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No. 498 is the Quarter designated by the Carizel and 458 per centage, who commits any Foreign Duty by the Office being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. Single Number 48.

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES.

Remarks and Observations on the River Chubut, Chulio, or Wilson River, Lat. 43° 15' South, by HENRY L. JONES.

(Continued from page 1409.)

On entering it there is found, the same as in the Rio Negro, a plain of considerable extent on the south side; the river has less depth of water than the Rio Negro, and rises than the Colorado. Ascending the river its width is greater than the Rio Negro, with a high level of water, and the bottom is of a great size, as there are also along the banks. The trees are red willows, and a kind of birch of the same kind, but every thing indicating the fertility of the soil, and it is probable that in the interior of the river there may be large tracts of same as in the Rio Colorado. At a few leagues from its mouth it receives the river of the Cordillera, the Indians speak of a large lake near its confluence with the Chubut or river in which lake is the most and vast of the Indians. This branch includes the ranges of Payen and Chacabuco to the north of the Rio Negro, and the Cordillera of the Cordillera of Aneca Malincha extend to the S.E., till they pass the Rio Negro, between the rivers Negro and Chulio, and then turn to the west of this island, and preserving the same direction, that is parallel to the Rio Negro, returns to the sea in the Rio San Martin. They are here known as the Sierras de San Antonio. The river of Baldestas probably flows in the direction of the Rio Negro, and falls into the river Chulio, it is composed of numerous rivers, the Rio Colorado and Negro bring no more water to the sea than what they receive from the same source, and they are not so numerous as the river Baldestas; accordingly these rivers may be equally as fertile as the quantity of water through their course being the same, and as no currents are known to exist, strong currents and impedes the navigator, the craft may reach the vicinity of the mouth of the river.

In the general map of South America published in London, by A. Ramsay, in 1807, the course of the Chubut or Chulio, is laid down somewhat to the east, and as proceeding from the Cordillera, or the mountain range bordering on the channel of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. This river might form a communication between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, but the distance is not furnished by the works and map of Albo Molina, who may have received his information from different sources, that existed upon the mainland, opposite to Chiloé. There exist the ruins of an establishment of the Potosi, upon the river Encarnacion or Tucumaná, at the distance of six leagues from its confluence with the Rio Negro, and the distance from the Rio Tucumaná runs from South to North.

From the source and direction of the Chubut or Chulio, to fall down in this way, and some latitude of reach to the Atlantic, the inference may be drawn that its general course is nearly as straight as it is, and consequently that its length does not exceed the distance from the Cordillera to the sea, exclusive of the natural windings of the river.

In the chart of Malaspina of 1795, from a survey made by him, it appears that a river which he called Chulio, and which he placed in the Channel of Chiloé, latitude 42° 18'.

It is manifest that two rivers of the same name should exist in the same region, and that the Chubut or Chulio, which is situated to the west of the Cordillera, debouching into the Pacific, and the other to the east of the Cordillera, debouching into the Atlantic. We believe to have happened in this, that the Indians on the coast of the channel of Chiloé, may have pointed out the river of the Cordillera, and Malaspina may have fancied that it ran to the west, and that the Indians on the east, and accordingly laid down its course as flowing into the Pacific. Hence it appears that the river of the Cordillera, and the channel of Chiloé must be the same.

I will now mark the indigenous tribes, occupants of the country through which the rivers and mountains pass, and their opposition on their part. With respect to those below there will be neither danger nor difficulty. The Indians who reside in these desert tracts, from the Straits of Magellan to the South of the Rio Negro, are called "The Butches" by the Europeans, and "Mugchaches" by the Spaniards of the Rio Negro. In

their own tongue they are called Euz cunin, people on foot. Mairnes find them on the eastern bank of the Straits, but their principal landing place or residence is on the banks of the river Santa Cruz, which they claim as their territory. They had few horses, and no horned cattle, admitting on "guanaco" and hares, wild animals abound throughout this desert country. Yearly in the spring, at yeating season, the "guanaco" quit the desert, and migrate to the Sierras to the coast of the Pacific; the Indians follow them, and secure their supplies among the delices of the Cordillera. The stark skin of the "guanaco" when built from their usual apparel, they sell to the Spaniards, every man of the Atlantic. In my voyages along the coast, entering port San Julian, Puerto Bleu, Montepuro, Melo, Santa Elena, and other intermediate bays, I have never met with Indians. On the peninsula of San Juan, I have always found parties of them, attracted thither by the wild cattle left by the Spaniards. I have found their graves in different localities. In truth this coast presents few inducements for them; from the want of water for their horses, and even for the Indians themselves, the sterility of the soil, and the mountainous character of the adjacent country. From the short distance between ports Santa Cruz, and the Sierras, that are only distant some 50 or 60 leagues, and the River Santa Cruz, extending the borders of the Cordillera to the Indians, the Indians never returned pasted along the borders of the River Chubut, all they almost reach the river Chubut.

