

AMERICAN AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed at No. 73 Calle La Defensa, and published every SATURDAY at 2 o'clock p. m. at No. 39 Calle San Martin, where subscriptions are received, and where advertisements and communications may be left.

Price 40s per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 46s per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Others; it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. — SEVILLE NUMBER 48.

(No. 1479.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

(Established in 1824.)

POETRY.

The Charge of the Light Cavalry.

Now the bugle sounds the trumpet! Let the clarion's thrilling cry,
Borne upon the passing breeze, speak defiance far and wide;
Let the trumpet echo back the stillness of the Autumn day,
Where the little band of horsemen, with the signal for the fray.

Few there are; but every breast is swelling with a purpose high,
And a stern resolve, in flashing, in the light of every eye;
One the thought of every bosom—one the dearest wish of all—
If it may not to conquer, yet for Britain's sake to fall.

Now the bugle sounds the trumpet! Let the glorious pennons wave,
Gaily floating in the sunlight o'er the helmets of the brave;
For all but the word is given, and to battle for the right,
See the little band of horsemen, riding on to the fight.

Not to snatch an easy triumph—not to chase a flying foe—
Not to meet, in equal conflict, man to man, as the fall of the lance;
Not with any hope of bringing proudly back the victory—
But, where duty bids them onward, they are rising firm to die.

For die the part of honor lies is measured by the fall of the lance;
See the dark and stridid masses of the foe men far away,
And on either side the cannon grins waiting for their prey.

Now the bugle! sound the trumpet! Sound it with a solemn strain,
As the little band of horsemen, ride across the dreary plain—
Twice three hundred British horsemen in their pagantry and pride:

Tell me—who of all the number shall return at evening?
None of all will charge the craven—none will rein his will play back—
As they press together onwards all along the dreary track.

Pewer still, but still advancing, till they gain the fatal goal—
Fitting resting place for heroes, when the martial thunders roll.

Oh! how sad, and yet how glorious, stretched beneath an Eastern sky;
Parted in a line of pearls, see the British horsemen lie—
Far away from lordly castles, far away from cottage home,
Severed each from many a loved one by the leagues of ocean foam.

Weep, oh, weep—not for the fallen! Weep not for the young and brave,
Drowned in all their grace and beauty thus to find a soldier's grave;
For they died the deed of heroes—died a victor's stern command—
And for those they loved in Britain, fighting in a foreign land.

Say not, 'twas in vain their prowess! Say not it was all in vain;
All the precious blood shed so freely on that gory plain—

Come what may—to fall or conquer—they have nobly done their part,
And their deed of dauntless daring strengthens every failing heart.

Speaks it not with stern rebuking to the sordid love of self?
Slaves it not their lofty bearing, schemes of pleasure or of self?
Reck it not a lesson to the lagging soldiers of the Cross,
Bidding them to bear, unshrinking, pain, and suffering, and loss?

Yes! Their lofty, proud devotion lives enshrined in many a heart,
Nerving many a wavering spirit to embrace the soldier's part,
And to fight life's battle bravely—fill the sounds of discord cease,
And the strife of earthly passion fades before the reign of Peace.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Crimea, Anecdote, Incidents, &c.

The following order has been issued at Lord Raglan's head quarters—
"The Commander of the forces is pleased to authorize the payment of bounties for each small shot, and sixpence for each large shot which may be brought into the camp of Lieutenant General Gambier, Royal Artillery, by any soldier or seaman."

THE RUSSIAN LOSS AT EREKMAN.—
The "Moniteur de l'Armée" publishes accounts from Sebastopol of the 18th ult., which state that the results then known of the battle of Inkermann were far beyond the first estimate. Thus, the dead bodies were counted one by one, and upwards of 5500 Russian corpses had been interred. The total loss of the enemy on that memorable day amounts to between 15,000 and 20,000 men.

