich, as well as by the indigent," &c—Those gentlemen must be very ill informed or very prone to exaggeration. Besides, if matters have reached that extremity, they must soon work their own cure, without the trouble or expense of a national intervention.

"In the rural districts all enterprises are "suspended, the flocks without herdsmen "and the abundant crops of this year" &c—All true to the letter; and on whose head does the responsibility of these grave charges rest? It is a question that must yet be answered to an aggrieved and infuriated peasantry; and to an offended and justly incensed Community and Government.

"The prestige of his name," and "his sane intentions towards the now besieged City,"—invoked as his special qualifications, for the assigned task of pacificator, are the unkindest cuts of all. In what did the movement of the 11th September originate, but a cordial detestation of a name, that had cruelly falsified the most cherished hopes? After a practical experience of grinding tyranny, scandalous usurpation, and barefaced spoliations of every kind, the innocents of the now besieged City are still to confide in the "sane intentions" of General Urquiza! And these words of degrading servilism and blasphemous falsehood, issue from the lips of men who claim the Supreme Representation of the Republic, to be the Arbiter of its destinies, the Sovereign Judge and Umpire of its questions!!

Negotiations—As we anticipated, the officious services of Rear Admiral de Suin, after a week of bustling activity on his part, and anxious expectation on that of the community, have been doomed to disappointment. In fact the announced intervention of the Congress and General Urquiza, has operated on both sides, as a fatal impediment to the realization of the noble intentions of the Gallant Mediator. The illusory confidence of Lagos, and the natural exasperation of the Government, arising from that common cause, formed a Scylla and Charybdis, between which it was difficult to steer.

We give Admiral de Suin full credit for the best intentions; and sincerely regret that, in a mission so noble and disinterested, any thing should have occurred to disturb his equanimi y.

In such cases, foreigners are necessarily compelled to have recourse to interpreters, who are easily transformed into Mentors, who readily sacrifice the claims of private friendship to the exigences of a party cause. In the following letter, indelicately and treacherously published in the "Prensa Uruguaya," we have an instance in point:—

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 23d, 1853.

Mr. Colonel,

I have remained in Buenos Ayres as long as I possibly could, always hoping to carry to you, from the *Government of the City*, the propositions of a friendly settlement.

I am far from losing this *hope;* the moment will shortly arrive; *at least I hope so.*

But being compelled to refit my vessels, and attend to other important duties of the naval service at Montevideo, I have determined to depart on the morning of Tuesday the 27th.

I leave in the roads the "Chasseur" and steamer "Sesostris."

The Captain of the frigate *Collver*, the first Officer of said vessel, has orders to receive your despatches and forward them to me.

Should the case occur that you consider my presence in Buenos Ayres *might be useful* to the pacification of the Province, on your advising me I will come by the first opportunity.

Reckon with my zeal and perseverance, to restore your country to peace and tranquillity; *I omit nothing* for the attainment of this object.

Allow me to recommend to you the greatest consideration towards *all foreign flags and neutral communities*, which they ought to protect.

There is as much utility as loyalty in this line of conduct which you follow, and in which I am certain you will continue.

I leave a detachment of armed marines on the City, to protect the population, and to aid in maintaining *neutrality*.

On separating myself temporarily from you, my dear Colonel, I wish to thank you for your kindness towards myself and my compatriots, and to offer you the assurance of my high and affectionate regard.

The Rear-Admiral, Commandant-in Chief of the French Naval Station in the River Plate.

De Suin.

In ordinary cases we might smile at some of these bland expressions, or admire the ingenuity that pressed the apparent sanction of an honourable name into such a cause, but unhappily, they impair the requisite confidence, when the delicate and responsible functions of a mediator are to be performed. With a laudable magnanimity, the gallant Admiral seems still ready and desirous to act; but, after his curt letter of the 15th to the Minister of Government, we cannot see any chance of a successful result.

Rumours of other proffered mediations are also afloat; but, we candidly confess, that our only hopes of a permanent and satisfactory solution, depend on the operation of other causes, and the energetic employment of other means. After the virtual sentence of outlawry, recorded against the City of Buenos Ayres, by the Congress of Santa Fé, can any one be so weak or credulous, as to expect any benefit from its mediation or intervention?

The Oriental Government is also reported to have proffered an amicable mediation; and hints are thrown out in the Montevidean press, that might lead us to expect a joint mediation, on the part of Brazil and the abovementioned sister Republic.

To appreciate the importance or propriety of these friendly offices, we would require to be informed of the terms on which they are offered, or the ends proposed to be effected by them.

As prominent parties to the armed intervention of 1852, we consider that both Powers have very solemn and responsible duties to fulfil towards the Province of Buenos Ayres and its Legal Government; not in the Lagos rebellion, where we respectfully think there is neither right nor room for mediation; but as regards the conduct and usurped position of their quondam ally, who has falsified and prostituted their joint intervention, to the worst and most pernicious purposes, as concerns the Republic generally, and their prospective relations and commercial interests.

Have the stipulations of the Treaty of Alliance for said intervention, been fulfilled or adhered to?—Has the Repuclic, has the Province of Buenos Ayres in particular, any motive of gratitude to these Powers for the change effected in its internal regime? Is the despotism of Urquiza less offensive, less pernicious, less incompatible with amicable relations, constitutional order, material progress and commercial aggrandisement, than the grotesque dictatorship that called forth and justified the alliance in question? The answer to these pertinent questions must depend on the solution given to the present crisis; and we deem it important at the present stage, and especially in view of the rumoured mediations, to direct public attention to this aspect of the case. Let them curb and restrain the excesses of a power created by, or naturally growing out of their joint alliance; leaving the Lagos rebellion to be dealt with by the power and resources of the Legal Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, and the friends of order and tranquillity.

