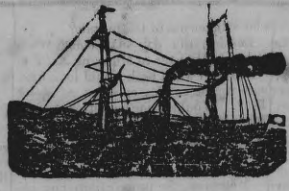


# BRITISH PACKET



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Printed at No. 317, Calle Representantes and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 77, Calle Derrasa, where Subscriptions are received, and advertisements and communications may be left. Price \$40 per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers, and \$45 per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office; it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity.—Single number \$4.

Advertisements received and inserted till Friday at noon, with the greatest care and attention, at the following rates.—Not exceeding six lines, one insertion \$3; and each subsequent insertion 12 cents. Those exceeding six lines, 4 cents per line for the first and 2 for each subsequent insertion. Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficial Societies, &c., Gratis.

No. 1539. BUENOS AIRES, Saturday April 4, 1857. Established in 1826.

### American Intelligence.

#### The Question of Disunion—Views of Northern Men.

(From the New-York Tribune, Dec. 20.) We are thus arrived at the point of collision between the opposing forces in the Government. While this state of things continues to exist there can be no peace. There can be a triumph of one party over the other, but that is all. How long is political union possible under such circumstances? There may be a period or periods of peace between the combatants, but they will ever be temporary, and partake of the character of a truce, or of submission of the vanquished to the victor. Inevitably, however, they must come to an end, and that end is "separation of the Free and Slave States; and it is the part of wise statesmanship, both North and South, among all dispassionate men, to prepare the way for it to result in a manner which shall not disgrace the civilization of the age in which we live." If we cannot, as a nation, agree to go back to the position of the founders of the Government, and regard Slavery as an exceptional institution, and administer the Government in the interest of universal Freedom; or, if we will no agree upon any fixed compromises in respect to the institution of Slavery, the longer continuance of the existing Union is a political impossibility.

Holding these opinions, we regard the question of separation as an eminently proper one to be considered. We regard the tendencies of the time to be in all that direction. Public men, whose political lives depend upon the breath of political favor, cannot speak, or at least do not speak, on the subject with that entire independence which belongs to men differently situated. But the press is open to every heresy.

We think every reflecting man must concede that at the end of Slavery will be an Ethiopia in the South. Such is the retribution the crime of Slavery will work. The islands of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf States are to be Africanized. The precise extent of the area to be thus blackened within our own limits, will be proportioned to the time that shall elapse before the necessity of this result, shall be recognized and acted upon. It might now be made comparatively small. We have but four millions of blacks. But directly we shall have ten millions. And what then? They must have more room. Can we not see that? We really ought to begin to stake off their ground now. History shows that they are the only race that will flourish in our tropical latitudes, and that they rapidly increase there, even under all the hardships of a condition of servitude. As to swallowing them up by amalgamation, they are too many in numbers, and they multiply altogether too fast for that. If they were a decaying or even a stationary race, it might be otherwise. But as it is, such a result is entirely out of the question.

Now, can anybody suppose that the Free States are going to be for ever, or long, tied to such a body of profligate barbarians under any circumstances, whether of freedom or as slaves?—in the latter case, creating a pretended or real necessity of mastership, engendering an offensive oligarchy to mar the workings of a genuine Democracy; and, in the former, looking to their admission to political equality out of a condition of besotted ignorance and infinite degradation. How will it be when the negro slaves shall number ten million? Who can reflect upon such a mass of human blackness among us, darkened in intellect, crushed in spirit, groving in ignorance, impelled only by motives of hate and revenge, gross, grovelling

and treacherous, without the overmastering desire to find a method by which he hideous ulcer can be struck from our political system? Especially is this so, since the Supreme Court is to declare that the Federal Government has no power to arrest the spread of this terrific evil; and since our Southern brethren, their masters, have come to advocate the eternity of the institution, the more thorough barbarization of the slaves, and demand and use, and mean hereafter more and more to use, a whole power of the existing Union in aid of their policy, thus for ever quenching the hope of our Revolutionary ancestors that Slavery was a temporary evil, to be borne only until time enough had elapsed to discover the best means for its extinction—a hope shared by every patriot since, until these modern days of delusion, when it has suddenly been found that it is a blessing to be eternized.