HOW FRANCE REWARDS HER SOLDIERS.—
We read in the "Saint Public," of Lyons—"There is now here a Sergeant Major of the Zouaves, who was in the battle of Inkermann, where he received three wounds while fighting like a lion. At the moment he was surrounded by seven or eight Russians, he despatched five of them, and then fell with three lance wounds in his body, and lay for dead. Fortunately, he was found after the battle, and from the attention he has met with, he is now in a complete state of convalescence. He had been before decorated with the military medal; he has now received the Croix de la Legion of Honor, and enters with his present rank in the Imperial Guard."

THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN THE STORY OF THE 14TH NOVEMBER.—
The Constitutional says—

"Private letters every day bring us new details relative to the 14th of November, in the Black Sea. It is thus that we learn that about 40 French seamen, including two officers, all of whom had been cast on the coast, and made prisoners by the Russians, were left under the Guard of a strong picket of Cossacks. A fire was lit, and in the middle of the night, the sailors, at the instigation of their officers, seized on the burning boats, and falling on the Russians, disarmed some, put the rest to flight, and succeeded in making the coast where they were taken on board by the boats of such vessels as could keep the sea."

FIRING ON PARTIES BURNING THE DEAD.—
From the following order published by Lord Raglan, we may suppose that some arrangement has been made for the burning of Menschikoff, which will have the effect of preventing a recurrence of the inhuman proceedings mentioned in the former issue.

GENERAL ORDER.
October 11th.
When burying the dead, if the party so employed by His Excellency, flag, the enemy will not fire on the party.

The Russians have now acknowledged our victory. Lord Raglan's flag of truce on account of the barbarous treatment of the

prisoners and wounded, was accompanied by a message to the Russians to consent to a short cessation of hostilities, and to come and bury their dead. To this the Russians replied, that according to the laws of war, to bury the dead is the duty of the army that remains master of the field.

A RUSSIAN SERGEANT.

A sergeant in the Scotch Fusilier Guards writes thus—
"Please to give my kind love to them all. Tell them that I have done the 'hook' for our family, having fired at the Russians up-wards of 200 cartridges, and I assure you I am not the worst of shots. I, like some of my poor comrades who are gone, stood my ground. Generally they will let us fire another shot for my Queen, and country—Hurray, then, for England! I am sure I should have won a dozen times over this day in the presence of the enemy. I assure you the Russians did not forget to shout 'Eh!' They thought they had got the Guards nicely, but, thank God, we took let alone take us prisoners, which they never would have done. Never, since the Guards were formed, could they have fought better, or with more bravery than they did the other day, the officers in particular. Nothing could surpass their bravery. I am sorry to say that so many of those gallant gentlemen lost their lives and were wounded."

THE REALITIES OF CAMP LIFE IN THE CRIMEA.—
The officers are in the regiments. Guardsmen who were the "best style" to be seen in the Park now turn out in oozes and trousers and boots all seams and patches, torn in all directions, and the most of which are quite filthy. And our smartest Cavalry and Line men, are models of ingenuities sewing and stitching. The most conspicuous article of coat buttons or sleeves, when they see their officers no better off than themselves. We have out here "soldiering with the gliding off" and many a young gentleman would be forever cured of his love of form if he could only see one day fighting in the Crimea, and the parade of the men who do it. Fortunate it is for us that we have a youth on whom to rely, and that there are old English gentlemen who delight in war, and who will be availed to incur privation, danger, and death at their summons. As to the young ladies suffering from "soldier fever," the words "L. E. L." school, who are forever thinking of heroes and warriors, singing of champions, of "growing common-places" with flowers, and "winning for" Arab steeds and fabled riches,—"if they could but for one instant have stood beside us and gazed into the pits where some thirty "olds of the valley," all covered with sweat and blue cloth, with face and hands and blood, were lying side by side, and staring up at heaven with their sightless orbs as they were about to be consigned to the worms, they would be the daughters of their hero worship, and would join in prayer for the advent of that day,—if come it ever may,—when war shall be no more, and when the shedding of blood shall cease.—
THE CORRESPONDENT.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE BLACK SEA.—
It is not, as reported, says the Standard, that Vice-Admiral George B. Hamilton, G. C. Commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea, has been ordered home. On the contrary, he remains in command of the fleet, and is at his own option.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT ALMA.—
The gallant young volunteer of the Alm, Mr. G. P. Lane Fox, arrived at Brampton, on Monday, on a visit to his cousin, Mr. G. Lane Fox, and was most joyfully received by the inhabitants. It is interesting to be recollected that the gallant young volunteer was on the field of Alma in a shooting jacket, and in the hands of every eye, and in the ammunition for the troops, when he received a bullet wound in the ankle, and in that state he was carried to the Coldstream Guards, who had lost an arm, of the field. Mr. Fox was highly complimented for his bravery by His Excellency, the Duke of Cambridge, and has been presented with a Lieutenantcy in the Coldstream Guards. He is still suffering from the effects of the bullet, and is unable to walk without the assistance of crutches, but we are happy to say he is progressing towards recovery.