These Tehuelches are the Patagonians, respecting whose great height, fair hair, and other matters have been such various reports. They are not ill dressed, and I think they are not so stupid, as the Spaniards represent. It must be left to the apprehensive of settlement on the Rio Negro, from the fact that the Tehuelches has never been seen by the Tehuelches; on the contrary its inhabitants are persuaded, that their safety depends on the Indians and Spaniards, who possess them by the Dutch vessels. The danger to be apprehended on the Rio Negro, is from the Malucoes, Lathiers, or the Malucoes to the South of Huachucho, or valley of Aples, who pass and repass the Rio Colorado by the route of Cholecho, in their annual excursions to the plains of Buenos Ayres, and had long since taken possession of the territory from the west to the mouth of the river Desaguadero, and from southern Colombia to the frontiers of the Province of San Luis, Cordoba and Santa Fé. The Spanish settlements at San Julian and Puerto Bleu, and the Province of Montepuro, existence any detriment from the Tehuelches, nor have I heard that the whaling vessels, that have occasionally frequented the ports on the coast, were ever hostilized by them. On the different occasions that I have been on the peninsula of San Juan, I have met parties of Indians in quest of cattle; I have traversed the camps alone with them, and they had no cause to be afraid of me.

It is true that in 1809, the Tehuelches destroyed the settlement at San Jose. At that time they had a party of 500 men from Montevideo, consisting of a Sergeant and twenty men, who had no knowledge of the Indians or Spaniards, and they were having punished a Cacique [Chalagua] they revealed the Indians.

When I was in San Juan in 1804, I spoke with several persons respecting a settlement upon the Chubut, and of the benefits that it would be to them; and they were in no opposition. With some assistance they would not require to undertake to some towns, with a detachment of men at the Rio Negro, and transport back what they purchased from the Cordillera, and Santa Cruz, is a Chiloé Indian called Contreras, whom I met on the Cordillera, and who told me, that he was at San Jose engaged in taking cattle.

The Tehuelches, who resided on the Chubut, and called themselves Chulioanos, no longer exist as a tribe, having abandoned their country years ago, and migrated to the Cordillera, and the Cordillera de Yucana. They are now included in the territories of Buenos Ayres, and the Rio Negro, and about the sources of the Chubut.

The few Indians among the Sierras and on the coast of the channel of Chiloé, are indolent and subsist chiefly by fishing. They are called Payen and the Payen.

[To be concluded.]

AND

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.—Our dates as usual are for the 9th September. The Parliament is recess, and all the world rustication. Her Majesty, Prince Albert and part of the Royal sapings, honoured the Dublin Industrial Exhibition by a special visit, which extended to a week, and called forth many gratifying demonstrations of affection and loyalty. The "Dublin Freeman's Journal" records its appreciation of the Royal Visit in the following glowing and patriotic terms:—

"It is a visit of congratulation from Queen to her subjects on the achievement of a great work—a visit of sympathy to the sons of toil—a visit in honour of the progress of industry—the act of Royal homage to the mind, and the recognised greatness of a Celtic man, who, born from this country, made for himself a patrimony which nobles might envy, and earned for himself and his country a world-wide fame, which monarchs might proudly emulate.

"Coming to us in this character, and for such noble purposes, we are all prepared to give the Queen not only a loyal but a hearty and generous welcome. She comes to honour labour as well, and to visit the temple raised by Irish hands, created by Irish genius, and dedicated by Irish munificence to the elevation of the working classes, and her pilgrimage will till shine with commensurate splendour, and will excite the generous sympathies of all who regard popular advancement. There is not in Dublin to day a man who does not feel the national pride and the quickness of the Celtic character, which distinguishes the Celtic race, and which distinguishes accurately between former Royal visits, and the present visit, and the present, as he will testify the addition of slaves falling prostrate before the Juggernaut of Royal pomp, and the indignities that leaves the generous bold, and makes the obedient bow to high with hope for the future, and comes to the monarch's devoirs from the throne and comes to worship with her people in the Temple of Industry."

During the short sojourn in her Irish Capital, every thing was conducted with the greatest possible privacy, and every thing political subordinated to the interests of the Industrial Exhibition.

On quitting the hospitable shores of the Emerald Isle, Her Majesty and suite rode to her Highland Home at Belmore, visiting Edinburgh in the route, where the cortege rested a single day, with the same privacy as in the sister Capital.

The general state of the industrial classes may safely be inferred from the following facts, which require no comment.

The aggregate value of our exports during the first seven months of the year, has been £1,043,000, as compared with £938,000 in the like period of 1852, showing an increase of 9,252,000, or more than 10 per cent.

