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(No. 1375.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

MANIFEST

OF THE PROVISIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION TO THE COMMUNITIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

Argentines!—My most ardent wishes in February 1852, were that the cannons of Caseros might be the last that should be fired between the political parties that have rent in pieces our Country; and all my acts since that memorable epoch have had no other object than to restrain the development of rancorous passions, to fraternise parties under the flag of National Organization, and to maintain the political order unaltered, that the solution of the complicate questions, that were to be expected in the reconstruction of our social system, might be the work of pacific and rational discussion, and not of revolutions and wars.

It has not been in my power, you are well aware, to prevent men without virtue or patriotism, from kindling anew a fratricide war, and aspiring to convert the entire Nation into a battle field; hoping to find in the ruin of all, the gratification of their personal hatred, or of an indefensible ambition. Compelled by a fatal necessity to this struggle, I owe to the respect I entertain for the opinion of my fellow-countrymen, to the obligations imposed upon me by the Compact of San Nicolas, renewed by the recent sanction of the Honourable Congress, and to the credit of the Republic, mortally wounded by the unprecedented acts of a disorganizing faction, a brief manifestation of the reasons that induce me, and of the ends I purpose to attain.

The treacherous invasion of the Province of Entre Rios, ordered by the Government of Buenos Ayres in the month of November last, amidst a profound peace, and effected by troops belonging to it, and that of Corrientes, under the orders of the traitors Madariaga and Hornos: troops that had fought for the liberation of Buenos Ayres from the tyrant who oppressed it, and which the Government was bound to restore to their Provinces by solemn promises; that unexpected and incredible invasion compelled me to take the field, to chastise the vandals who executed it, and to annihilate the most immoral and scandalous enterprise which South America has presented since its glorious revolution.

Fortunately the heroic gallantry of a single town sufficed to accomplish both objects; and those who dared to disturb its repose, driven out of Entre Rios, fled to hide their infamy under the protection of the same power that delivered them to the sacrifice.

For the honor of the Argentine Republic, for the honor of the enlightened City of Buenos Ayres, I could have wished to cast a veil over the example of perfidy and villany, which has just been given by the anarchical faction entrusted with its Government; and the disdain wherewith I responded to the calumnious libel, promulgated under the title of a *Manifest*, by the Chamber of Representatives of said Province, and to the insults and calumnies that were daily poured forth against the National Authorities by the Official Organ of said Government, for the purpose of preparing the aggressions it meditated, and nationalizing the war, to use its own expression, is not the least proof of the sincerity of this sentiment.

It cost me nothing to sacrifice personal offences on the altar of peace, and I referred without difficulty to the verdict of history, for an impartial decision between my programme of National Organization, accepted with enthusiasm by the whole Republic, and the tenebrose conspirations of a disorganizing club.

But as Director of the State, whose peace and security began to be seriously threatened by a consummated act of war; as General-in Chief of the Army of the Confederation; and as Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, to which belonged part of the brave troops employed by the Government of Entre Rios in the assault upon their own homes, my responsibility commanded me to resent so outrageous an insult, and to deprive of the power of doing mischief the author and accomplices of the sanguinary aggression which had just been committed, and of that which was ordered to be executed upon the Provinces of Santa Fé, Cordoba, and San Luis.

I gave orders for assembling the Army: a unanimous vote of indignation against the perfidious purpose of the ex-Governor of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Don Valentin Alsina, tended to fortify my resolution and impose upon me more stringent obligations.

The Army of the Republic began to move: the Provincial contingents had orders to march; and the General Congress assembled at Santa Fé, extended the sphere of my authority, to obtain the triumph of peace by the destruction of the elements of discord; when the communications of Colonel Lagos acquainted me of the "pronunciamiento" of the great majority of the rural districts of said Province, against the administration presided by that fatal man. In this great act of patriotism of that distinguish Chief and his companions; in that energetic resolution adopted in the absence of any other means of making themselves heard by an obstinate Government, I saw with pleasure the redress initiated by its own sons, of the honor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, the reestablishment of its fraternity with the other Confederate Provinces, and its adhesion to the great principle of Organization proclaimed by the whole Republic.

My sincere interest for the prosperity of Buenos Ayres, though ill comprehended and calumniated; my predilection for its glories, as honourable laurels of the whole nation, and a profound conviction of that community's having been the first victim sacrificed to the illusions of the dazzling doctrines of demagoguism, as it was of the tyranny overthrown at Caseros, inspired me with the determination of laying down my arms, leaving the expulsion of its new tyrants solely to the patriotism of that meritorious Province, and the spontaneity of its citizens.

I have waited for two months, that the good sense of that City might favour the noble and disinterested view of those upright patriots, who have asked peace and nationality as the only reward of their gallantry.

I have allowed time for cold reflection to discover the impotence of the faction, to enslave the sentiment of the whole Republic, enraged at an insane system of attaining order and liberty by means of civil war.

My wish was that the roar of cannon should not again be heard in the plains of Buenos Ayres, except in celebration of a sincere reconciliation between the inhabitants of the rural districts and those of the City: between the Porteños and the Provincials, and that there should be found under the National Flag Argentines resolved to protect it.

I have shut my ears to the instigations of a common resentment, and even to the precepts of justice, to give room for a rational settlement between those rural districts and their Capital; because my wishes would have been crowned, had that Province, returning to the federal association, and securing its internal peace, owed the reestablishment of its concord the salutary consequences flowing from it, to the councils of reason, and not to the intervention of force.

Instead of the issue which I expected from this delay, saving the calamities of a war to which the whole Republic has been provoked, all the friends of humanity have seen with profound sorrow a tenacious resistance on the part of the oppressors of the City, to any rational reconciliation; parading against the will of the generality of their fellow-citizens the foolish pretension of the predomination of a discontented minority.

To the propositions of peace offered by the Commander-in-Chief of the siege; to the reasonable wish of the laborious and upright portion of the Province, in conformity with that of the other communities of the Nation, to place the Constitution instead of the person of a ruler, and the authority of law in the room of the will of despots:—to these bases that might have given rise to an efficacious negotiation had good faith consulted what was advantageous; to the desire of relieving the Province from the grave responsibilities which had been brought upon it by the treacherous conduct of Dr. Alsina, and seeking a guarantee of peace in the reunion of a Congress, have been opposed by the authorities of the City the obstinacy of passions, and the language of insult; and the effusion of Argentine blood has been preferred, which is copiously shed in the streets and suburbs of the City, rather than recede from the ignominious path opened up by Dr. Alsina and his partisans, whose administration is a collection of blunders and crimes.

The City of Buenos Ayres, the cradle of illustrious men; always at the head of every generous enterprise, at the van of the civilization of the Republic, appears grieved at having merited high reputation, and blindly surrendered itself to the impulse of an anarchical coalition, to faithless writers, to remorseless speculators, to daring representatives without responsibility, capacity or virtue. That City, despite the talents, probity and discretion of its best sons, appears at present ingulphed in a paltry selfishness, delivered up to a scandal incompatible with the tranquillity and progress of the Nation; and daily threatening to carry civil war to every corner of the Republic.