We gave, some time ago, an extract from a letter, stating that every morning, an old Russian naval officer of Sebastopol had a canon brought into the streets by his servants, and amused himself with firing at the besiegers. From time to time, the *Armes*, *Armes*, picked up the marks, but they were daily reprieved by others, and every attempt of the best marksmen to pick off the old officer had failed. The *Armes* now publishes a letter from Sebastopol, stating that one of the Zouaves has been more fortunate. The Zouave made a hole in the earth to conceal himself, and watched for the appearance of the officer. The first day he fired in vain, but the next one of the balls struck the Russian, and he fell dead on his gun.

BIENOS AYRES.

(Continued.)

SH.—
Allow me a little space in your respectable journal, to explain and discuss with you, some points alluded to in your January Report, which I beg leave to say have not been fully understood. I have already been permitted to do so by the late organization of the native press, I have prolonged your journal and your correspondence in this form, because there would have been a disadvantage for your objections which were unknown to the great body of our readers; and the second, because I perfectly acknowledge in our foreign commercial community, the influence of the public mind, and kindness, to forgive my fault of style in a language which is not my own. The first and second are the same thing: The increasing importance of the foreign community among us, and the sympathy, I trust, which will be shown to us, by two men and ourselves, which my countrymen understand to strong like as much as anyone by public opinion, and elevating citizens a place in our Legislature, when favored by public opinion, and elevating any foreign merchant in the same case to the rank of Judge in our Court of Commerce, have done nothing but to make themselves the echo of public opinion.

The foreign commercial community is there, for many reasons, deeply interested in ascertaining the causes of the crisis through our common concern is now passing; first, because their capital is directly engaged, and second, because some of the pronounced causes can be moved by it, and the future of my country very intimately connected with the right or wrong point of view from which the Buenos Ayres commercial crisis may be looked at; third, because this country being almost their own by affection, sympathy, interest and family connections, they will, I believe, take a large share in our endeavors to prevent the recurrence of present evils as soon as the causes are fully ascertained, if we can arrive at a correct knowledge of the actual causes of our almost chronic distress, they could easily be prevented or removed, but I foresee with sorrow that as long as the fluctuations of our currency make our stability uncertain, and every proprietor's wealth uncertain, and all the various elements of the most terrible and unaccountable of our distresses, it will be almost impossible to prevent the recurrence of the same evils, and our market. I classed this as one of the permanent causes of a commercial crisis, because when the causes are fully ascertained, a universal agent of exchange, a common and equal equivalent, a numeraire, a circulating medium, without any other value, and certain intrinsic value, there is always a loss, a positive loss, of every inhabitant or merchant, and the possibility of any further fluctuation whatever, let it be felt up or down, is impossible. It is in this sense that the loss is inherent to the move itself; just the same as if you built a house on the sand; you may every day see it sink, and the cause they are shaken by every vibration; dwelling in such a building is madness if you do not expect to sink with it. The same gives such an uncertainty to the result of every commercial transaction in the interior, and every day we see the result of all at all of doing long credits, without insuring the amount by some of the different means of security, and the same means and operations are themselves submitted to the influence of our bad monetary system, so such a state of our finances

the operation by which the foreign merchant intends to ensure a fixed exchange for his sales, gives him a now, and sometimes total loss, by the failure of those whose business it is especially to purchase the most or less value of precious metals, who, by the fact itself are nothing more than common gamblers; let the fixed guarantee be as solid as you please, they can and will be blown away at once by a wind from Salamanca, and from our own Pampas. Paper money is the worst of evils, [economically speaking, and for the world's good]; paper money as I have seen it in London, where it is sold so cheaply and without discount, touch as many sovereigns in true gold as the Bank Note promises to facilitate the sale of credit, and in all commercial operations; but a currency like ours, without intrinsic value, and as a representative of value, and fluctuating value, cannot produce but ruin and misfortune in every oscillation between, as it is, a permanent cause for a periodical crisis.