Nothing has occurred, or can occur, to change its essential character. It continues, and must continue to be, what Admiral De Suin found it on his arrival in this port in December, *a wanton and unjustifiable rebellion;* and this parade of mediations only tends to transform it in appearance into something more serious and respectable: an inconvenience that should be carefully guarded against.

Another apparent reverse—The defeat of Colonel Rosas y Belgrano infused new life and vigour into the cause of the Capital; and we are not without hopes that the sorry episode of the steamer "Merced" may operate in the same way. Our present information is confined to the following Official Documents:—

The Commander-in-Chief
of the Naval Forces
of the Province—

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 18th, 1853.

To the Under Secretary of the Ministry of War and Marine, Pedro R. Rodriguez.

Having received news of the capture of the National War Steamer "La Merced," according to declarations taken in the Captain of the Port's Office, from the Engineer of the Steamer "Manuelita," proceeding from Colonia, the undersigned has the honor of forwarding to you the instructions given to the Commander of said Steamer, that you may be pleased to submit them to the knowledge of H. E.

The undersigned assuredly deplores this occurrence, on account of the impressions it may produce on the public mind, but in his opinion it does not diminish an iota the power with which he reckons, in the forces still under his command, for triumphing, and causing the legal institutions of the Province to be respected.

It is therefore my opinion that the affair be treated without reserve; giving it publicity as early as possible in its true colours.

God preserve the Under-Secretary many years.

Floriano Zurowski.

Copy of the instructions given to the Commander of the Steamer "La Merced."

You will start with the vessel under your command, as soon as possible for Colonia, for the purpose of seizing two Argentine Schooners, the names of which are unknown; the one an American hull, and the other of Brezilian build, formerly rigged as a Pilot boat.

You must conceal as far as possible your departure, setting sail from this port during the present night. availing yourself of your practical acquaintance with the banks, regulating your course so as always to keep in shallow water, to serve you as a defence in case of an unexpected attack by the enemy. Should you have to retreet to Buenos Ayres, do not engage in a combat, except in a safe and certain case, and should you bring the priz s in tow, and be unable to save them, sink them and endeavour to gain the banks for your safe return. Buenos Ayres, February 16th, 1853.

Zurowski.

Diplomatic Vacancy—News from Rio Janeiro, *via* Montevideo, report the death of Mr. Southern, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. near the Imperial Court—According to the established routine, Captain the Honourable Robert Gore has a preferent claim to the vacancy; a contingency on which we proffer our sincere and cordial felicitations, fancying that it must be a seasonable and welcome relief from the montony of Parana life, where fat beef and pumpkins are the standard attractions.

Corrientes—In a movement headed by Colonel Caceres, Sr. Pujól had been deposed, and Don Luis Molina, named Governor Proprietary in his place. This change is likely to thwart the plans of Urquiza more than all the amicable mediations talked of.

Numberless reports have been in circulation as to the movements of the latter; but it appears that down to the 12th he had not moved from his Estancia of San José, and that his forces showed little disposition to obey his citation.

The operations of the siege during the week have been confined to desultory guerillas. This being the anniversary of the triumphal entry of the Grand Allied Liberating Army, something more formal was expected; but, like the 3d of February, it has only served to show their impotence.

Miscellaneous.

Fortune Telling Extraordinary.—On Friday week, at the petty sessions, Rochdale, James Tattersall, charged with extorting money from Ann Whitworth and two other females, under the plea of telling their fortunes, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction. A short time ago, he induced a woman, named Ann Howard, or Fecit, near Rochdale, to believe that he possessed certain supernatural powers, and amongst other marvellous revelations he told her that she was under the power of some mysterious enchantment, from which he would deliver her on the payment of five shillings. The woman paid the money, and in consequence of a promise she had made to give herself and children to be controlled by him, she became very unhappy, supposing that she had by that promise rendered herself subject to an infernal power, from which she could not be released. Her fears became so alarming, as ultimately to dethrone reason, and she has been conveyed by the local authorities to the lunatic asylum.

Captain Cressey of the Ship Flying Cloud. It will be seen by the telegraph news in another column that this gallant sailor is no more.—Two days after sailing from San Francisco, bound to China, he died, and the ship proceeded in charge of the mate. He was a native of Marble head, and was about 46 years of age. For many years he commanded the ship Oneida, of New Bedford, in the China trade, and was distinguished for the uniform rapidity of his passages. In the Flying Cloud, he made the shortest passage on record to San Francisco, and eclipsed the finest and most costly meachant ship in the world. And yet, this crowning triumph of his life was attended with many disasters to his spars and sails; still he pressed on, disdaining to make a port short of hrs destination. In every scene of a sailor's life "with skill superior glowed his daring mind,, —his dauntless soul"rose with the storm and all its dangers shared.,, But now ee rest from his toils, regardless of his triumbhs. Peace to his manes!

Having read her husband's obituary, she returned the paper and said: "You are *not dead*; but if you doubt me, ask the sailors." This was a home thrust, for he generally keeps all on the move where he commands.