Since Governor Alsina treacherously attacked the Province of Entre Rios: organized an Army on its frontier, and ordered General José Maria Paz treacherously to invade along with it that of Santa Fé: solicited Cacique Pichun, and Colonel Baigorria, with their savage Indians, simultaneously to desolate those of Cordoba, Santa Fé and San Luis; his Ministry having the impudence to say to their friends, and even in the Chamber of Representatives, that they were negotiating powerful alliances:—

Since the Official press was employed in addressing daily insults to the Sovereign Congress, to the Deputies who compose it, and to the Provisional Director:—

Since the discovery of the Plan, confessed by all the organs which the Government had at its disposal, of preventing at all hazards, the National Organization, of dissolving the Congress, and imposing upon the Confederate Provinces a yoke which they detest:—

The responsibility of these atrocious acts has been assumed by the actual administration, which, far from condemning and punishing them, has continued in the same path, and aggravated the offence by new misconduct and new threats.

It has not only violently dragged a large proportion of the youth of that City to shed their blood in a sacriligeous war for the support of a corrupt oligarchy, but has compelled the individuals of the other Provinces who were in Buenos Ayres to take up arms, and imposed upon them the sacrifice of their lives, in defence of a cause totally opposed to the national sentiment.

It has given his passports to the resident Minister of a friendly Nation, usurping the sovereign authority of the Nation, and compromising its honor and public peace.

In fine, it supports and foments a focus of civil war, a permanent danger for the whole Nation, in the present circumstances, when the basis of its Constitution are about to be discussed by its Representatives.

In presence of this situation, which is being prolonged indefinitely, as Provisional Director and charged with preserving the public peace, I would not be justified in remaining longer in a state of inefficacious and fruitless delay, and allowing a state of things to become complicated, that may compromise the highest social, political and commercial interests of the Nation.

The uniform vote of the entire Confederation authorised me to obtain, by means of the force placed under my orders, a complete solution, in vindication of so many outraged rights.

But, besides this, the Chiefs who command the citizens of the rural districts of Buenos Ayres, and who in this character represent a great majority of that Province; after having declared that their political programme is that of its internal peace, and its incorporation to the Congress, with all the rights of a Confederate Province, have invoked the guarantees which the National compacts offer to all the Communities; and recognising the authority of the National Government, have requested its intervention, to abbreviate so disastrious a state of things, and to the questions that are agitated in the Province of Buenos Ayres, a rational solution that may produce a permanent and definite order.

Said authority cannot fail to accept such a declaration, nor refuse its solicited intervention. It cannot consider the patriots who have risen up against it, responsible for the misconduct of the faction that has possessed itself of the command in the City of Buenos Ayres.

It cannot repel from the national community a great majority of the Citizens of that Province, nor withhold from them the rights and guarantees that correspond to them as such.

On the contrary it considers that their gallant conduct, in repelling with arms the order to carry war to the sister communities, has been worthy of true Argentines, who have thereby saved the honor of the Province to which they belong, and the general interests of the Nation.

It is in virtue of these facts that the Provisional Director will make use of the forces which the Nation has placed under his command:—

To put an end in Buenos Ayres to the horrors of civil war, and cement public peace by the reestablishment of its legitimate authority, with strict observance of its Provincial institutions, and its free concurrence to the National Organization upon the basis of the federal system, sanctioned by preexisting compacts which the Province recognises.

Such are the motives and objects that place me in the campaign. Supported by justice, and guided by the welfare of my Country, and the discharge of my obligations, I invoke God's protection of the National arms.

Head Quarters at San José, February 3d, 1853.

JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—The sudden demise of the Derby Administration, and the igenious combination of what may fairly be defined its "Every-body and Nobody" successor, with the prorogation of Parliament to the 11th February, are the only public topics of immediate interest. The "Morning Advertiser" on giving the List of the New Cabinet, classifies its members as follows:—

"*Earl of Aberdeen—First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord John Russell—Foreign Secretary, and Leader of the House of Commons.
Lord Palmerston—Home Secretary.
*Duke of Newcastle—Colonial Secretary.
*Mr. Gladstone—Chancellor of the Excheq.
Lord Cranworth—Lord Chancellor.
Earl Granville—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Earl of Clarendon—Lord President of the Council.
*Duke of Argyle—Lord Privy Seal.
* Viscount Canning—Postmaster General.
Sir C. Wood—President of the Board of Control.
*Sir James Graham—First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir W. Molesworth—First Commissioner, Board of Works.
*Hon Sidney Herbert—Secretary at War.
*Mr. Cardwell President of the Board of Trade.

Those to whose names are prefixed a * are Peelites. It will, therefore, be seen that there is a great preponderance of that class of politicians over the Whigs,—there being eight of the former and only five of the latter. With regard to Lord Palmerston and Sir William Molesworth, we do not know in what category to place them. It will be further observed that in the New Cabinet there are seven Peers and eight Commoners. In the matter of religion, there are two Presbyterians and six Puseyites; while, with regard to the religious views of most of the remainder, we would rather be excused from saying anything."

To us the transposition of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston is the most significant act of the "canny" Premier; the one evidently intended to propitiate foreign powers generally, and the other for a bout at quarterstaff with the fledgling imperialists. The Derbyites were evidently too tame for the situation, and Old Pam is perhaps now the only statesman in Great Britain to be pitted against the pacific professions and the alleged warlike designs of Napoleon III. That it is an able and experienced administration is undeniable; but its heterogeneous elements do not give much promise of stability or duration. Fortunately in "happy old England" ministerial modifications or changes may be effected any day, without danger to public order, or the permanent interests of the Country.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.—We learn from a rev. gentleman, who last week had a long interview with Changarnier, to whom he was introduced by a mutual friend, that that distinguished French general stated, in the most positive terms, in the course of conversation, that he can not only pledge himself for the fact of Louis Napoleon's intention to invade this country, but that we may expect the Napoleonist purpose will be attempted to be carried out in less than three months. General Changarnier further stated that he was acquainted with all the plans of the Emperor, the latter having, when President of the Republic, and when they were on a friendly footing, often conversed with him on the subject.—*Morning Advertiser.*

JEWISH DISABILITIES—We are enabled to state, and we are certain that our brethren will be rejoiced to learn, that the Earl of Aberdeen, who was a conscientious opponent of Jewish emancipation, has, within the last few months, seen reason to change his opinions on the subject, and is now a firm supporter of our claim to be admitted to all the benefits of the British Constitution. The

house of Rothschild have the most sanguine hope that the present session of parliament will not have passed away without seeing the Baron Lionel de Rothschild seated in the House of Commons as the thrice-elected representative of the City of London. This, coupled with the fact of what transpired last week, at the meeting at the London Tavern, in relation to the re-election of Lord John Russell, is indeed cheering news. May we be prepared for the "good time coming" for our race.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

FRANCE—The excitement arising out of the late change is fast subsiding, and the popularity of the French Emperor is not to be compared with that of the Imperial Candidate. Fruition rarely realizes the unalloyed sweets of anticipation. The Princess Wasa has jilted His Majesty. The great Northern Powers, Russia, Prussia and Austria have been slow to recognise his dynasty; and even rumours of private assassination are not wanting, to complete the catalogue of imperial drawbacks. What man of sense would covet the imperial diadem on such terms? And we had almost forgot to mention that His Holiness hesitates about repairing to Paris in person, to apply the oil of consecration: a circumstance that may merit a reinforcement of the army of occupation.