(To be continued.)

It can hardly be said that the commercial crisis has ceased, but the external symptoms begin to show a more favorable aspect. The demand for the principal demand, local business continues in a dull and torpid state; confidence chilled and the spirit of enterprise blunted. In this mood, the preparations for the coming year are deferred by mutual consent, to the latest moment, and we fear may be done on a scale of strict economy, not quite in accordance with our heavy stocks.

A few dealers from the interior provinces have made their customary visit but the amount of transactions effected, compared with other times is inconsiderable, and does little toward relieving the general pressure.

Paraguay, the declared value of whose imports in 1854, amounted to rather more than 100,000 pounds sterling, may for the present be put down as of no consequence, as it is but for gunpowder and lethal weapons; sorry barbingers of commercial enterprise.

In our last we gave an account of the coming of the "Water Witch," and we may now daily expect news of the reception awarded to the Imperial Squadron. The sanguine hopes of the young Republic seem destined to be nipped in the bud; and we may be thankful if the conflagration is confined to the territory of the belligerents.

Of the export produce market similar complaints are daily heard; still, at one price or another, all brought forward is taken up, and with the single exception of low and ordinary wools, no stocks of consideration are allowed to accumulate.

The accounts of the European markets down to the 7th December, are upon the whole favorable, most especially considering the prices which compared with the preceding month, with the exception of tallow, which showed a slight downward tendency. The large government contracts for wool for the Crimea, had given a firm and buoyant tone to the leather market; reacting favorably, on all classes of hides.

On the other hand, the industrial aspect of our city is cheering. The Customhouse and Passenger-Mole are in full progress of erection. The gas-works, railroad, water-works, new wharves, and docks are all commencing, or about to commence; with the prospect of a pressing demand on the labor market. It may, perhaps, turn out that we attempt too much at once, but the competition, and consequent high wages, will be the best and most effective appeal to European immigration. Ordinary day laborers are in request, and from 25 to 35 shillings per day, and superior workmen at piece work would easily gain double the amount.

Tradesmen, say bricklayers and carpenters, receive orders on from 12 to 15 shillings, according to their ability and application.

PUBLIC MUSEUM.—Under the able and spirited direction of Don Santiago Torres, this interesting Institution makes rapid progress; and it is, perhaps, not so generally known as it ought to be, that it is open to the public every day of every Thursday and Sunday, from 11 A. M., to 2 P. M. It has lately received important additions from different quarters, including a large number of valuable objects presented by the heirs of the late Dean Segura. In short, the student of Natural History, and any one with a spice of the virtuoso in his composition, may find a leisure hour pleasantly and profitably, in the Museum of Natural History.

The entrance is by the stair leading to the Public Library, nearly opposite the principal door of the Government House.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Captain Barnard, of Her Majesty's Ship Victoria, would feel much obliged to the Editor of the British Packet, if he would kindly insert in his next number, the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the said ship, for the widows, orphans, and near relatives of the seamen of the "Vixen," who were drowned in August last.

	£	s	d
Received by various bills	349	05	10
Five widows, each £200	1000	00	00
Five children, each £150	750	00	00
Five orphans, each £100	500	00	00
One grandmother, £100	100	00	00
One father, £50	50	00	00

Total payments	£280	00	00
In Savings Bank	68	00	00
Expenses	12	00	00
	£240	05	10
Remaining in Savings Bank	68	13	04
Simserington from Her Majesty's Ship Harporthead	30	05	08

Balance in hand £208 19 00
This balance will be distributed among the widows and orphans exclusively. The money for the children has been lodged in the Savings Bank, under the control of Trustees.