The announcement of his death was sent by telegraph from New Orleans, but where it originated, his friends could not ascertain. It relieved him, however of a law suit On the passage to San Francisco, he put one of his officers off duty for springing the mainmast; the officer returned to New York, intending to remain there to prosecute him upon his arrival; but hearing of his death the officer went home.

So much for the blunder.—*Boston Atlas.*

A Good Turn Off.—William IV, seemed in a momentary dilemma one day when, at table with several officers, he ordered one of the waiters to "Take away that marine there,"pointing to an empty bottle. "Your Majesty!" inquired a Colonel of Marines, "Do you compare an empty bottle to a member of our branch of the service?"—"Yes," replied the monarch, as if a sudden thought had struck him; I mean to say, it has done its duty once, and is ready to do it again."

EXCHANGE—Feb. 19.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	2 ½
Patriot Doubloons	— á 340
Spanish do.	á 341
Bills on England, per doubloon	65s.
Currency per dol	2 5-16d.
Do. Montevideo	¼ ⅜ prem.
France, per doubloon	82 fs.
United States, do.	par.
Rio Janeiro	1 á 1¼ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 340
The lowest 321

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 65s per oz. Lowest 65s

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

February 8th.

"Amazonas," Portuguese barque, 203 tons, A. de Abreu, from Rio Janeiro 16th January, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 100 rolls tobacco, 50 bags indian corn, 1330 barrels flour.

February 9th.

"Leopold," Prussian barque, 310 tons, Holtz, from Cadiz 6th December, to W. Anderson & Co., with 710 cahices salt.

"Arctic," American schooner, 99 tons, G. Hunt, from New York 8th December, Montevideo 7th inst., to D. Gowland & Co., with 70 barrels roman cement, 30 do. plaster, 70 do. biscuit, 150 boxes codfish, 75 pine planks.

February 10th.

"Rufina," Brazilian brig, 244 tons, M. M. da Silva, from Rio Janeiro 28th January, to Estevan Rams y Rubert, with 1530 barrels flour, 140 bags peas, 24 do. beans, 100 do. rice, 100 do. fariña, 24 baskets sweet potatoes.

February 11th.

"Imperial Marinero," Brazilian corvette of war from Montevideo 10th inst.

"Emmy," Hamburg brigantine, 140 tons, Gozan, from Pernambuco, 22nd January, to Freyer Brothers, with 50 pipes caña, 1005 barrels sugar.

"Frederick Eugenie," French brig, 167 tons, P. Bronzon, from Cette, 26th November, to Teusserene Vallat & Co., with 8 pipes brandy, 277 do. & 25 quarter casks wine, 140 boxes muscatel, do., 50 do. cordials, 50 tons salt, 14 boxes & 10 barrels merchandise.

"Isabella," British barque 221 tons, F. Grimsditch, from Liverpool 25th November, Montevideo 9th inst., to J. Carthy, with 64 bundles wire, 80 do. spades, 140 crates earthenware, 1081 iron pots, 905 flagstones, 1047 bars & 73 bundles iron, 124 boxes, 142 bales, 86 barrels, & 6 hogsheads merchandise.

February 12th.

"Maria," British brig, 137 tons, Howels, from Colonia 11th inst., to Order, 110 head cattle, 78 bales hay.

"North Esk," British brig, 207 tons, F. Rodg, from Glasgow 13th November, to Order, with 215 flagstones, 31 crates, & 1 cask earthenware, 50 tons coal, 2 ploughs, 3949 iron pots, 125 barrels beer, 293 boxes, 79 bales, 84 kegs, 129 casks & 8 crates merchandise.

"Giovanni D'Arca," Sardinian polacre, 196 tons, J. Poutremoli, from Malaga 9th November, Montevideo 11th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 42 barrels canary seed, 80 pipes and 746 quarter casks wine, 35 do. vinegar, 290 barrels olives, 220 boxes figs, 100 do., 25 barrels, 90 baskets and 3 bags almonds, 100 barrels sweet red pepper, 132 boxes lemons, 507 boxes raisins, 50 do. soap, 70 bags garbansos, 498 jars oil, 220 boxes merchandise, 50 rolls lead, 12 barrels paint, 10 bags cumin seed, 20 do. anis seed, 5 pipes aguardiente, 5 do. sherry wine, 40 barrels grapes.

February 13th.

"Rosita," Spanish polacre, 150 tons, B. Girbau, from Rio Janeiro 9th January, Montevideo 11th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., with 1166 barrels flour, 300 bags beans, 80 rolls tobacco.

"Manuelita," American steamer, Camfield, from Montevideo 10th, Colonia 12th inst. Passengers 20.

February 14th.

"Ninfa," National schooner, 122 tons, J. Barbaro, from Montevideo 13th inst.
Passengers 20.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, 122 tons, J. Aventi, from Montevideo 13th inst.
Passengers 70.

"Mariana," Spanish barque, 253 tons, B. Segui, from Havana 6th December, to M. Murrieta, with 350 boxes sugar, 4 do. tobacco, 50 pipes aguardiente, 24 bags coffee.
Doubloons 60.

"Fomento," Spanish brig, 133 tons, Maristany, from Montevideo 12th inst., to F. Cibils, in ballast.

"Viagero," Spanish brig, 200 tons, Curell, from Cadiz 10th October, Montevideo 12th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 100 bales brown wrapping paper, a quantity of salt.