A pamphlet published in Paris, tooled the "Limits of the Empire," although disavowed by the Government, has excited a considerable sensation in European politics, as an indication of the march of events. Algiers is held an inadequate compensation for the loss of Belgium; as significant a hint as could be thrown out.

But the expansive policy of the new era is directed also to the West. The reconquest of Hayti is fairly initiated. As the French Republic devoured its own legitimate offspring the Italian Republic, so the rival beams of the Imperial Faustino must be absorbed, like comets by the sun, to feed and sustain the splendour of the new dynasty of France.

In this new sphere it is likely to come into contact with another expansive policy, that may produce a serious collision; should the possession of California, as is alleged, become the bone of contention. The following is from the "Shipping Gazette":—

The occupation of Samana, in the Island of St. Domingo, by a French force, has been already reported in this journal; the circumstance is now placed beyond all doubt. A late number of the *New York Herald* says:—

"We understand from a captain in the French marine, who arrived yesterday from St. Domingo, that there is a fleet of the Emperor already in the undisputed possession of the harbour of Samana. It is further announced that it is the intention of Louis Napoleon to send all the necessary reinforcements to keep the prize he has secured, and there is not the slightest doubt among the French residents of the island that the ground taken by the Emperor will be defended by the whole force of the empire.

"The occupation of this place is a circumstance of more than ordinary importance, especially in the present dubious state of French policy, under its new Imperial master; and we have no doubt it will call for the immediate attention both of this country and the United States."

In the following extracts from the "New York Weekly Express" of the 16th December last, the Argentines may find something that concerns them prospectively. It is a legitimate emanation of the democratic policy, supposed to be now in the ascendant.

SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS—The eyes of our countrymen are beginning to be fixed with an earnestness they never had before upon the "Rio de la Plata" and the "Amazon" of South America. The fact seems opened to us all at once that there is room enough for us there, when we get crowded here. Standing on the shores of the Pacific, as we now do, having overleaped the Rocky Mountains, there is already the sensation of "a tight fit," as a Congressional orator (Mr. Weightman, of New Mexico) expressed himself the other day; and we want, or think we want, more room to stretch out and to expand in. That *room* is, undoubtedly, in the rich tropical regions of the Amazon, or amid the teeming valleys of the La Plata. There is room enough there for a century's growth yet. We can feed the world when we plant ourselves there. When North America really becomes "a tight fit," the Amazon will cover us, or, if not the Amazon, the La Plata, and the Paranà, and their rich teeming valleys, that abound with every thing that can gladden the eye or cheer the heart of man. So let us be content, in this our day, at least, that we shall not die of starvation, but that there is air-room, breath-room, stretch-room, nay, enough of room for everybody and everything. It is important for our our countrymen thoroughly to comprehend this decided fact, because we verily believe the greatest affliction they have, since they have got to the "West," now, and can get no further on land, comes from the sensation that the American continent is not big enough to hold them.

To apppease this unhappy sensation, perhaps, was the impulse of our Government in sending out several navy officers to the Pacific, to scale the Cordilleras, to come down their mountain sides, and to explore the great South American rivers that flow into the Atlantic. It is understood that these officers will soon report very satisfactorily to our unhappy fellow creatures, that the Amazon will hold them all when they get crowded here, and that when the Amazon gives out, the La Plata valleys will swallow up what remains. Lieut. Hernden, it is said, has no doubt of the fact as to the Amazon; and though the party that went from Chili to explore the La Plata has not yet returned, yet there is no doubt they will re-assure all such as doubt with confidence. Brazil decidedly objects to our entering the Amazon, it is true, and Lieut. Hernden slid into the back door of the Cordilleras; but Brazil must be *reasoned* with, as the British reasoned with China, provided she continues in hospitable or obstinate. We can negotiate with her back door neighbors on the Pacific, and who have the head waters of the great river; and if Brazil shuts up the front door at Para, when we have a right by treaty to go to the back door through that front door, at Para, we must knock it open with a Paixhan Knocker—of course.

It is some gratification to learn that since the banishment of Rosas from Buenos Ayres, who held the front door of the La Plata, Urquiza and his successors open that front door to all nations. The Federal Government of Wasington, it is understood, are going to send out there the little steamer "Water Witch," not to fight, but to make a survey: but, what is better, we hear that in a short time a steamer, the "Rhode Island," is to go from this port on a trading expedition, to do *ferrying* and *trafficking* up and down from Paraguay. Dr. Francia being dead and gone, the terrible fiat—whoever enters Paraguay can never go out—ceases to affright, and hence this contemplated expedition. We wish all possible success; and when the natives get used to this novelty on their waters, we see no reason to doubt that money can be made out of it. If that experiment succeeds, it is quite certain that it will not be long before we shall be trying our luck up and down on the Amazon, which is nearer our doors,—Brazil *nolens volens.*

There being now in the United States a vast amount of surplus energy, much of which is scheming, and more of it above doing anything like vulgar work, we respectfully suggest that, instead of fillibustering upon Cuba, or colonizing St. Domingo, islands of but small note in comparison with the great South American rivers, it be directed towards these rivers, to see what can be made upon them. They are certainly the greatest fields for exploration and for the enterprize of man. What the great rivers of India are to the British Empire there these rivers are to us; and now that steam brings them near to our country, let us see what can be made out of them, in the way of trade and commerce, at least.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA RECALLED.

We yerterday, for the first time, learned from a gentleman who came passenger on the New Orleans, which arrived here last Sunday night, that a revolution had broken out on the western coast of Mexico, having for its object the recall of Santa Anna, to again take hold of the reins of goverment.

How far into the interior the revolutionary spirit had spread, was not known at the moment of our latest advices from Acapulco; but from previous indications, and intelligence from the Atlantic side, we cannot but suppose it to be general throughout the country.

It is well known that General Santa Anna has been living, since his exile from Mexico, near Carthagena, on the Atlantic side of the republic. A late paper from that city brings us information that intelligence had reached the distinguished Mexican as to the feelings of his countrymen, and that he would start for Mexico in a few days, to assume the new powers conferred upon him.

The independence of New Grenada was publicly celebrated, with great ceremony, by the inhabitants of Panama, on the 27th.

The following items are of interest:—

DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT.

We learn from the morning papers of yesterday, that a day or two since, a parcel of native boatmen attacked and most grossly maltreated another boatman, an American, named Sheppard, who, we judge, had carried out passengers to the steamship New Orleans at something below the accustomed rates. When he returned, his boat was taken from him and placed on the rocks, and himself badly beaten.

Governor Herrera is a man of intelligence, and must keep a police force on the beach where so many disgraceful outrages take place; and by doing which he will remove the probability that are daily increasing, of a bloody conflict between some of the boatmen and passengers embarking or disembarking from our shipping.

CHOLERA.

Some few cases of cholera are reported on the Isthmus.

BUENOS AYRES.

MANIFEST OF URQUIZA—This document, apparently a sequence of the law of the Congress of Santa Fé, recorded and commented in our last, ought to rank as the antecedent or progenitor. It was on the strength of the views ingeniously *disguised* in the *manifest*, that the sanction referred to was exacted or extorted. It is this dexterous transmutation of cause and effect, of plaintiff and defendant, that forms the leading feature of the piece, and gives it a seductive and dangerous plausibility.