The bereaved relations have requested Admiral Barnard, to make the above arrangement and distribution, to say how truly grateful they feel to those who have so kindly and liberally alleviated their distress, and Captain Barnard, and the officers and ship's company of the Vixen, gladly avail themselves of this opportunity, to again express how highly they appreciate the good feelings of those who have so kindly assisted them in the hour of trouble, both at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

Her Majesty's Ship "Vixen,"
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 11, 1855.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

- ARRIVALS.**
February 1st.
"George," Hamburg brig, 198 tons, J. J. Bleicken, from Hamburg, 26th Nov., Montevideo, 9th inst., to Rosenthal, Geyen & Co., with 1 bag charcoal, 6 lasts coal, 10 boxes glass, 5 do matches, 2 do leathers, 20 planks, 432 barrels, 10 kegs nails, 42 do putty, 1 do coal for the engine, 1 do sheet of 5 do 10 do balls drugs, 16 barrels zinc, 2 hogheads kerosene, 12 casks gun and box printing ink, 1 do blotting, 6 do 1 barrel 1 do bale merchandise.
- "Aurea," Rio Grande brig, 180 tons, A. Lang, from Cadix, 29th November, to Rosenthal, Geyen & Co., with 120 lasts coal, 200 kegs olives, 4 boxes sweetmeats, 70 do candies, 2 do merchandise, 10 bags cumm seed.
- "Estalans," Spanish palanca, 151 tons, P. Font, from London, 4th inst., to Freyre Brothers, with 90 pipes, 16 half do and quarter casks wine, 600 do dry wine, 10 do 200 jars oil, 300 boxes raisins, 30 barrels pepper, 5 bags hemp.
- "America," American war steamer, from Corrientes.
- "Constitution," National steamer, Fidanza, from Montevideo, with 11 iron bars, 1 press, 1 box stons, 3 do sampla, 10 casks paint, 10 do putty, 1 do 1 bale merchandise, 10 baskets potatoes.
- February 9th.
"Ampero," British steamer, from Liverpool, 100 tons, P. M. Jones, to Rio Janeiro, 1st and Montevideo, 8th inst. Passengers, 23.
- "Edwards," Spanish brig, 344 tons, J. J. Lenat, from Pernambuco, 18th January, to J. O. Meyralls, with 200 pipes oak, 10 do spirit, 1000 barrels and 50 half barrels sugar.
- "Parana," American barque, 261 tons, R. Betts, from London, 4th November, Montevideo, 1st inst. to Kenzie, Fawcett & Co.,

with 370 planks, 2 boxes merchandise, 25 do and 587 casks sugar, 250 tons coal.