"Fortuna," British brigantine, 102 tons, A. Dassoy, from Montevideo 12th inst., to F. Buxareo, with 130 bales hay,

February 15th.

"Alfhild," Swedish brig, 350 tons, Wahlman, from London 2nd December, to A & J. Rivolta, with 785 boxes, 375 packages, 38 casks, 32 barrels & 150 kegs merchandise, 84 crates earthenware, 50 grind stones, 35 tons coal, 511 barrels beer.

February 16th.

"29 de Septiembre," Brazilian brigantine, 125 tons, F. C. Frayre, from Montevideo 14th inst, to M. Ocampo, with 116 bales hay, 32 bags potatoes.

"Elizia," Brazilian schooner, 120 tons, F. F. Gonzalez, from Montevideo 15th inst., to M. Ocampo, with 84 bales hay, 5000 pieces of fire wood.

Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 15th inst.
Passengers 32.

"Sidon," Swedish brig, 164 tons, Hammerberg, from Montevideo 15th inst., to order, with 61 boxes merchandise.

"Sultana," British brig, 181 tons, Rogers, from London 10th September, Montevideo 15th inst., to Nuttal & Co., with 37 crates earthenware, 1360 iron pots, 46 hogsheads, 3 bales, 191 boxes and 340 barrels merchandise, 4 bottles quicksilver.

February 17th.

"Galathée," French corvette of war, from Montevideo.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, 122 tons, J. Aventi, from Montevideo 16th inst.
Passengers 35.

"Emilia," French barque, 228 tons, Butaud, from Bordeaux 1st December, Montevideo 15th inst., to M. Lopez & Co.

"Sylphe," French brig, 177 tons, Lafou, from Bordeaux 7th December, Montevideo 15th inst, to M. Lehman.

February 18th.

"Manuelita," American steamer, Camfield, from Colonia and Montevideo.

"Enigma," Brazilian brig, 240 tons, J. D. C. Silva, from Montevideo 16th inst., to order, with 400 fanegas salt.

"Sacra Familia," Sardinian polacre, 63 tons, S. Chiozza, from Genoa 22nd November, Gibraltar 8th December, to J. Caprile, with 3 tins saffron, 29 pipes wine, 18 bundles cod fish, 18 bales white paper, 39 do. brown wrapping do, 5 barrels anchovies, 10,000 tiles, 8 barrels oil, 107 bags peas, 127 do. garbanzos, 6 jars preserves, 44 bags canary seed, 3 boxes soap, 3 tins seeds, 250 boxes vermicelli, 9 bags rice, 13 barrels chestnuts, 600 kilogramms oakum, 3 bales canvass, 7 do. and 50 boxes almonds, 4 cheeses.

SAILINGS.

February 9th.

"Felicia," Spanish polacre, for Havana, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 3500 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox & cow hides.

February 12th.

"Garciosa Fanny," Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 85 packages, & 2 bales horse hair, 59 do. wool, 6000 horns, 5476 dry ox and cow hides, 30 pipes tallow, 10 barrels ashes.

"Tigre," Spanish polacre, for Havana, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 1500 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox & cow hides.

February 13th.

"Stag," British brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by Getting & Co., with 326 tons ashes, 389 bales wool, 131 bags do, 13 do. & 7 bales horse hair, 22 do. sheep skins.

"Adolar," Austrian barque, for Brazil, dispatched by M. Lopez, in ballast.

"Hidra," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

February 14th.

"Friedrich Ernst," Hamburg brig, for Hamburg, dispatched by Freyer Brothers, with 8622 dry ox & cow hides, 690 do. horse do., 1554 salted do. do., 6001 horns, 9 bales wool, 1 do. horse hair, 1 do. ostrich feathers, 6 boxes merchandise.

"Manuelita," American steamer, for Montevideo.

February 15th.

"Edward Koppish," American barque, for Salem, dispatched by D. Gowland, & Co., with 10,657 dry ox and cow hides, 44 seroons horse hair, 4 do. wool.

"Corina," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Saturnino Soriano, with 3904 quintals jerked beef, 100 dry ox & cow hides.

"Earl of Derby," British brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by J. Best & Brothers, with 180 pipes tallow, 6,000 bones, 5,019 salted ox hides, 7 bales wool.

February 16th.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Amalia," Oriental schooner, for Montevideo.

"Emmy," Hamburg brigantine, for Montevideo, dispatched by Freyer Brothers, with the same cargo with which she arrived on the 11th inst.

February 17th.

"Social," Brazilian brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by Ocampo & Esperon, with a cargo of foreign merchandise.

"Maria," British brig, for Colonia, in ballast.

"Suerte Argentina," National brigantine, for Patagonia, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co., with a cargo of foreign merchandise.

"Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

"Hilda Charlote," Swedish brig, for New York, dispatched by Wedekind & Co.

February 18th.

"Robert Wing," American brigantine, for New York, dispatched by H. J. Ropes, with 63 bales sheep skins, 50 do. and 80 seroons horse hair, 584 salted ox and cow hides, 61 bales wool, 8 do. nutria skins, 1374 dry ox and cow hides.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels:—

ARRIVALS.

"New York," with 100 pine planks, 60 tons coal, 3 pianofortes, 92 pieces dye wood, 327 boxes, 54 barrels, 10 hogsheads, 50 kegs and 11 packages merchandise, 13 packages samples.