To those who know not the man, what can be more amiable, patriotic and Christian, than the pacific aspirations embodied in the exordium? In a certain acceptation we admit their truth; but the impartial historian must supply the mental reservation, assigning as the real motive, not an abstract love of justice and humanity, but a sordid hope and desire of seeing his own influence and predomination consolidated over all the political parties. Compare then these solemn asseverations with the irrepressible "joy" that dilates his heart, on being acquainted of the scandalous rebellion of the 1st December, when he knew that "Argentine blood was being copiously shed in the streets and suburbs of Buenos Ayres," and we have a certain key to the whole enigma. Hypocrisy is the tribute vice pays to virtue; and the sincerity of protestations must in general be estimated in an inverse ratio to their ardour. In every case where we find honor or duty, conscience or religion, we may safely substitute—*fudge!*

And his vaunted zeal for institutions, and his love of order and peace, how are they to be reconciled with his ardent sympathy for rebels, and his predetermined countenance and support to traitors and anarchists? Who is the distinguished and meritorious Chief of the besiegers, on whom the self-styled Provisional Director lavishes his unbounded admiration? One Lagos, who served General Urquiza as a departamental Chief of Police, some 13 or 15 years; yet contrived to escape in due time, and fight against him at the battle of Caseros:—Who received 100,000 dollars from the treasury of Buenos Ayres, by the direct order of the Liberator, on the flimsy pretext of some promise made by General Rosas, but in reality as the price of his future fidelity and subserviency; yet adhered to the popular movement of the 11th September, and was paid accordingly:—Who accepted office under Dr. Alsina; that he might betray his trust, and congratiate himself anew with his old master. Such is the "tried friend" whom Don Justo "grapples to his soul with hooks of GOLD," and parades before the Republic and the world, as the pink of chivalry and patriotism! Such is the honoured head of a motley rebellion, consisting at most of some 5000 individuals; three-fourths of whom were dragged from their homes by violence, and are now retained by the same means; the remainder, with a few disappointed aspirants, including "the most notorious malefactors of the Province," to adopt an expression of Deputy Anchorena. The object of the Manifest is to deify this faction; the object of the threatened intervention, to enthrone it in the Province of Buenos Ayres!

The end proposed, and the means to be employed, relieve us from the necessity of examining the futile pretexts invoked.

But the illustrious liberator promises an inviolable respect to our Provincial Institutions, and the restoration of our "legitimate authorities."

Of his respect to institutions we have already had a sufficient sample; but it would be interesting to know what period is to be assumed as the date and starting point of our legitimate authorities. Is it the 2d of February or the 10th of September; the dictatorship of Rosas, or the more humiliating deputy-dictatorship of Galan? As Lagos has no shadow of a legal investiture, we can hardly fancy the possibility of his being rendered available in the solution of this knotty question. As an important preliminary, we recommend its preferent consideration to the learned doctors of the Santa Fé Congress; for as it stands at present in the manifest, it renders the whole unintelligibie, or manifestly absurd.

SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS—The article under this heading, given in another column, merits a careful perusal. Granting it to have been written half in jest, there are truths calculated to make and leave a serious impression on the reflecting mind.

The navigation of these rivers is no new question; and when their capabilities and importance have been fully ascertained and demonstrated, other questions may be expected to follow in rapid succession. It is a prize that cannot fail to move the cupidity of private adventurers, and the ambition of certain powers that readily subordinate right to might. Steam and electricity have annihilated time and space; and a danger that fifty years ago might have been regarded as remote and problematical, now demands immediate attention and prompt precautions.

It is unsafe and unwise to go on confiding interests of such magnitude to the jealousy of rival diplomacy. In the case of the Argentine communities there is only one safe and convenient alliance; and that is with the numerous foreign residents, virtually established in the Republic, and thoroughly identified with its fate and prospects. It is a suicidal policy longer to keep that element distinct and separate. The first thing is to absorb and assimilate those that already exist, and make provision for inviting and inducing others voluntarily to come, that they may be absorbed and assimilated in their turn. It is no longer a question of expediency, but of stern necessity. Contrast the rambling disquisitions of the article under consideration, with the following passage from the pen of Señor Sarmiento:—

"An original state of things exists in Buenos Ayres. The natives are a hundred, "the foreigners a thousand. The peasantry "is Basque, and with the Spaniards and "Italians, more numerous than the creoles. "The latter enjoy the privilege of being "killed, condemned for years to military "service without pay, and driven into exile; "the merchants and artizans making money, "whilst all others are losing it. The creoles "carried to Montevideo and the Provinces, "in order to be slaughtered, diminish apace, "whilst the foreigners by immigration and "the certainty of employment increase from "day to day. What must be the result? "That the State must be governed by a suffering minority, in favor of an expectant "and priveleged majority. Such is the disorder introduced into these countries, and "such the question that demands an immediate solution, at least in Buenos Ayres. "The City must be composed of those who "inhabit it; and defended by those who have "life and property at stake; all participating "in its government, with a share of the burdens proportionate to the privileges they "enjoy."

From this verdict there can be no appeal, either by the Public Authorities or the foreign residents; unless the former choose to hazard the existence of the State, and the latter are willing to sacrifice their interests and prospects. These are the identical views we have inculcated on various occasions, before and since the 3rd of February, 1852; and the events that are taking place before our eyes at this moment, invest them with a supreme importance. We, natives and resident foreigners, may fold our arms, and shut our eyes to the importance of the occasion; but others will assuredly *think for us*, and *act for themselves;* with little regard to the rights of prior occupancy.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE—Don Juan Bautista Peña having tendered his resignation, on the score of his impaired health, that arduous and important department has been confided to the indefatigable zeal and uncompromising patriotism of Dr. Esteves Sagui. The scandalous nuisance of the street post money brokers, afforded an appropriate occasion for the exercise of these qualities; and the salutary effects already produced amply justify the rigorous measures employed, in suppressing an evil of the most ominous and pernicious tendency, to the interests of the entire community. In the present circumstances the inhabitants of the Capital are chiefly dependant on articles of foreign importation, whose price is necessarily regulated by the current rate of exchange. Any depreciation of the currency, not only weakens the hands of the Government, but aggravates the inevitable conflict of the mass of the population; consequences openly and heartlessly disregarded by these daring speculations on the rights and privations of their fellowmen.

To accomplish their nefarious ends, every idle report was caught up, and bandied from mouth to mouth with a treasonable insolence; and not a few of the most grotesque and offensive, were, we dare say, expressly concocted for the occasion. As a specimen we may record the following:—that the members of the Executive were at daggers' drawing;—that a new emission of 50.000,000 was impending;—that General Virasoro had arrived at San José de Flores at the head of 3 thousand Santafecinos, the vanguard of the new liberating army; and, finally, that General Urquiza had 9,000 men assembled at the Diamante, on the faith of the alleged testimony of the Officers of the "Vixen", &c. &c.

Utterly unfounded and evidently incongruous as all such rumours were, they had the desired effect of creating a panic; and doubloons had reached as high as 380 current dollars; with at least a double advance proportionally, in the retail price of most articles of importation. Intentional or accidental, it was an effective measure of hostility to the popular cause; which has been seasonably checked by the energetic interposition of the Police authorities. Relieved from these spurious influences, doubloons have already declined to 330, with a still downward tendency; an important triumph on which we congratulate the new Chief.

On thursday a considerable sensation was created by the apprehension and imprisonment of Don Pedro de Angelis; which appears to have been in consequence of express orders from the Commander-in-Chief, but the motives or grounds for the procceeding have not yet transpired.