As compared with the same period of 1851 there has been an increase of 9,349,287. The value of our manufactures, as reported and taken into consumption, the chief port for notice is an increase of 410,000 quarters of wheat, and the same increase in seven months of the year have now reached 3,575,104 quarters, against 1,381,651 quarter, in the same period of 1852, so that the total taken has been more than double.

In flour, likewise, although the present rate, which has not been reported, shows a large augmentation during the year, the supply for the seven months having been 3,655,967 cwt., against 1,447,453 cwt. in 1852.

In the seven months of 1851, however, the importation of brass-tuffs was about equal to that which has now occurred.

The consumption of malted provisions, but, as the case of eggs, cocoa, sugar, rice, spirits, wine, spices, olives, and coffee, have been excessively large, much of the importation in the month of October, which has already increased throughout the year, being attributable probably to the suppression of the duty on spirits, and the consumption of tea there has been a considerable increase since the commencement of the year, but not in the striking manner which, however, has been very large. The quantity of iron imported has also been singularly great, amounting for the first seven months to 528,500 gallons in 1852, a result in some measure to be attributed to the duty on iron, which has been reduced, and the consequent increase of capital, under the expectation of a great future scarcity from the iron disease.

ET Advertisements received till Friday afternoon, inserted with the greatest care and station at the following rate:

No. according as they are of 10 lines, 20 lines, and such subsequent insertion 12 lines. Those exceeding 40 lines, our price for the first, and two for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the Maritime and other countries, notices of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Charities, Objects of benevolence and Beneficial Societies, &c.—gratis.

In Sir Charles Napier the British Army has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

The Eastern question cannot be said to be altogether settled. The Porte requires some modifications in the treaty submitted by Austria as mediatrix, and it seems doubtful whether the Czar may be in an accommodating humour. The certainty is that instead of evacuating the Danubian Provinces, he was strengthening his positions, and some say has offered a slice of the honey to Austria, to secure her passive acquiescence, if John Ruzsicki and his army should be victorious. The explanations of Lord Palmerston's conduct, and the satisfactory conclusions arrived at by the native forces disbanded.

The prospects of general peace are doubtful. The war has been unfavourable and the season late; but the accounts from America and the great Expositions of America, did away with every European grain a general security or exorbitant price. The ports light had transported to certain districts, but apparently of a less violent type than on some previous occasions.

The news of the blockading Squadron, on the 20th June, caused a rise of 6 to 7 per cent in the Buenos Ayres market.

The Comet.—The comet was distinctly visible at Woolwich, in the beautiful clear sky of Sunday evening, 28th August, and was visible by the aid of the telescope and eye from half-past seven to half past eight, which it is obstructed from view by the dome haze of the atmosphere, and is visible above the horizon. When first seen in the north it was about two or three points above the horizon, and the tail of the comet, a dull silver white appearance, and the tail of the comet, and the length of a full-grown person's arm. The comet, according to the time it was seen before nine o'clock, fully two hours after sunset.

FALKLAND ISLANDS COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Falkland Islands Company yesterday, a report was read which stated that the export of Stanley was gradually rising in importance. The company has shipped stores for the supply of shipping to the extent of 1000 tons, and has sent over 120 sheep, which had their ears marked, and 3400 chickens were taken during the last season, of which 1376 were shot, it appeared that the cash received by the company was £14,093, 17s. 3d. The balance at bankers was only £1030 18s., but a large amount of provision was on the way for sale in this country. This report was adopted unanimously.

FRANCE.—The Emperor continues to enjoy a high degree of popularity. His liberal and loyal subjects submit with a good grace to the galling restrictions imposed on the public by the Emperor's military operations, and in an interesting situation. The circulating rumours respecting an apprehended deficit in the Imperial treasury are now held to be altogether unfounded, although the price of the Imperial bonds has risen considerably, despite the efforts of the Emperor to the contrary—M. Arago, the distinguished and able statesman, who has been in a precarious state of health. The recent alliance of the Duke of Brabant with the House of Austria, had been a great disappointment to the Emperor, and the pretensions of France on Belgium. The Emperor's ally, M. Leopold of Belgium had thus a special interest in the Emperor to congratulate the French Emperor. The news of the affair of the 18th July at Montevideo has had the effect of being mentioned in a style that showed a general satisfaction at the anticipated fall of the Orbs party. Previous to the breaking up of the Camp at Satory, the Emperor commanded in person at a review of the 3d Division of the Army of Paris, and the Emperor's oration, which he made a very effective address to the troops.