It is, therefore, our relations in the Union to Slavery in this new aspect that we are called upon to consider and treat. It is an aspect never contemplated by the founders of the Government, and which, if suggested when it was formed, would have shattered every hope of consummating a union of the Free and Slave States. And the question thus comes home to us, if our Union has become such a one as the fathers would not have made, is it such a one as the sons should perpetuate?

Where do these considerations lead us? Is it not directly to the thoughts of extrication from the calamities that impend, under the new régime of Slavery in perpetuity—Slavery for ever? The curse is widening and deepening, and, instead of promised or hoped-for modification, or amelioration, or limitation, in the future—hitherto the patriot's only hope—we are treated to nothing but visions of a severer, more crushing, and still-exceeding field of oppression. What, then, shall be done? Stake off their ground. Give our lower latitudes to the blacks and those who desire to go with them. Lop off the festering limb. Cut out the cancer. Give to the Democratic principle under lying our system a fair chance to work. Give it scope, unhindered, untrammelled; by doing this, we shall lance the nation upon a new and loftier career. We shall bring our domestic quarrels over the Slavery question to a close. Freed from connection with men who love Slavery, and believe in Slaveholding, we shall be able to treat those unhappy dreamers as they deserve. Instead of resisting their folly and wickedness as we are compelled to do now, in consequence of our political association, we can then regard them as men deserving the pity of the world, for their delusion—a class commanding the commiseration of mankind, for the evils that at environ, the sorrows that poison their domestic conditions and the inevitable fate that awaits their posterity.

Opinions of Senator Wilson. Rev. T. W. Higginson—Dear Sir: I have received your note, inclosing the call of several citizens of Worcester, who believe "the existing Union to be a failure," upon the people of Massachusetts, "to meet in Convention, at Worcester, on Thursday, the 15th of January, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States;" and inviting me, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, "to be present, or to communicate my sentiments on the subject in question." Your Committee of Arrangements should not expect me to "be present" at your Convention; but as you have invited me to communicate my sentiments, I will frankly do so.

I have read, with sincere and profound regret, this call on the people of

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 26th February to 31st March 1857.

	FRANCE	GERMANY	ENGLAND	ITALY	SPAIN	HAVANA	UNITED STATES	BRASIL	BOURBON	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL.	
Number of Vessels	21	3	11	3	1	11	7	3		60	75	135
Tonnage	910	2816	808	242	2145	2103				14730	20322	35052
Beefjerky, quinalls		20					3475		8816	43794	65096	95890
Do. preserved, casals		20								20	20	20
Do. do. do.	272000						30000			306040	390088	785128
Do. oiled	345	10								355	373	728
Bone ash, tons	960									960	401	1361
Fearless, bales		12								12	61	73
Grams, tons	111	99	2							311	558	869
Do. serons and bags	65	31	34				41			171	83	254
Hide cuttings, bales	17	119	43				13			257	200	457
Hides, ox and cow, salted	55754	7445	29393	3125			417			97254	17452	114706
Do. do. dry	12408	6419	21603	7199	6309	121	4482			99110	132711	231821
Do. horse salted	255	7723	2000				100			13276	22069	35345
Do. do. dry	427	327	50	1308	2363					4227	27907	32134
Horns, ox and cow	153308	53100	28790	9030	10416	38				254674	204931	459605
Horn, tons		6								22	174	196
Skens, calf, bales		37								37	102	139
Do. do. dozens	151	34		54	110		34			3	6	9
Do. deer, bales		3	2				1			6	2	8
Do. do. dozens		11					1			23	44	67
Do. do. dozens		2								55	8	63
Do. Sheep skins, bales	152	169	80	97						498	369	867
Do. do. dozens		80								80	384	464
Do. do. dozens		1	3	2						4	3	7
Mares grease, pipes	281		70				30			311	218	529
Do. do. boxes	40	99								67	1913	2480
Tallow, pipes	50	60								110	109	219
Do. boxes	100	4								219	1703	2698
Tobacco, boxes, and serons	2215									2215	611	2826
Wool, bales	601	460	404	38			1177			1622	2913	4535
Do. serons and bags	40		15	15	103					898	11572	19070
										176	72	248

Massachusetts "to meet in Convention to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States." I regret to find gentlemen rising into a movement which can have no other issues than to put a burden upon the cause to which they have given so many years of self-sacrificing toil, and to impair their influence in the future. Impotent for good, this movement can only be productive of evil. It may be seized upon by adroit political leaders to alarm the timid; to deceive and mislead by artful means into the support of the interests of Slavery. Imprudent words or rash deeds, on the part of the opponents of Slavery, only add to the power of those in the North and in the South who have used the people to secure the ascendancy of the slave propagandists.