SENATORIAL FRACAS—In the deliberations on the De Suin mediation, Deputy D. antonio Piran contrived to create a "scene", in which he had the honor of acting the principal part. A series of *outré* propositions having been negatived by his colleagues, he at last, rather unmanfully we think, abandoned the post of duty, leaving the 2d section of the Country Districts unrepresented, at this interesting crisis. At all events the public press of the Capital had a lasting memento bequeathed to it with his dying breath; our small share of which we cheerfully resign in favour of the gallery audience, unaccountably neglected on the solemn occasion. Its discriminative appreciation merits a different requital. R. I. P.

PACIFIC INVASION—I appears that Dr, Zubiría, Dr. Peña, and General Ferré, have arrived at the encampment of Lagos on a mission of peace, whether on their own account individually or conjointly; whether in representation of the Congress of Santa Fé, or by order of the Supreme Director *in partibus;* whether to mediate in the ordinary acceptation of the term, or to carry out the threats and insults of the *Manifest* of the 3d Feb., we have not yet been informed, and feel at a loss to divine The law of the Congress of the 22nd January, and the subsequent Mainifest of the 3rd February, by General Urquiza, are the oddest preludes to a pacific mediation we can well fancy. At all events the venerable Dr. Zubiria ascends the judgment seat with clean hands; for he has throughout proved himself the consistent friend of peace and reconciliation. God grant his enlightened views and philanthropic wishes may be crowned with success.

In the "Progreso" of this morning we read the following:

"The Honourable Chamber of Represen-

"tatives is to meet this day at noon, to take "into consideration communicatio s received "by the Government from General Urquiza, "announcing to it the despatch of a Commis- "sion. composed of Dr. Peña, Dr. Zubiria, "and Brigadier General Ferré, for the pur- "pose of treating of a settlement of the actual "question.

"The Commission has directed its creden- "tials from San José de Flores to the Go- "vernment, accompanying the note of Gene- "ral Urquiz . The people and the Army "will soon be informed of the contents of said "communications, that will doubtless be pub- "lished, and have better means of forming an "opinion on the matter."

From this it appears that the mission originates with General Urquiza, but all else remains in diplomatic obscurity; but we have no wish to mar the chances of the mediation, by suggesting doubts, or asking impertinent questions. We await the promised publication, and the revelations of time; and in deference to the same high interests, we abstain from all comment on the progress or prospects of the contending parties, the less to be regretted, that the incidents of the week present no new features deserving of special notice.

LATEST HOUR—The communications of the Mediators have been referred, after being read, to a Committee of the Honourable Chamber; and from their moderate and conciliatory character great hopes are entertained of a successful issue—The Money Market also continues to decline, which may be accepted as a hopeful symptom.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For the ensuing week the British Packet will be published early on Friday morning, in time for the sailing of the Packet "Prince." The important public measures now pending, justify this deviation from the established rule.

London, 8th January, 1853.

Dry River Plate Hides.—The only sale to report this month 206 Hides and Skins sold at late rates as follows—exports av. 35⅛lb. at 5½d. flats av. 33½lb. at 5¼d; Skins, badly wormed, av. 1½lb. at 2d per lb. Import 1238 Hides.

The supplies of this description during the year have been extremely small and consisted almost entirely of coarse, common Hides, the transactions consequently have been very unimportant. Quotations for Hides of good quality have on the average ruled high, and would generally have been easily obtainable. Imports of the year 10,082 Hides, a considerable portion of which were trans shipped from the Continent. Stock, 31st. Dec. 4277 Hides.

Salted River Plate Hides.—There has been an increased demand during the month, but without animation. The imports have been limited. Stocks much reduced and entirely cleared of Hides of good quality. In prices there has been no alteration, which are as follows, viz.—4⅝d for good heavy Ox, 4⅛d to 4⅜d for middling ditto, 3⅝d to 3¾d for cut and inferior ditto, 4d to 4⅜d for light Ox, and 3⅜d to 4d for Cow with usual tares. Import 9153 Hides. Sales 16,600 Hides. Present stock 24,700 Hides.

The political vicissitudes, that for a long time have been taking place in the principal Hide-producing countries of South America, have kept the trade throughout the year in doubtful suspense with regard to the supplies from the River Plate. It now appears that in 1851, when an invading army was traversing the district, the slaughter of Cattle was largely increased, partly for the maintenance of the soldier, and partly from a disposition to realise to the utmost extent rather than risk the entire loss, and hence the large importations of that year. After the termination of hostilities it was conjectured that the people would return to their usual avocations, that the Saladeros would be worked with more regularity and activity and that we should receive still larger supplies during, but more particularly towards the latter part of, this year; but we now learn that the promiscuous slaughter of 1851 was carried to so great an extent and the herds so much reduced, that the owners have found it necessary to suspend the slaughter as much as possible, and that Hides up to the date of the last advices were very scarce; and as the aggregate stock of the United Kingdom is very small, it is evident that higher prices may reasonably be anticipated.

The worn-out argument to show that the price of R. P. Hides is dependent on that of Sole-Leather has this year been clearly and practically refuted and the reverse has proved the fact. The price of Sole-Leather has gradually advanced 2d per lb, which is universally attributed to the scarcity and consequent enhancement of the value of Salted Hides.

South American Horse Hides.—Salted Hides of good quality are in fair request at rather better prices, but dry Hides are dull and late rates barely sustained.

After a long continuance of depression and a large accumulation of stock, prices had declined so low as to induce some speculation which commenced in Liverpool, and in the early part of the year began sensibly to affect the tone of the market, and in February good Salted Hides averaging 30⅜ to 30⅝ lbs brought 5s 6d to 5s 7d each which was an advance of 3d. This improvement has continued gradually to increase up to the close of the year; when our quotation are further raised 1s to 1s 6d per Hide for Salted, and 3d to 6d for Dry.

Horse Hair has met an improved demand during the month at advanced prices. White and grey cut tails, fair to good 2s 9d, midding to fair 2s 6¼d, short tails and manes 1s 7d very short 1s 2¼, common short manes, bundles 11¾d; cut tails, good 2s 0½d to 2s 3½d, middling to fair 1s 5½d to 1s 8½d, middling to short 1s to 1s 3d, short and very short manes 10d to 1s; mixed do., good 1s to 1s 0¾d, middling to fair 10d to 11d, very slight and dirty 8d to 9¼d; stump tails fair to good 1s to 1s 3d: Cow, good 10d, fair dusty 9d. Sales 255 Packages. Import 244 Packages.

During the year the market has been gradually improving, and prices are now an average of fully 1d to 2d per lb higher than those current at the close of 1851.

Horns—There have been no sales since our last issue. Import 72,410 Horns of all descriptions.

The market throughout the year has been very buoyant, and prices have ruled high with few occasional fluctuations.

Sheep Skins.—The transactions to report this month are as follows, 6929 Cape—fine wools av. 52 to 59 lbs at 29s to 35s 9d, do. av 36lbs. at 15s 3d, long wools av. 49 to 54lbs. at 26s 6d to 29s 9d, shorn and common at 10s 3d to 14s 9d per dozen, being an advance of 2s to 3s. 1535 B. A. Lamb Skins, mixed and inferior av. 8lbs at 5s 3d per dozen.