SAILINGS.

"J. H. Heydorn," with 10,827 dry ox and cow hides, 766 salted do. do.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

Feb. 10, Hanoverian brig "J. H. Heydorn," 9 a.m., wind N.N.E.
" 10, Danish brig "Thornwaldsen," 9½ a.m., wind N.N.E.
" 10, British brig "Hibbert," 10½ a.m., wind N.N.E.
" 10, Spanish brig "Felicia," 11 a.m., wind N.N.E.
" 12, Swedish brig "Suea," 7½ a.m., wind E.N.E.
" 12, Spanish brig "Industria," 1 p.m., wind E.N.E.
" 12, Spanish brig "Soberano," 6½ p.m., wind N.E.
" 12, Spanish pol. "Cronometro," wind N.E.
" 13, Spanish zumaca "Tigre," 2 p.m., wind N.
" 13, Spanish brig "Eolo," 10 a.m., wind N.O.E.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

On board, a few barrels of superior Ship Bread, just arrived. Apply to Brasch, Prange & Co., No. 41 Calle Julio.

On Sale,

At G. & H. Mackern's, 20 Calle San Martin:—

Webster's Dictionary, 1 vol. 4to.
Ollendorf's Grammar with Key to learn Spanish.
Do. do. English.
Murray's English Reader.
Enfield's Speaker.
Mavor's and Vyse's Spellings.
Murray's Grammar.

FOR BREMEN.
PASSENGERS ONLY

Bremen bark "Lessing," 356 tons, A. 1., Friedrichs, Commander, is now loading, will be ready in about four weeks, and has splendid accommodations for passengers. For particulars apply to Capt. Friedrichs, Calle Mayo, No. 77, or to the Consignees,
f.19—3p. V. Casares and Sons.

Notice.

The First General Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church will be held at this Office on Thursday the 24th inst., at noon, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management for the present year.

British Consulate.
Buenos Ayres, Febuary 17th, 1853.
Martin T Hood,
H. B. M's. Consul.

Notice.

The First General Annual Meeting of Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church will be held at this Office on Friday next, the 25th inst., at noon, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Management for the present year.

British Consulate.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 17, 1853.
Martin T. Hood,
H. B. M's. Consul.

ASSURANCE OF LIVES.
The British Commercial Life Insurance Company, 35, Cornhill, London.

Having thought it desirable, upon my representation, to establish an Agency in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, I take leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents and the Native Community in this City that such Agency is now open ; and that those persons who may be desirous of Insuring their Lives or those of their wives, children or friends, will receive every information by applying from 9 to 10 in the morning, (Sundays excepted) to the undersigned Agent to the Company.

J. WM. MACKENNA,
90, Calle San Martin.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small quantity prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from brig Racer. Dec. 11.—c.

Hydraulic Cement and Plaster, a few barrels of each, just landed, for sale by
f.19—3 c. Daniel Gowland & Co.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. [On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the [attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, *by Major J. Walch.*

Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Billious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres ; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ....

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

For Sale,

The first class, clipper built American bark "Delaware."

of 214 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, having very superior accommodations for 40 passengers, on account of having been built for the packet service.

Persons interested in the purchase can apply to Zimmermann Frazier & Co
Calle la Defensa, No. 69.
Nov 27.—co.

Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The half yearly General Meeting of the above Society will be held at the Temperance Hall, No. 166 Calle Belgrano, on Tuesday evening the 22d inst., at half past seven o'clock. A full attendance of the members is requested. By Order.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 15, 1853.

Just Received,

per "Wilton Wood," Brandy of first quality, for Sale by

JOHN YETMAN,
j.26—4o. 52 Calle Julio.

Shipping List
OF
Henry A. Green.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "Panope," 236 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Ward, commander, has only disengaged room for a few salted hides this vessel is well known in the trade and is in every respect a first rate opportunity. d.4. Consignee Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For London

Belgian brig "Rubens," 285 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Cornelissen, commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. j.1.
Consignee A. van Praet, Esq.

For London.

British brig "Racer," 193 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Pirouet, Commander, is now loading, and having all having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. j.1.
Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For London.

British brig "RITA," 192 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Joblin, Commander, has only disengaged room for a few salted hides. j. 29.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co

For London.

Brig brig "George Reynolds," 240 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Jones, Commander, is now loading in the inner roads, and has only room for a tons of heavy weight. f.12.
Consignee James Stewert, Esq.

For London.

British schooner brig "Anne & Sophia," 152 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, Ramson, commander, will load a large portion of her cargo in the inner roads, and has already a considerable quantity engaged. f.19
Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

For Liverpool.

British barque "Rhondda," 202 tons, A. 1 at Lloyd's, McConackie, commander, has already commenced her loading in the inner roads, and has positively engaged ¾ of her cargo. f.12.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Eliza Jenkins," 231 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Dean, Commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. j. 29.
Consignees Messrs John Galt Smith & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Wilton Wood," 243 tons, A. 1. Russell, commander, a well known trader, and now ready to receive cargo. f.5.
Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.
Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Richmond," 350 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Grayson, commander, a regular trader, has already a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has only disengaged room for a few tons. This vessel has most superior accommodations for passengers. f.19.
Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool.