- February 10th.
"Queen of the Fax," British barque, 272 tons, W. H. Fennerford, from Salt Lake, 24th Dec, Montevideo, 9th inst., to J. Cartly, 160 passengers.
- "American brigantine, 168 tons, Collins, from Liverpool, 21st Nov., Montevideo, 9th inst., to Drabble, Brothers, with 70 kegs iron, 46 casks and 1 box hardware, 37 do, 52 bales and 12 packages merchandise.
- "Neapolitan brig, 284 tons, S. Caccos, from Cadiz, 2d December, Montevideo, 9th inst., to Hartenfels and Sons, with 1275 boxes wool flour, 10 do cards, 350 do vermicelli.
- February 11th.
"Monsi," British steamer, from Montevideo, 7th inst., with 7 boxes merchandise, Passengers, 73.
- "Choice," British brigantine, 200 tons, J. Hicks, from Teneriffe, 2d Dec., Montevideo, 9th inst., to Lavallol & Sons, with 15,340 jag stones, and 2 quarter casks wine.
- "Evangaliti," British barque, 254 tons, J. Raw, from Liverpool, 1st December, to Gifford Brothers, with 7000 bricks, 60 stones, 6 barrels biscuits, 20 tons coal, 1 mangle, 150 barrels powder, 97 do wire, 178 do and 163 bars iron, 50 crates earthenware, 75 barrels beer, 200 kegs nails, 74 boxes salt, 15 bales harpetina, 4 barrels hoop iron, 21 boxes and 13 bales henna, 21 do and 18 casks hardware, 17 boxes and 27 bales woollens and cotton, 14 do and 5 boxes woollens, 106 boxes and 234 bales cottons.
- "Lord Nelson," British barque, 247 tons, J. H. Haslewood, from Long Nov., Montevideo, 10th inst., to Bayley Brothers, with 30 casks iron, 3 boxes lamp, 77 tons coal, 50 casks Roman cement, 240 iron pots, 349 boxes, 72 packages and 28 casks of merchandise.
- "Jane Maria," British schooner, 340 tons, J. B. Cooper, from Hamburg, 29th Oct., Montevideo, 19th inst., to A. Bianchi & Co., with 200 jampona vinegar, 10 boxes olives, 60 tons coal, 500 packages, 4 barrels matches, 55 boxes cologne water, 120 barrel rum, 50 half barrels and 20 packages baskets wine, 2 casks, 3 packages, 36 bales and 249 boxes merchandise.
- February 12th.
"Isabel," Spanish schooner, 210 tons, M. Cano, from Montevideo, 11th inst., to Lavallol & Sons, in ballast.
- "Lynch & Ross," British brig, 221 tons, G. Lawrence, from Newcastle, 25th Oct., to order, with 328 tons coal.
- February 13th.
"Delidiz," American brig, 125 tons, A. McGrant, from Rio Janeiro, 31st January, to J. C. Meyralls, with 39 barrels rice, 118 barrels sugar, 60 boxes rice, 65 do cocoa, 301 do coffee, 65 tons and 305 rolls tobacco, 8 do pipes.

SAILINGS.

- February 5th.
"California," Brazilian brig, for Parana, in ballast.
- February 6th.
"Lilay," French ship, for Ensenada, in ballast.
- "Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for San Nicolas, Rosario, and Montevideo.
- February 7th.
"Monsi," British steamer, for Montevideo.
- "Bombe," French brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by E. Lezica, with 20 barrels salt beef, 164 1/2 ox and cow hides, 275 bales wool, 1 do feather.
- "Tigre," Hamburg brig, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast.
- "Orient," Hamburg barque, for Brazil, in ballast.
- "Antoineta," Spanish barque, for Havana, dispatched by Lavallol & Sons, with 41 quintals jerked beef.
- "Bala," British brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by H. A. Green, with 2439 salted ox and cow hides, 155 bales wool, 3 do hair, 2 do merchandise, 5 tons ox hides, 137,000 bones.
- "Theis," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo, in ballast.
- "Mollere," French barque, for Havre, dispatched by Lavallol & Sons, with 2498 salted ox and cow hides, 735 do dry, 1 long and 385 bales wool, 35 do and 40 serone hair, 2 boxes gins skin, 4 do sheep do, 17 do hide cuttings, 10 do and 1000 leather, 5 tons ox hides, 2 do bones, 3 barrels salt beef.
- "Manuelita," National schooner, for Patagonia, dispatched by T. Gowling, with 1000 cargo of foreign products.
- February 9th.
"Miguel," Spanish barque, for Havana, dispatched by J. C. Meyralls, with 3600 quintals jerked beef, 50 do dry and cow hides.
- "Medickants," for Bahia, dispatched by Gifford Brothers.
- "Neptune," British brig, for Rio Grande, dispatched by T. Armstrong, in ballast.
- "Linda," British ship for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Raadaw, Wankley & Co., in ballast.
- "Antonio," National pilot boat, for Montevideo.