River Plate Tallow.—The business transacted throughout the year in this description we find has been to a considerable extent, the importation being nearly double that of the year preceding.

A very small quantity has been offered this month, which however was withdrawn, owing to the general depression then existing. Subsequently, however, the whole was placed at 46s per cwt for fair and middling colors, fair body, and sweet box and cask Tallow. During the last few days considerable animation has again existed. The demand for consumption having improved, and some large buyers for speculation presenting themselves, prices have suddenly advanced 1s 6d per cwt, 1st Y. C. being now 46s 6d per cwt, being a decline of 6d per cwt since yesterday. The present stock is small, and good qualities sell readily, at comparatively high prices; fair color fair body may now be considered worth 46s 3d to 46s 6d per cwt. The sales of the month comprise 208 casks and about 200 boxes. The import has been 722 casks and 82 boxes. The present stock is equal to 858 pipes. The total import of the past year was 13,626 casks and 4337 boxes, against 8613 casks and 2528 boxes in 1851. The Sales 14,710 casks and 4130 boxes, against 8013 casks and 5186 boxes in 1851. Stock on the 31st Dec. 1852, equal to 706 pipes against 2048 pipes at the close of 1851.

Pure Tallow has been much sought for during the year, and at all times commanded very high rates, 48s to 49s per cwt. having been obtained for good parcels. This description, in almost any quantity, would meet with a ready sale in this market.

We have to notice a marked improvement in the quality of the importations from the "Plate" throughout the past year.

ANNING & COBB,
BROKERS, 11, Lime Street.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

February 20th.

"Gondola," American ship, 403 tons, Atkins, from New York 22nd December, to order.

"Prince," British mail steamer, Capt. W. Valler, from Rio Janeiro 13th, Montevideo 19th inst., with the mail conveyed to Rio on the 8th, per steamer Teviot, from Southampton 9th January. Passengers 14.

"Vixen," H. B. M's. steamer, from the interior rivers.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 19th inst.

"Amazona," Prussian corvette of war, from Montevideo 19th inst.

February 21st.

"Cascudo," Brazilian brig, 227 tons, J. A. Maya, from Rio Janeiro 5th, Montevideo 17th inst., to A. M. Mendoza, with 1332 barrels and 136 half do. flour, 185 bags rice, 160 do. indian corn.

February 23rd.

"Maria," British brig, 137 tons, Howells, from Colonia 22nd inst, to order, with 99 head cattle, 50 bales hay.

"Lucitano," Oriental brigantine, 122 tons, B. Dassori, from Montevideo 22nd inst. Passengers 86.

February 24th.

"Manuelita," American steamer, Camfield, from Colonia 23rd inst., with 55 head cattle.

"Martin," Spanish brig, 198 tons, F. Flaquer, from Montevideo 22d inst., to Zumaran & Co., with 60 pipes dry Malaga wine, 8 boxes oil.

"Trident," H. B. M. steamer, from Montevideo 23d inst.

"Delicia," Spanish brig, 150 tons, J. Mir, from Montevideo 22nd inst, to F. Buxareo, in ballast.

"Carmelo," Brazilian brig, 245 tons, J. P. de Mora y Luna, From Rio Janeiro 7th Jan., Montevideo 23d inst., to F. Susini, with 1250 kegs gunpowder, 3 boxes sweetmeats.

"Io," British barque, for Liverpool, dispatched by Best Brothers, with 2022 salted ox and cow hides, 1649 do. horse do., 214 pipes tallow, 1 bale sheep skins, 8 do. horse hair, 166 do. wool, 15,000 bones, 4 boxes merchandise.

"Io"

February 25th.

"Fortuna," British brigantine, 102 tons, A. Dessov, from Colonia 24th inst., to F. Cibils, with 55 head cattle.

"Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 23d inst., Colonia to-day. Passengers 64.

"Encornet," French brig, for Bordeaux, dispatched by Zumaran & Co., with 1 box wearing apparel, 5 do. mineral stone, 198 bales wool, 19 do. hore hair, 800 salted ox and cow hides, 1001 dry horse do., 110 boxes tallow, 2000 horns.

"Rosa," Spanish barque, for Havana, dispatched by F. Senillosa, with 3500 quintals jerked beef, 30 dry ox and cow hides.

Sailed, Io, ~~Rosa~~. Encornet

SAILINGS.

February 19th.

"Juniata," American barque, for New York, dispatched by S. B. Hale & Co., with 146 bales wool, 6515 dry ox and cow hides, 2225 fanegas salt.

February 22nd.

"Imperial Marinero," Brazilian corvette of war, for Montevideo.

"Bonetta," H. B. M. brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Vixen," H. B. M. steamer, for Montevideo.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Manuelita," American steamer, for Colonia.

"Anibal," Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by M. Basso, with 6396 dry ox and cow hides, 1485 salted do. do, 115 bales wool, 12 do. hide cuttings, 1 do. horse hair, 1 do. slunk calf skins, 1 box ostrich feathers, 3 do. antacid.

February 23d.

"Fortuna," British brigantine, for Colonia, dispatched by F. Buxareo, in ballast.

February 24th.

"Paranà," American ship, for New York, dispatched by O. J. Hayes & Co., with 47 seroons and 210 bales horse hair, 167 do. wool, 8 do. ostrich feathers, 24 do. goat skins, 28 do. nutria do., 4 do. deer do., 2400 horns, 6223 dry ox and cow hides, 306 pipes tallow, 4 sacks tobacco.

"Culebra," Spanish schooner, for Havana, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 1800 quintals jerked beef, 36 dry ox and cow hides.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels:—

ARRIVALS.

"Uruguay," with 916 boxes, 2 barrels 2 bales and 50 crates merchandise, 110 planks, 30 500 tiles.

"Sylph," with 6000 tiles, 25 boxes champagne, 40 barrels lime, 140 do. and 200 boxes wine, 27 do. sardines, 2 do. tobacco, 6 cheeses, 49 bales corks, 31 boxes and 1 barrel merchandise, 3 boxes hats, 1 do. cards, 30 do. preserved fruits, 1 crate apples, 5 trunks shirts.

"Emilia," with 10 bags rice, 1 package leather, 460 barrels and 2375 boxes wine, 12 barrels and 2 casks coñac, 306 boxes, 25 casks, 2 crates and 3 bales merchandise.

SAILINGS.

"Hilda Charlotte," with 4994 dry ox and cow hides, 47 bales calf skins, 6 do. deer do. 28 do. wool, 12,000 horns, 130 pipes and 69 boxes tallow,

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived at Penzance, Nov. 30, Transit, hence 20th Sept.; at Gravesend, Dec. 11, Royal Rose, hence 24th Sept.; Dec. 19, Arab, hence 13th Oct.; Jan 6, Ranneys, hence 7th Nov; at Cette, Dec. 18, Henry et Louise, hence 2d Oct.; at Liverpool, Dec. 31, Spirit, hence 29th Oct; Jan. 5, Propontis, hence 20th Oct.; at Dartmouth Jan. 3, Galatea, hence 16th Oct; at Antwerp, Jan. 3, Dorothea, hence 7th Oct.; Jan. 6, George Alois, hence 18th Oct.; at Havre, Jan. 5, Napoleon, hence 2nd Nov.; at Deal, Jan. 5, Fanny, hence 27th Aug.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.