British brig "IO," 252 tons, Gautier, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days. f. 19.
Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Denise," 156 tons, A. 1. Lloyd's, Deams, commander, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. f. 12.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Russian brig "I D A," 206 tons register, Sten, commander, has already commenced her cargo in inner roads, and has only disengaged room for 3 to 4000 dry hides. f. 12.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Hamburg bark "Amphitrite," 216 tons, Arends, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. f.19.
Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Dutch galliot "Plata," 180 tons, Horning, Commander, has all cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. f. 19.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp.

Danish brig "M O L L Y," 124 tons, Damlor, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. f. 19.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Swedish brig "Plata," 216 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Fogelmark, Commander, well known as a favorite vessel in the trade, and having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. d.4.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Antwerp.

Hamburg brig "S o p h i e," 200 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Valentin, Commander, a new vessel now on her first voyage, has already commenced for loading, and may have roomfor fifty bales. f. 19.
Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co.

For New York.

American barque "O. J. Hayes," 412 tons register, Beauvais, commander, has commenced her loading, and will have quick despatch. This vessel has only disengaged room for a few tons of freight. f.12.
Consignee O. J. Hayes, Esq.

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

Henry A. Green.
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconq

Passengers for Liverpool direct.

The fast sailing English brig "ElizaJenkins," John Dean, Master, will sail for the above port, on or about the 20th inst., (having all her cargo engaged, is loading fast). This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers. Application to be made to the Master at Brasch & Prange, Ship Chandlers, Alameda.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1853. f.5—3c.

For New York.

The American ship "PARANA" will sail for the above named port in a few days has the greater part of her cargo on board, and has only disengaged room for a few light bales or dry hides. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. For freight or passage apply to her consignee—

O. J. HAYES,
No. 7, Calle la Defensa.

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN.

At No. 71 Calle de la Merced three squares up said street from the Alameda, a Soda water establishment has just been opened to the Public, where, at all hours of the day Soda water can be obtained on draught from a mineral fountain; and every preparation is in progress for to have in a short time, a good supply of bottled soda water at the current price, for exportation or family use.

As no expence has been spared for to obtain the most complete apparatus, and of the latest improvement in England for the elaboration of all aerated waters to perfection; it is to be hoped that the quality of the soda water now offered for sale, will be of itself a sufficient garantee for its recomendation.

F.12—c.o.

Notice.

The undersigned Chemist and Druggist has the honour to inform his friends and British residents in Buenos Ayres and the Provinces that he has sold his late establishment opposite the Cathedral, No. 30 Calle San Martin, and being obliged to leave this Country on account of his impaired health, he takes this opportunity of offering his sincere thanks for the unlimited confidence with which he has been favoured in all the branches of this delicate art.

N. B.—Any friend who will favour him with a Commission for England, France, Italy and Germany, or wishing to communicate with him before his departure will find him at the house above mentioned.

JOSEPH WILLIAM ROMANO.
f. 12—2 p.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE and GINGER BEER.

Mr. Cranwell respectfully informs the public that he can now and during the warm season supply persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced price of 24 dollars the doz. when on returning the empty bottles twelve dollars the doz will be returned.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated ærated waters that the proper bottles for these are of the capacity of ten ounces;the common porter or Champagne bottles are not capable of bearing the just proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas requisite for their preparation.

Mr. C. having spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and novel machinery, with adequate bottles and every other article required for the elaboration of all classes of Ærated waters, can now offer the inhabitants of this city a superior article to any heretofore,and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—c.o.

Translation of Señor Sarmiento's Letter, on Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

Wanted,

By an English family about to proceed to England, one female servant to take charge of children. Apply at No. 45 Calle Maypú.
j.29—c. o.

The following B O O K S are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin—

Irving's Works ;Humeand Smollet's History of England ; Memorials of Columbus ; Blair's Rhetoric ; Shakspeare ; Thomson's Seasons

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W a n t e d,

A situation, by a man and wife, recently arrived here without family, anxious to get any employment either in town or in the country, making themselves generally useful. A note left at this office, addressed to L. W. will be attended to. f.5.—3p.

N O T I C E.

All Letters and Newspapers intended to be transmitted from this Port by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Vessels, and destined for the Intermediate Ports at which they touch—viz : Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Cape de Verds, Teneriffe and Madeira, must be brought to this Office—and the following uniform Rates prepaid thereon—

Weight of Letters.			Silv. Dols.		Curr. Dols.
Not exceeding ½ ounce			¼	or	6
Above ½ ounce & under		1 "	½	or	12
" 1	"	2 "	1	or	24
" 2	"	3 "	1½	or	36
" 3	"	4 "	2	or	48

and so on in proportion, two additional Rates being charged for every ounce, and a fraction of an ounce being charged as an additional ounce.

Newspapers 1 current dollar each, letters and newspapers for *Spain via* Teneriffe will also be received, the above Rates of postage being prepaid thereon.

"This Office will not undertake to give change for money; parties are therefore requested to bring with them the exact amount of Postage."

British Consulate and Packet Office,
168, Calle la Merced—
Buenos Ayres, 29th January, 1853.
MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M's Consul and Agent,
for H. B. M's Postmaster General.