- "Henrika Bartina," Dutch brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by D. T. Vissers & Co., with 272 bales wool, 1500 salted ox and cow hides, 406 dry do, 7380 hena, 14 bales hair, 9 bales gins skin, 5 bales salted skins.
- "Constitution," National steamer, for Montevideo.
- February 11th.
"Margaretha," Danish lugger, for Antwerp, dispatched by Fugro, Bornedal & Co., with 94 bales wool, 10 do cow hides, 108 dry do, 101 dry horse hides, 237 bales wool.
- "Siccardi," Sardinian brig, for Genoa, dispatched by Corti, Franceschini & Co., with 7927 dry and cow hides, 3067 salted ox and cow hides, 1000 do cow hides, 1500 boxes tallow, 100 dry horse hides, 26,995 nails.
- "Water Witch," U. S. war steamer, for Montevideo.
- "Vixen," British war steamer, for Montevideo.
- "Star," British brig of war, for Montevideo.
- "Monsi," British steamer, for Montevideo.
- February 12th.
"Prosper," French brig, for Antwerp, dispatched by E. Lezica, with 162 boxes wool, 237 do cuttings, 4 do feathers, 900 salted ox and cow hides, 100 barrels salted beef.
- February 14th.
"Harriet," Hamburg barque, for foreign ports, in ballast.
- "Hyperion," British brig, for Montevideo in ballast.
- "Felicie," French barque, for Montevideo in ballast.
- "Argentina," American barque, for Salto, dispatched by G. S. Adams & Co., with 2195 salted ox and cow hides, 10,439 dry do do.
- "Vie de Metz," French ship, for Ensenada, dispatched by A. Manella & Co., in ballast.
- "Segundo Emilio," Spanish brig, for Brazil and Havana, dispatched by A. Van Praet, with 3143 quintals jerked beef.
- "Honor," Hamburg brig, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by Lynch & Ross, with 517 boxes tallow, 72 pipes do, 228 barrels do, 2 do salted beef.
- February 15th.
"Maid of the Isles," British brig, for Montevideo in ballast.
- "Salem," American barque, for foreign ports in ballast.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

Arrived.—At Genoa, Nov. 22, Giuseppe, hence Aug. 27; at Marselles, Nov. 27, General, hence Sept. 4; at Cadiz, Nov. 28, Mensager, hence Oct. 7; Dec. 7, Yeloz Galitano, hence Sept. 26; at Santander Dec. 29, Louis, hence Aug. 13; at Liverpool Nov. 30, William Barber, hence Sept. 19; Dec. 2, W. Wilhelm, hence Sept. 6; Dec. 10, Rosario, hence Sept. 17; Dec. 17, Eliza, hence Sept. 24; at Southampton, Dec. 3, Zombia, hence Sept. 15; Dec. 7, Charles, hence Sept. 10; at Genoa, Dec. 11, S. S. Rodolph, hence Sept. 15; at Queenstown, Dec. 15, Nancy, hence Sept. 15; at Liverpool, Dec. 15, salted ox and cow hides, hence Sept. 20; at Deal, Dec. 26th, Warrington, hence Sept. 16; at Havre, Dec. 16, Uruguay, hence Oct. 15; at Havana, Nov. 17, Monarca, hence Sept. 22; at Matanzas, Nov. 17, 8th, hence Sept. 10.

Vessels Sailed for Buenos Ayres.

From Menel, Nov. 25th, Tillsch, Laura. From Atona, Dec. 4, Carl Augrante. From Genoa, Dec. 10, Ann Scott. From Liverpool, Dec. 10, Evangaliti. From Cadiz, Dec. 6, Janney. From Montevideo, Dec. 16, Buenos Ayres. From Sunderland, Dec. 16, Susan.

Vessels Leading for Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool.—Mary Ismay, Merchant. Maria, do. At Montevideo.—At Liverpool, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—Trompette. At Genoa.—Isabella, Moses Taylor. At the Clyde.—Isle of Wigot, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—Susan. At Havre, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.—Froderic. At Bordeaux.—Coronel, Dudley, Charles & George. At Montelli.—Manuel, Zebre. At Marselles.—Ana.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Estancieros and Others.—Just received from England, two iron castings in the cleanest condition, for sheep establishments in Australia, and particularly suited for this country from their being so close, the castings may be moved and their being fire-proof. For designs and other particulars, apply at No. 53, St. Pauls Church-yard, London, G. C. 17-3.

TENERIFE WINE.

Of superior quality. A few casks for sale at No. 147, Calle Defensa. Feb. 17-38.