From Deal, Dec. 7, Queen, from Havre, Dec. 13, El Dorado; from Bordeaux, Jan. 3, Coriolan; from Liverpool, Dec. 16, Nil Desperandum; Dec. 23, Margaret Elizabeth; Choice; Queen of the West.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool, Bosphorus, Albion, John Ritson, Benjamin Boyd, Kerelaw; for Montevideo and B. A., Remark, Regina, John Pardew; at London, Nundeeps, Albatross; for Montevideo and B. A., Jacob von Cleef; at Havre, Normand, for Montevideo and B. A. Emmanuel; at Bordeaux, for Montevideo and B. A., Ernestine, Coriolan, Echo, Gaston et Felice; at Marseilles, for Montevideo and B. A., Ariano.

EXCHANGE—Feb. 26.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	20¼
Patriot Doubloons	— á 394
Spanish do.	á 325
Bills on England, per doubloon	65s.
Currency per dol	2⅜d.
Do. Montevideo	⅛ á ⅜ prem.
France, per doubloon	83 fs.
United States, do.	par
Rio Janeiro	1 p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 38[illegible]
The lowest 33[illegible]

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 65s 6d. per oz. Lowest 65s

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted,

The brig "TUSCANY." bound for San Francisco with about 200,000 feet of lumber, having been condemned at Montevideo, a vessel is required to convey her cargo to said destination, for payment of freight a lien on the cargo will be granted; tenders will be received at the office of Henry [illegible], Licensed Ship Broker, 30 Calle Reconquista.
Buenos Ayres, Feb 25, 1853. f.25—1c

Wanted

To purchase, a MANGLE; any person having one to dispose of may do so, by personal application at No 143 Calle Reconquista, or by leaving a note at No 20 Calle San Martin, which will be attended to. f. 26—3.

Notice.

Whereas Mr. Fogelmark, master of the Swedish brig "La Plata" requires the sum of two thousand silver dollars more or less, in order to defray the expenses of his ship in this Port.

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received at this office until Thursday the 10th March next, at 10 a. m. for the advance of that money on a bill upon the owners, with the collatteral security of a Bottomry Bond on the ship and her homeward freight,

Swedish Norwegian Consulate.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 26, 1853.
E. FROLICH,
His Swedish & Norwegian Majesty's Consul.
f. 26—2c.

Chair Gilders.

One or two professors of said art, will find employment at No. 69 Calle de la Merced. f 26—3c

CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS

For the transfer of goods in deposit, for sale at this Office, Defensa, No. 75

Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The General Monthly Meeting will be held on Tuesday Evening, March 1st, at 7 o'clock.
No. 166 Calle Belgrano

For Sale.

Ready made trunks of all sizes, at moderate prices, No. 114 Calle del Perú, half a square past Calle de Cuyo, towards the Retiro.
N.B.—Venetian Blinds made to order. f.26—3p.

Notice.

The Swedish and Norwegian Consulate for the Argentine Republic and Uruguay being vacant, applications for the same can be made to the Royal Swedish Board of Trade (Commerce Collegium) within six months from this date, each month composed of thirty days.

It will be hereafter decided by the competent authorities whether the office shall be filled by a Swede or a Norwegian, holding a situation under Government, or by a Merchant established in the place, and also whether he shall reside in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo.

In case the appointment be given to a Swede or a Norwegian, holding a situation under the Government, he will be entitled to the customary fees (established by law) on all vessels entering and leaving the ports, and a yearly pay of 2000 Rix-dollars, Hamburgh Bank, besides 500 Rix dollars same currency, for expenses of Office and Secretary.

Should a resident Merchant be appointed, he will only receive in addition to the above mentioned fees the yearly sum of 1000 Rix-dollars Hamburgh Bank, which includes Office, and Secretary.

f.26—3. Stockholm, 23d December, 1852.

DECAYED TEETH AND TOOTH ACHE.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT

MR. HOWARD'S WHITE SUCCEDANEUM,

For filling Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time HARDENS INTO A WHITE ENAMEL; and is superior to anything ever before used, as it WILL NEVER BECOME DISCOLOURED in the tooth. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders extraction unnecessary. All persons use the WHITE SUCCEDANEUM THEMSELVES WITH EASE, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared by THOMAS HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 17, George Street, Hanover-square, London, Price 2s. 6d. It is in SEALED packets, with full directions for use enclosed, and the signature, THOMAS HOWARD, in Red Ink on the outside of the Wrapper.

And of the same Agents may be had,

MR. HOWARD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This Tooth Powder will be found a valuable appendage to the toilet. Being perfectly free from any injurious substance, it whitens and preserves the teeth—imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath—gives a beautiful redness to the gums—imparts to them a healthy firmness of texture—and prevents the loosening of the teeth—Price 2s. 6d. per Box.
Sold by
G & H. MACKERN, 20, Calle San Martin.

To Let,

At Calle Perú, No. 145, a furnished parlour and bedroom. Also several others furnished or unfurnished. f. 26—3p.

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

Flock of Sheep.

For sale, about six leagues from Chascomus on the coast of the Salado, a flock of fine mestizo sheep, with corralles, ranchos, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply at 29 Calle Reconquista, or 97 Calle Piedad. f.26—3.

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.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEAR'S SUFFERING

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

[Signed] WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschetoes and	Rheumatism
Sand Flies	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

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.

For Sale,

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

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 Rhetric; Shakspeare; Thomson's Seasons.

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, Jobiin, 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 Stewurt, 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 London.

British bark "Peter Senn," A. 1. at Lloyd's Adamson, Commander, has already commenced loading, and having a large parcel of cargo engaged will have quick despatch. f. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Rennie, Tweedie & Co.

For Liverpool.

British ship "Velocidad," 300 tons register, A. 1 for 14 years, Baird, Commander, is now on her first voyage, and is without exception one of the finest vessels afloat, is now loading a considerable portion of her cargo engaged. f.26.
Consignees Messrs. W. Latham & 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 "Eiza 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 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, Damlos, Commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. f. 19
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp.

Swedish brig "Piata," 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 Antwerp.

Bremen brig "Phoenix," A. 1. at Lloyd's, Dierks, Commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and is a very well known trader. f.26.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For New York.

Norwegian brig "Nidaros," Baumann, Master. 170 tons, a very fine opportunity, is now loading and has disengaged room for a few dry hides or bales.
f 26. Consignees Messrs. Lezica & 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

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.

Shipping List of Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Antwerp.

The clipper built A.1. copper and copperfastened Sardinian brig "L'Acorte Ligore," 170 tons, Capt. Bauer. This fine vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still receive about 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales. f.26.
Consignee Messrs. B. Viale, & Co.

For the Continent.

Passengers only.

The splendid new Bremen barque "Adelheid," 360 tons, Capt D. Spille. This fine vessel will sail about the 20th March next for the Continent, calling in the Channel for orders, and offers a superior opportunity for cabin passengers. f. 26.
Consignees Messrs Deetjen & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Neapolitan bark "Cerere," 300 tons, Capt. Pirandillo, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch. f.26.
Consignees Messrs. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

For Marseilles.

Passengers only.

The fast sailing Sardinian polacre "Nativita di Maria," 180 tons. This vessel having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch, and offers a good opportunity for passengers. f.26.
Consignee B. Delfin, Esq.

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

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.

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.