W a n t e d,

By an elderly woman, a situation as Seamstress ; or would have no objection to make herself generally useful in a family. A note left at No. 20 Calle San Martin, addressed to E. S. will be attended to.
f. 12—3p.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, $50, 12, 60—13, 70 ; 14, 90 ; 15, 110; 16, 130 ; 17, 150 ; 18, 180 ; 19, 2[illegible] 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 1[illegible] Burgos ; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos ; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 1[illegible] ft. Burgos ; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads p[illegible] 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. ‡ Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to bemoored or to change anchorage, must pay 1[illegible]

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 18th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons	Destinations
	BRITISH			
Nov. 10	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211	England
" 17	Bg. Racer, Pirouet	Duguid, Barton & Co.	193	London
" 17	Bg. Rita, Joblin	Nicholson, Green & Co	192	London
" 18	Bg. Grecian, MacMichen	Duguid, Barton & Co	151	England
" 18	Bgn. Philip Dean, Rose	Hughes Brothers	187	England
" 18	Bk. Io, Cottier	Best Brothers	252	L'pool.
" 22	Bg. Mary Rowe, Brown	A Rivota	338	
" 22	Bg. Wilton Wood, Russell	J. Best Brothers	243	L'pool.
" 25	Bg. Panope, Warts	Duguid, Barton & Co	230	London
" 25	Sch Spy, De la Cour	Hughes Brothers	170	
Dec. 6	Bk. Falcon, Jarvis	T. Tomkinson & Co.	220	
" 6	Bk. 9th of May, Muran	To order	249	
" 11	Bk. Peter Senn, Adamson	Rennie, Tweedie & Co.	191	
" 11	Bg. Everton, Ditchburn	Nicholson, Green & Co	201	
" 15	Bg. Eliza Jenkins, Dean	G. Smith & Co	231	L'pool.
" 16	Bgn. Anne & Sophia, Ranson	J. G. Smith & Co	152	London
" 19	Bgn M y, Millard	Tomkinson & Co.	233	
" 28	Bg. Ann Carr, Davis	J. Steward & Co.	1[illegible]9	
" 29	Bk. Richmond, Grayson	J. Carthy	351	L'pool.
Jan. 3	Bg Favourite, Webster	R. & J. Carlisle	277	
" 11	Bg. Charles, Enouf	To order	190	
" 12	Bk Rhondda, MacConackie	J. C. Thompson & Co.	202	L'pool.
" 13	Bk. Hermes, Presley	J. Carthy	241	
" 17	Sch. Sappho, How	R. & J. Carlisle	137	
" 23	Sp Velocidade, Baird	Wilfred Latham & Co	280	
" 23	p. Antonio Fisher, Edwards	J. G. Smith & Co.	345	
" 23	Bgn. Maria Teresa, Solar	M. A. Muñoa	131	
" 27	Bg. George Reynolds, Jones	J. Stewart	240	London
Feb. 1	Bk. Minstrel, Kelly	Hughes Brothers	[illegible]80	
" 11	Bk. Isabella, Grimsditch	J. Carthy	2[illegible]1	
" 12	Bg. North E k, Rodg	To order	2[illegible]7	
" 14	Bgn. Fortuna, Dassy	F. Buxareo	102	
" 15	Bg. Sultana, Rogers	Nutta & Co	181	
	AMERICAN.			
Nov. 18	Bk. Delaware, Hutchinson	Zimmermann, & Co.	214	N. York
" 20	Sp. Parana, Langston	O. J. Hayes	55[illegible]	N. York
Dec. 4	Bk Juniata, Cheer	S. B. Hale & Co	385	
" 8	Sp. Chilo, Deshon	S. B. Hale & Co	413	
" 8	Bk Manto, Stinso	Zimmermann, & Co	281	
" 27	Bk. Manchester, Upton	H. J. Ropes	291	N. York
Jan. 31	Bk. O. J. Hayes, Beauvais	O. J. Hayes	412	
" 19	Bg. El Dorado, Etchbergh	Zimmermann, & Co	184	
Feb. 9	Sch. Arctic, Hunt	Gowland & Co.	99	
	FRENCH			
Oct. 27	Bg. Escornet, Nadeau	Zumaran & Co.	149	Havre
Nov. 17	Bk Guarani, Larche	E Ochoa & Co.	234	
Dec 10	Bk. Coralie, Verrho	F. Apesteguy	222	
" 10	Bk. Amazis, Guiet	T. Rousse	201	
Dec. 18	Pol. Chasseur, Ventre	N. Peuchgarie	193	
" 24	Bk. Richelieu, Rat	Leon Caumartin	176	
" 24	Bk. Bonne Aimee, Monet	J. Viguai	231	
" 27	Bg. L'Henry, Vivier	To order	184	
Jan. 19	Sp. Francois, Fremont	Lafourcade & Co.	261	
" 19	Bk. Camoens, Delauvoy	Lavalloi & Sons	244	
" 25	Bk. Australie, Falguerette	J. [illegible]nard	210	
Feb. 8	Sp. Uruguay, Daynel	E. Ochoa & Co.	282	
" 11	Bg. Frederick Eugenie, Branzon	Teusserenc Vallat & Co	167	
" 17	Bk. Emilie, Butand	M Lopez & Co.	22[illegible]	
" 17	Bg. Sylphe, Lafon	M. Lehmann	177	
	SPANISH			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons	212	
Dec. 2	Sch. Esmeralda, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	121	
" 5	Bg. Recurso 2°, Gaie	F Buxareo	254	