The American people are a patriotic people. They love their country—their whole country. The preservation of that Union which makes us one people, is with them a duty imposed alike by interest and patriotism. If the movement at Worcester shall have any effect at all, it will only serve to array against those who are battling to arrest the further extension of Slavery, and the longer domination of the Slave perpetualists, that intense, passionate and vehement spirit of nationality which glows in the bosom of the American people.

I avail myself, therefore, of your invitation to "communicate my sentiments" to the Convention, to frankly announce to you and the signers of the call, that I have no sympathy for, nor can I have any connection with, any movement which contemplates the dissolution of the Union. The logic of the head and the logic of the heart teach me to regard all such movements, either in the North or in the South, as crimes against liberty. I denounced during the late canvass the unpatriotic and treasonable language of Southern politicians and presses. I have denounced them here on the floor of the Senate. I shall hold the incoming Administration responsible before the country, if it bestows its patronage upon the Richmond Enquirer, Charleston Mercury, and New Orleans Delator; and I shall resist the confessions of the Wises, the Floyds and the Rhett of the South, if they shall be placed before us for official positions.

I cannot but indulge the hope, that when the signers of this call assemble in the heart of our good old Common-

wealth, they will conclude to leave all the impotent and puerile threats against the Union to the Southern slave propagandists, and proclaim their readiness to follow, in the conflicts of the future, the banner of "Liberty and Union, now and hereafter, in peace and in war." I firmly and inflexibly adhere to this constitutional and patriotic position. I am an confident, secure the prohibition of slavery in all places under the exclusive authority of Congress, overthrow the slave power in the National Government, and prepare the way for the peaceful emancipation of the bondman by the consent of the people of the Slave-holding States.

Yours truly, Henry Wilson.

#### The Washington Organ upon the Investigating Committee.

(From the Washington Union) The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charges of corruption brought by the New York Times against certain members whose names are not specified, and also the direct charge of Hon Mr. Paine, has a most important duty to perform, and it is to be hoped it will be performed without fear or favor. Whether these offenders (if such there be) belong to the Black Republican, the Democratic, or any other party, is of little consequence to the public welfare. If they are guilty, let them be punished; if innocent, acquitted before the world, justice to them, regard to the dignity and honor of the House, and, above all, justice to the people of the United States, imperatively demands a thorough, searching investigation of charges which, if true, are calculated effectually to undermine that system of representation which is the basis of this Government, by destroying all confidence in the integrity and purity of the representatives.

If the people cannot trust their immediate representatives, when can they trust? If the fountain whence all laws and all authority originate becomes corrupt and defiled, the stream that flows from it will be equally vitiated, and the due administration of the laws, become the greatest of all grievances, because the laws themselves will come forth reeking with corruption. The legislative is [within the limits of the constitution] the sovereign power to which not only the people, but all their

institutions are subservient. It is in vain that we have able and upright judges and magistrates if those by whom their conduct is prescribed and regulated are governed by pecuniary and interested motives. It is bad enough when legislative bodies are exclusively influenced by party feelings, but it is ten times worse when they become vitiated by personal pecuniary interests, and sell their votes to the highest bidder. In the one case they are governed by certain principles which some believe right, others wrong; but whether right or wrong, if they sincerely believe in them, there is something akin to virtue in endeavoring to carry them out by all lawful means. But when members can be bribed to support or oppose a measure, whether good or bad, or if it is still more degrading, become panders of corruption, legislative bodies are mere markets for buying or selling men, and the people have no security against a worthless irresponsible tyranny.

Far be it from us to insinuate that there ever have been, or now are, members of Congress of this description, although we are compelled in all kindness to confess that laws have been passed of late which left us only the alternative of concluding that Congress was either acting without any reason at all; or was governed by motives of which perhaps the less said the better. When the grounds assumed for the action of individuals, or public bodies composed of members selected from the great mass of the people for their superior talents and judgment, are notoriously, palpably insufficient to justify their course of action, we have a right to infer that they are governed by secret motives which would not be safe to avow. When sensible men act like fools it is apt to excite a shrewd suspicion of their being knaves.