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 Mayo.
j.29—c. o.

NOTICE.

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.

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.

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

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

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 26th 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, Jobin	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 R vo ta	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.	194	London.
" 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. My, Millard	Tomkinson & Co.	233	
" 28	Bg. Ann Carr, Davis	J. Stewart & 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, McConackie	J. C. Thompson & Co.	202	L pool.
" 13	Bk. Hermes, Presley	J. Carthy	[illegible]41	
" 17	Sch. Sappho, How	R. & J. Carlisle	157	L'pool
" 23	Sp. Velocidade, Baird	Wilfred Latham & Co	280	
" 23	Sp. Annie Fisher, Edwards	J. G. Smith & Co.	[illegible]45	
" 23	Bgn. Maria Teresa, S[illegible]	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[illegible], 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.
Dec. 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	4[illegible]2	
" 19	Bg. El Dorado, Etchbergu	Zimmermann, & Co	182	
Feb. 9	Sch. Arctic, Hunt	Gowland & Co.	[illegible]9	
" 20	Sp. Gondola, Atkins	To order	10[illegible]	
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 27	Bg. Encornet, Nadeau	Zumaran & Co.	149	Havre.
Nov. 17	Bk. Guarani, Larche	E. Ochoa & Co.	231	
Dec. 10	Bk. Coralie, Verrho	F. Arteseguy	[illegible]	
" 10	Bk. Amazis, Gillot	T. Rousse	201	
Dec. 13	Pol. Chasseur, Ventre	N. Peuchgarie	193	
" 22	Bk. Richelieu, Rat	Leon Caumartin	176	
" 27	Bk. Bonne Aimee, Monet	J. Viguan	231	
" 27	Bg. L'Henry, Vivier	To order	184	
Jan. 19	Sp. Francois, Fremont	Lafourcade & Co.	364	
" 19	Bk. Ca[illegible]cens, Delanvoy	Llavallol & Sons	244	
" 25	Bk. Australie, Falgueretto	J. Canard	210	
Feb. 8	Sp. Uruguay, Daynel	E. Ochoa & Co.	282	
" 11	Bg. Frederick Eugene, Bronzon	Teussere Vallat & Co	167	
" 17	Bk. Emilia, Butaud	M. Lopez & Co.	228	
" 17	Bg. Sylphe, Lafou	M. Lehm n	177	
	SPANISH.			
Nov. 22	Bg. Pirro, Guardiolo	Llavallol & Sons	213	
Dec. 2	Sch. Esmeralda, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	121	
" 5	Bg. Recurso 2°, Gale	F. Buxareo	254	
" 11	Sp. Amalia, Gomez	S. Sorrino	246	
Jan. 1	Bg. Rapido, Mataro	F. Senillosa	242	
" 4	Pol. San Antonio, Carbanas	F. Senillosa	154	
" 7	Sch. Drok[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
" 19	Sp. 1° de Guatemala, Ortiz	J. Gaiarraga	250	
" 23	Zum. Victorina, Reig y Feau	To order	164	
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Roig	F. Senillosa	1[illegible]8	
" 10	Pol. Pezinca, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	102	
" 13	Pol. Rosita, Gilbau	E. Ochoa & Co	[illegible]0	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Morreta	2[illegible]3	
" 14	Bg. Fomento, Aristany	F. Cibils	[illegible]3	
" 14	Bg. Viagero, Curell	Llavallol & Sons	[illegible]0	
" 24	Bg. Martio, Fiaquer	Zumaran & Co.		
" 21	Bg. Del cia, Mir	F. Buxareo	150	
	SARDINIAN.			
Aug. 29	Bk. Petronina, Fidanza	N. Martinez & Sons	[illegible]	
Sep. 15	Bgn. Amable Angelita, Tubino	J. Caprile	[illegible]9	Genoa
Oct. 25	Bg. Itali, Querino	Viale & Co.	264	
Nov. 4	Bg. Espero, Molfino	B. Viale & Co		
" 14	Pol. Nativita de Maria, Tiscornia	To order	203	Marseill
" 22	Bg. Delfino, Zeguera	Delfino	18[illegible]	
Dec. 3	Pol Bk Correbo 2° Cerra	G. Avegno	258	
" 5	Bg. Ausonie Sorelle, Brissolone	J. Avegno	261	
" 6	Bg. Gentil Fanny, Gagino	J. Avegno	223	
" 5	Bg. Rey David, Velasco	Lezica & Co	258	
" 11	Bk. Antonieta, Payo	Delfino	2[illegible]3	
Jan. 21	Bk. Sultana, Casanego	Llavallol & Sons	44	
" 30	Bg. Acorto Ligure, Bauery	B. Viale & Co	17[illegible]	Antwerp
Feb. 1	Pol. Gio anni D'Area Pontremoli	Llavallol & Sons	1[illegible]	
" 16	Pol. Sacra Famiglia Chiozz	J. Caprile	69	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Dec. 21	Bk. Rufina, Pereyra	A. Van Praet	103	
Jan. 23	Bg. Belisario, Santos	A. Van Praet	[illegible]23	
" 31	Bg. Duque da Terceiro, Cartos	N. Martinez & Sons	155	
Feb. 5	Bg. Pallas, Fonseca	Martinez & Sons	217	
" 10	Bg. Rufina, Silva	Ramos y Rubert	244	
" 16	29 de Septiembre, Frayre	M. Ocampo	1[illegible]5	
" 16	Sch. Elizia, Gonzalez	M. Ocampo	1[illegible]0	
" 16	Bg. Enigma, Silva	To order	240	
" 21	Bg. Cascudo, Maya	A. M. Mendoza	227	
" 24	Bg. Carmelo, Mora y Luna	F. Surani	245	
	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	2[illegible]6	Antwerp
Jan. 11	Bk. Eudora, Johannsen	Otte, Rosenthal & Co	2[illegible]4	
Feb. 7	Bk. New York, Christiansen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	216	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Nov.	Bk. Cerere, Pirandillo	Hale & Co.	397	England
Dec. 17	Bg. Italia, Castellano	Santa Maria, Llambi Co	360	
	TUSCAN.			
Oct. 23	Pol. Romulo, Sotovich	Pietranera Piaggio	120	
	DUTCH.			
Dec. 7	Bk. Urania, Klen	Lezica & Co.	222	
Jan. 1	Gal. Plata, Henning	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	Andersen & 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	350	
" 16	Bg. Sidon, 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. 22	Sp. Gladiator, Ericksen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	315	
" 23	Bg. Ida & Emma, Beck	Freyer Brothers	150	
" 24	Bgn. Jillisch, Juhl	Dickson & Co.	144	
Feb. 7	Bgn. Nancy, Larson	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	150	
" 8	Bg. Von Broch, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	[illegible]8	
" 8	Bg. Catharina, Petersen	S. B. Hale & Co.	250	
	BREMEN.			
Nov. 21	Bk. Adelaide, Spille	Becher, Preuss & Co	260	Continent
Dec. 17	Bk. Lessing, Friedrichs	Casares & Sons.	356	Bremen.
Feb. 5	Bg. Phoenix, Dierks	Freyer Brothers	200	Antwerp
	RUSSIAN.			
	Bg. Ida, Sten	Freyer Brothers	206	Antwerp
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec 21	Bg. Nidaros, Baumann	Lezica & Co	180	N. York