BRUSSELS.—The Austro-Belgic alliance has been celebrated in Brussels, by a grand and popular festivities. The young Duchess of Brabant was received, on Saturday, by the Emperor and Empress, and Leopold at the Prussian frontier, by King Leopold and the Duke of Brabant. She had been escorted a great distance by a company, including Prince Schwarzenberg, Count Richard Metternich, and a troop of

SHIPPING LIST

J. M. LAWSON, Licensed Ship Broker.

For England and the Continent.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The A. I. well known clipper brig "Friedrich Ernst" 120 tons, Capt. E. Amundson, will have quick dispatch, and affords superior opportunity for passengers.

For England and the Continent.

The new fast sailing T. Convention brig "J. H. HEYD" R.N. 210 tons, Capt. Haslop, has excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch.

For Liverpool.

The A. I. coppered and copper fastened fast sailing British brig "Comet" 160 tons, Capt. G. D. Heams, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent.

For Rio de Janeiro.

The A. I. Brazilian brig "Carnello" 200 tons, Capt. J. P. de Moura e Lima. This vessel being a chartered vessel, will have quick dispatch, and has excellent accommodations for passengers.

For Liverpool.

The A. I. Haandriker brig "Prestea Occano" Capt. J. P. Brandt, has excellent accommodations for passengers.

For Rio de Janeiro.

The A. I. fast sailing Russian schooner "ACKBAR" 140 tons, Capt. Asgrem, Her accommodations for passengers are superior.

For Liverpool.

The A. I. Haandriker brig "Prestea Occano" Capt. J. P. Brandt, has excellent accommodations for passengers.

For Rio de Janeiro.

The A. I. coppered and copper fastened Brazilian brig "PRISCELLA" 212 tons register, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have quick dispatch, and will have quick dispatch, and will have quick dispatch.

For London direct.

The superior and fast sailing coppered and copper fastened British brig "Margarita" is ready to take cargo, and will have quick dispatch, and will have quick dispatch.

For London direct.

The very fast sailing Sardinian brig "Popolano" has excellent accommodations for a few passengers, which would be taken at moderate terms to Rio Janeiro.

For further particulars apply to

Felix Bernal & Co., Licensed Ship Brokers, Recoquistas, 55.

Notice.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and the late firm of Samuel B. Hale & Co., in mutual consent, this day dissolved.

For Sale.

The whole establishment known as the "Soleo" distillery, situated on Calle Defensa No. 335, is offered for sale to the owner of the premises.

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For Sale. A. I. BLUES' No. 49 Calle Mayo and No. 10 Calle La Merced, wines, in cash and bottles.

Superior port and sherry wines, in cash and bottles.

Good old Madeira wines, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Various wines of various classes in bottles.

Superior Carlon wine in draught.

Superior Port and sherry wines in draught suitable for table use.

Sugars of various classes and qualities.

Superior Pickles of various kinds, also mixed do.

Sauces of all sorts for fish, steaks, &c. &c. All kinds of Cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, &c.

Superior Cognac, Holland Gin, and Jamaica Rum of the first quality, and a variety of other articles in great quantities, at very moderate prices.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

At the Office No. 73, Calle Defensa, will be found on Sale, PRINTED CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS of various descriptions, such as Manifest, Copia Factura, Transfer Certificates, &c., &c.

STEAM TO BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The South American and General Steam Navigation Company's new and powerful screw steam Ship "SANTO ANTONIO" is to sail from JANEIRO, and MONTEVIDEO, on the 24th August.

For Terms of Freight, Tons of Cabins, or other information apply to the MILLERS & THOMPSON, N. B. - Tower buildings West, Liverpool.

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FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

SPRING MEETING.

Thursday, Nov. 10, 1853.

At 12 P. M. "The Derby" - Once round and a distance - 7 horses entered.

At 14 P. M. "The Portenjo Plate" - Once and a half round - 5 horses entered.

At 2 P. M. "The Half Round Stakes" - Half round - horses entered.

At 4 P. M. "The Spring Cup" - Once round and distance - 7 horses entered.

At 6 P. M. "The Ladies' Purse" - Once round and distance - 10 horses entered.

At 8 P. M. "The Ladies' Purse" - Once round and distance - 10 horses entered.

At 10 P. M. "The Ladies' Purse" - Once round and distance - 10 horses entered.

At 12 P. M. "The Ladies' Purse" - Once round and distance - 10 horses entered.

At 2 P. M. "The Ladies' Purse" - Once round and distance - 10 horses entered.

At 4 P. M. "The Ladies' Purse" - Once round and distance - 10 horses entered.

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At 2 P. M. "The Ladies' Purse" - Once round and distance - 10 horses entered.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 4th inst.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Name of Vessel & Captain's Name, Consignees.

At 12 P. M. "The Ladies' Purse" - Once round and distance - 10 horses entered.

At 2 P. M. "The Ladies' Purse" - Once round and distance - 10 horses entered.

At 4 P. M. "The Ladies' Purse" - Once round and distance - 10 horses entered.

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