Perhaps there never existed a public body exposed to greater temptation than the Congress of the United States. Having in some measure assumed the position of a public almoner for the relief of everything and everybody, having the absolute disposal of some sixty or eighty millions of acres of land to give or throw away, it is not to be wondered at that this honorable body, so redolent of nourishment, should attract the crows and kites and vultures from far and near. Accordingly, it is openly charged and extensively believed that the meeting of Congress is a signal for assembling all the bird of prey. But we are approaching ticklish





**Repeating Pistols &c. &c.**

**LINAY AND SON.**  
Gunmakers.  
Calle Victoria, No. 107.  
Respectfully apologise to their Customers and Friends, who have been disappointed after calling several times on account of delay of the receipt of a new stock of revolvers, rifles, sporting guns and pistols of various classes.  
They Brother's best metal-lined water proof case, assorted for sporting guns and revolvers etc., and shooting equipments of the first quality.  
They now beg to state that the articles have arrived, and solicit inspection of their superior quality and moderate prices.  
P.S.—Orders from the Country attended to with care and promptitude.  
nl.—c.o.

**Book Keeper.**  
A young man practically acquainted with book keeping, by double entry, is desirous of employing his evenings in keeping a set of books for a commercial house. Address at this Office, A. P. H.

**Wanted.**  
By a Lady, who is about to proceed to England in April, a servant to take care of three children. Apply at Mr. Whitfield's Quinta.

**Commercial Notice.**  
In case of any omission in the delivery of their circular, the undersigned hereby acquaint their friends in particular, and Commercial Community in general, that since the 1st of January last, they have established a Branch House at the Port of the Rosario (Province of Santa Fé) under the firm of **Fragoiro & Son and Ferrera Brothers**, where goods of all kinds may be consigned, or business transacted on commission, including the purchase or sale of foreign merchandise or country produce, &c.  
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 26, 1857.  
(Signed) **Fragoiro & Son.**

**Wanted.**  
By a young man a German, who speaks and writes well the German, English, Spanish and French, an employment in a Mercantile or Insurance Office. Apply at the North American Seminary.  
f28 3p.

**\$200 Reward.**  
Notice to Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.  
Should a double cased silver watch, inscribed No. 13,276 J. Brown, London, come into their hands or be offered for sale, they are hereby requested to detain the same as stolen property, and to give notice to the Police, or at calle Parque No. 25, where the above reward will be paid.  
f21 5p.

**For sale.**  
A Phaeton (with seats for four persons), light and strong, made by Parker, one of the best Carriage makers of the City of New York, with single and double harness of superior quality and make. For particulars apply at the Office of **A. Lines Von Blarcom.**  
f21 3p. Calle Maypá, No. 75

**Notice.**  
There having recently arrived from England, a number of English females who are desirous of obtaining employment, any persons wishing to obtain their services can apply at the British Consulate for further particulars.  
f21 3p. **Frank Parish** Acting Consul General.

**North American Seminary.**  
The Principal of the above Institution, having been engaged in the tuition of youth for more than 20 years in various countries, and having a familiar acquaintance with the system so successfully pursued in the United States from which country he has just arrived, has taken charge of this establishment which has been reorganised and will be conducted with all the ability and energy, which long experience and success will enable him to diffuse into all its departments.  
In addition to the usual branches of a thorough English education, the course of study will include Latin, French, Spanish, German, Mathematics, Book keeping, Music and Drawing.  
In the young ladies department, special attention will be given to the polite and ornamental branches.  
The Principal flatters himself that from long experience in teaching English to Spanish children, he will be particularly adapted to the instruction of the youth of this City, who are desirous of learning that language.  
Excellent and ample accommodations are made for the reception of boarding pupils, who will be under the constant supervision of the Principal.  
A programme &c., can be obtained on application to the Principal, at No. 175 calle Corrientes.  
sig. &c. **Henry R. Nicholas.**

**Colegio Anglo-Argentino.**  
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.  
No. 463, Calle Defensa.

Youths of both sexes are received as boarders, half-boarder and day-scholars.  
The course of instruction comprises all the branches of an English education, in addition to which all the extra classes will be provided for.  
Earnest and unremitting attention will be given to everything connected with the health, comfort and moral and intellectual advancement of the pupils.  
Persons residing in the country may here secure for their children the comforts of a home as well as the advantages of a school. The house is pleasantly situated and very commodious.  
For programme and particulars apply to the principal. **William White.**

**Seeds and Plants.**  
For sale at No. 15 calle Tucuman, principally natives of the country and packed so as to go safe for a voyage of two or three months. Also a variety of bulbs and tubers which pack in little bulk.  
d20 c.o.