" 11	Sp. Amalia, Gomez	S Soriano	246	
Jan. 1	Bg. Rapido, Mataro	F Senillosa	[illegible]	
" 4	Pol. San Antonio, Carbanas	F. Senillosa	154	
" 7	Sch. Drake, Austrich	N. Martinez & Sons	200	
" 19	Sp. 1° de Guatemala, Ortiz	J Gainarraga	250	
" 23	Zum. Victorina, Reig y Feliu	To order	164	
" 23	Sch Culebra, Ventre	E. Ochoa & Co.	122	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	188	
" 10	Pol. Pezitica, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	102	
" 13	Pol. Rosita, Garbau	E. Ochoa & Co	150	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrieta	253	
" 14	Bg. Fomento, Aristany	F. Cibils	[illegible]3	
" 14	Bg. Viagero, Curell	Llavallol & Sons	60	
	SARDINIAN.			
Aug. 28	Bk. Potosina, Fadansa	N. Martinez & Sons	295	
Sep. 15	Bgn. Amable Angelita, Tubino	J. Caprilo	91	Genoa
Oct. 25	Bg. Italia, Querioto	Viale & Co.	264	
Nov. 4	Bg. Espero, Molfino	B. Viale & Co		
" 12	Pol Nativita de Maria, Tiscornia	To order	203	
" 22	Bg. Delfino, Zegnesa	B Delfino	188	
Dec. 3	Pol Bk Correbo 2° Cerra	G. Avegno	258	
" 5	Bg. Ausonie Sore le, Brissole	J Avegno	261	
" 6	Bg. Gentil Fanny, Cargnno	J. Avegno	223	
" 5	Bg. Rey David, Velasco	Lezica & Co	258	
" 11	Bk Antonieta, Payo	B. Delfino	2[illegible]3	
Jan. 21	Bk. Sultana, Casanego	Llavallol & Sons	[illegible]44	
" 30	Bg. Acorti L guria, Barery	B Viale & Co	1[illegible]2	
Feb. 12	Pol. Giovanni L'Area, Contremoli	Llavallol & Sons	196	
" 16	Polacre			
	BRAZILIAN.			
Dec. 21	Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	A. Van Praet	102	
Jan. 23	Bg. Belisario, Santos	A. Van Praet	[illegible]2[illegible]	
" 21	Bg Duque da Terceiro, Bartos	N. Martinez & Sons	153	
Feb. 5	Bg. Pallas, Fonseca	Martinez & Sons	217	
" 10	Bg. Rufina, Silva	Ramos y Rubert	244	
" 16	29de Septiembre, Frayre	M. Ocampo	1[illegible]5	
" 16	Sch Elizia, Gonzalez	M. Ocampo	120	
" 16	Bg. Enigma, Silva	To order	2[illegible]0	
	HAMBURG.			
Dec. 9	Bg. Sophia, Valentine	J. Rick	200	Antwerp
" 16	Bg. Eliza Emma, Boysen	Hartenfels & Sons	134	
" 26	Bk Amphitrite, Arends	A. Van Praet	216	Antwerp
Jan. 11	Bk. Eudora, Johansen	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	234	
Feb. 7	Bk. New York, Christiansen	Bunge, Bornefield & Co	216	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Pirandillo	Hale & Co.	397	
Dec. 17	Bg. Italia, Castellano	Santa Maria, Llambi Co	360	
	TUSCAN.			
Oct. 25	Pol. Romulo, Sotovich	Pietranera Piaggio	120	
	DUTCH.			
Dec. 7	Bk. Urania, Klen	Lezica & Co.	222	
Jan. 1	Gal. Plata, Horning	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	180	Antwerp
	PORTUGUESE.			
Feb. 8	Bk. Amazonas, Abreu	J. C. Meyrelles	203	
	PRUSSIAN.			
Aug. 3	Bg. Westphalia, Malchow	P. Halbach & Co.	235	N. York
Oct. 9	Bk. Plata, Bessing	Zimmermann, & Co.	250	
Feb. 9	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	Anderson & Co.	310	
	BELGIAN.			
Oct 9	Bg. Rubens, Cornelissen	A. Van Praet	285	London.
Dec. 15	Bgn. Denise, Deams	Bayley Brothers	156	Antwerp
	SWEDISH			
Nov. 17	Bg. La Plata, Fogelmark	J. N. Bieber & Co.	219	Antwerp
Feb. 15	Bg. Alfhild, Wahlman	A. & J. Rivolta	359	
" 16	Bg. Sadon, Hammerberg	To Order	164	
	DANISH.			
Nov. 17	Sch. Alma, Schrieber	Freyer Brothers	103	England
Dec. 1	Sch Molly, Damlos	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	124	Antwerp
" 16	Bgn. Gramm, Brandt	To order	144	
Jan. 13	Sp. Gladiator, Ericksen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	315	
" 23	Bk. Ida & Emma, Bock	Freyer Brothers	150	
" 24	Bgn. Jidisch, Juhl	Dickson & Co.	144	
Feb. 7	Bgn. Nancy, Larsen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	150	
" 8	Bg. Von Bree, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	118	
" 8	Bg Catharina, Petersen	S. B. Hale & Co	250	
	BREMEN.			
Nov. 22	Bk. Adelaide, Spille	Becher, Preuss & Co	2[illegible]0	
Dec. 17	Bk Lessing, Friedrichs	Casares & Sons	356	
Feb. 5	Bg. Phoenix, Dierks	Freyer Brothers	200	
	RUSSIAN.			
	Bg. Ida, Sten	Freyer Brothers	206	Antwerp
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec. 21	Bg Nidaros, Baumann	Lezica & Co	15[illegible]	