**Spirits, Wines and Groceries.**  
JUST RECEIVED, at THOS. NUTTALL'S STORE, CALLE MAYO No. 80.  
Superior dark brown Brandy, fine old bottled Scotch Whiskey, real old Jamaica rum, Hollands Gin, Pale Sherry in quarter casks and in bottles, Hock, Madeira, and Port wines, bottled Fruits, Preserved Hams, Raspberry Vinegar, some prime Cheshire Cheese, 18 to 20 lbs. each, Sauces, Pickles, Mustard, Sardines, Havana cigars, split peas, preserved Ginger, bottled Ale, and Porter. Also hogsheads, barrels and kegs of Ale and Porter on draught.  
Just landing a small parcel of Dutch butter of excellent quality in small kegs of 20 lbs. each.  
The above are on sale at moderate prices, wholesale or retail, to suit purchasers.  
j31 6p.

**Situation Wanted.**  
An Irishman and his wife are desirous of obtaining a situation as steward and cook, in town or country. They would no object to Quinta or Chacarita work. Please apply to Y. Peter, calle Defensa No. 69, from 9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

**Pianos.**  
From the most celebrated London manufacturers. Apply at 140 and 142 calle Piedada. o11-c.o.

**To let**  
Desirable accommodations for a small family at a moderate rent, in the interior part of the house No. 75, calle Maypá. There is alight water on the premises. The rooms would be suitable for a counting room, being in a central situation. o. 18 c.o.

**A. C. Stolz.**  
SHIP BROKER.  
CALLE 25 DE MAYO, No. 36.

**For sale.**  
Superior English Breakfast tea, Souchong, in small boxes of 20 lbs. As also superior Sherry wine, in octave and quarter casks. Apply to calle Defensa No. 69.

**The Northern Insurance Company.**  
ESTABLISHED 1856.  
For fire and life assurance at home and abroad.  
Capital 1,259,760 Pounds Sterling.

**HEAD OFFICES.**  
London 1, Moorgate Street-Edinburg 20, St. Andrew Square Aberdeen 1, King Street, Glasgow 19, St. Vincent Place.  
The undersigned have been appointed Agents in this City, and will be happy to furnish prospectuses of the company, as well as every particulars respecting insurance.  
**John Eastman and Co.**  
Nos. 5 and 7, calle Cefeusa. o.11-20 p.

**Foreign Races.**  
The Municipality of Belgrano has the satisfaction of acquainting the public, that the race course and grand stand will be ready about the beginning of April, and during said month the first foreign races will take place, under the direction of a Committee of Foreign Gentlemen, and according to the regulations they may think proper to dictate.  
**Races in the native fashion, and under the direction of a Committee of Native Gentlemen, will also take place on the same course, according to regulations that will be published in due course.**  
mar 7 3p.

Two unfurnished rooms for single gentlemen, or a married couple without family. Apply calle Piedada No. 274.

**Furnished Apartments.**  
To let, at No. 138 Reconquista

**General Furniture Warehouse.**  
Calle de la Victoria, No. 1304.  
The following goods have just been received of the newest designs and styles:—  
Brass and iron and German silver bedsteads in great variety, children's cribs and cots, sofa and couches, reclining chairs, Morocco velvet and damask, j brass tables marble top, umbrella and hat stands, &c., &c.  
Mahogany, rosewood and walnut tables, wardrobes, book cases, &c, chairs of various descriptions, Chinese cane chair, fancy drawing room chairs, couches, O.toman, tête a tête, corner sittings, &c.  
Papier mache goods, tables, work boxes, fire screens, reading stands desks; trays, &c.  
A large variety of new and beautiful engravings; glass in great variety, China tea sets, superior cuttley of all kinds, German silver spoons and forks, Lamps and chandeliers, table, all, desk and bracket lamps, a great variety of handsome chandeliers.  
Plated goods a large and elegant assortment consisting of tea sets, butter coolers, sugar basins, fruit baskets, bread o, card trays, cruet stands, mugs, candlesticks for dining rooms, piano iron chamber; and snuffers and trays, fire irons, fenders, foot baths, silver baths, coal scuttles, curtain ornaments and poles, &c., &c.  
Floorcloth to fit any sized room in piece, rugs, sofa carpets, linen carpeting, towels, cotton sheeting &c., a large assortment of linen and cotton goods.  
Silk and woolen damasks, brown holdens, &c.  
Fishing tackle, superior rods, brass reels, lines, hooks, bags, air guns, &c.  
Design books of drawing room and all other furniture are kept at the warehouse, and when not in stock can be imported from Europe to order.—All goods sent round and carefully fitted.  
N.B.—Champagne and Port wine in small cases of very superior quality, 2p, Defensa. mar 7 3p.

**THE**  
**Cosmopolitan Sanitorium.**  
26—CALLE TUCUMAN—26.  
Physicians and Proprietors. Private Residences.  
Dr. Leslie, Calle 25 de Mayo, 58  
"Furst, "Represt. 193  
"Ventura Bosh "Suypacha 32

**REGULATIONS.**  
1st.—That the Establishment shall be visited at least once a day by each Physician.  
2d.—That the three Physicians shall meet, at least once a week to consult upon all matters of importance.  
3d.—That each patient on admission shall state under whose care he wishes to be placed.  
4th.—That any patient expressly desiring to have the opinion of any other Physician, than the one under whose care he has placed himself, shall pay to each the usual consultation fee.  
5th.—That each patient shall pay for 15 days' attendance in advance, or give a satisfactory guarantee.  
6th.—That operations and leeches are not considered as included in the regular charges; and likewise that extraordinary cases will require a special agreement.  
**TERMS.**  
Common Wards \$20 per day.  
Middle do 30 "  
Private Rooms 50 "  
m3 c.o.

**To let.**  
Furnished apartments, in calle Reconquista No. 138. f7.

**Tea, Wines and Spirits.**  
The subscriber, has just received a variety of Tea, which has been selected with the greatest care in England, and which he has recommended to families with every confidence as of superior quality, according to the class, including Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong, Congou, Capar, Orange Pekoe, and Powchong.  
He has likewise an excellent assortment of Port and Sherry Wines, Brandy and Gin; also a small quantity of superior Scotch whiskey, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line, all of which will be found fresh and good, and at the most moderate prices.—No. 10 calle Merced, and Mayo 38.  
**John Bles.**

**Tables of Exchange on England,** on sale at Messrs. Mackern's Library, 20 calle San Martin. j24p 5

**Merchant Vessels from Sea**  
IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

**April 2.**

ARRIVED	VESSEL.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	CONSIGNEES.	DISTRICTS.
<b>British.</b>							
Nov. 22	hg.	Cynthia	195	Kemp	Liverpool	To Order	Liverpool
Jan. 3	hg.	Marys Carby	303	Lougace	Liverpool	Carby & Green	Liverpool
4	hg.	Excelsior	290	Mawell	Calcutta	G. Temple	Liverpool
4	hg.	Cato	272	Stanton	Glasgow	T. Duguid & Co.	London
23	hg.	Lady Franklin	416	J. Knowles	Cape Verde	Marine & Sons	East India
30	hg.	Isra	302	Sanders	Liverpool	Thompson & Co.	Liverpool
30	hg.	Thomas Daniel	291	Alexander	Calcutta	Hughes Brothers	England
Feb. 8	hg.	Perseus	250	J. Tesson	London	Gettling & Co.	England
14	hg.	John Rison	229	G. Lorraine	Cape Verde	Von Sauter and Colondon	London
19	hg.	Imo	233	J. Rooke	Cape Verde	R. Tweedie and Co	England
20	hg.	Leopard	395	Dwight	Liverpool	A. Grosvenor & Co.	Liverpool
27	hg.	Hound	350	Cannagan	Liverpool	R. and J. Garfield	Liverpool
5	hg.	Idalia	280	Appleton	Liverpool	D. White	England
12	hg.	Onward	183	Richard	Non video	Gettling and Co.	England
12	hg.	Isnyr	240	Summers	Torrevieja	Order	England
12	hg.	Baronet	312	Falconer	Glasgow	Geising & Co.	London
17	hg.	Aries	260	P. W. Hall	Hartford	Harwell & Sons	London
23	hg.	Perseus	186	Starkings	Cape Verde	Order	London
23	hg.	Daring	180	Davis	Montevideo	A. Barber and Co.	London

<b>American.</b>							
Jan. 3	hg.	Archer	405	R. Lewis	Cape Verde	Zimmermann & Co.	London
15	hg.	Fish	297	Parker	Havre	Trusmi & Co.	London
11	hg.	Thales	231		Pensacola	Land Feir & Co.	U. States
13	hg.	Lenox	500	J. M. Stinson	Boston	Z. Frazier and Co.	Boston
17	hg.	Yanard	235	Ward	Liverpool	Arrows & Co.	New York
19	hg.	Young America	370	Porter	Boston	Folmar	New York
21	hg.	Margaret Eliza	650	J. Street	New York	Frever Bros.	New York
30	hg.	James A. Cooper	590	Nickels	New York	Corri F. and Co.	New York
30	hg.	W. Althrop	329	E. Graves	Portland	S. B. Hale and Co.	New York

<b>French.</b>							
Jan. 30	hg.	Aliz	419	Dumanoir	Havre	Teiserent & Co.	Havre
Feb. 8	hg.	St. Georges	211	Bernard	Bordeaux	D. Charrel	Anwerp
10	hg.	Cornelia	201	Arbale	Amsterdam	Aprezgi	Marselles
12	hg.	Cornelia	423	Billard	Havre	Livailand Sons	Havre
12	hg.	St. Francois	394	Fremont	Havre	Binour & Lafourcade	Havre
24	hg.	Azeahald	232	Lange	Bayona	Appesgni	Marselles
27	hg.	Prosper	171	Schier	Calcutta	Green and Co.	Marselles
Mar. 3	hg.	Ana	260	Lampaignard	Calcutta	Simon Gysler	Marselles
9	hg.	Stella	230	Lavinage	Bordeaux	Lopez & Co.	Havre
10	hg.	Surbaya	437	Pancuere	Havre	P. & C. Jourdé	Havre

<b>Dutch.</b>							
Dec. 25	hg.	Schelde	658	Reede	Rotterdam	D. T. Visser and Co.	Amsterdam
28	hg.	Sledrecht	911	Funstra	Calcutta	Frever Brothers	England
30	hg.	Hans Maria Henriette	100	Schoonenberg	Hamburg	Hartenfels and Co.	London
Feb. 21	hg.	Samsang	615	Van Dyck	Montevideo	Zumars and Co.	Amsterdam
22	hg.	Lia Maria de Raath	318	De Boer	Rotterdam	Visser and Co.	Amsterdam

<b>Norwegian.</b>							
Dec. 30	hg.	Vickingen	300	Larsen	Liebon	J. N. Biber and Co.	Amsterdam
Mar. 10	hg.	Tulle	976	Tolle	Bordeaux	P. & C. Jourde	Amsterdam
12	hg.	Sif	240	Scheer	Hamburg	Leinas Brothers	Amsterdam

<b>Spanish.</b>							
Jan. 2	hg.	Amalia	246	Gomez	Cadix	S. Sorriane	Cadix
13	hg.	A. Pages	238	A. Pages	Barcelona	Livailand Sons	Havana
13	hg.	Casique	220	Anstrich	Parnagua	Martinez and Sons	Havana
15	hg.	Adelina	504	J. Orta	Barcelona	Livailand Sons	Havana
17	hg.	Monarca	218	A. Pages	Barcelona	Livailand Sons	Havana
20	hg.	India	178	A. Pages	Rio Janeiro	Ochoa and Co.	Havana
22	hg.	Floresta	212	J. Pia	Rio Janeiro	Livailand Sons	Havana
23	hg.	Piro	212	Guardiola	Cape Verde	Livailand Sons	Havana
25	hg.	Christina	180	W. Rocho	Barcelona	Zumars and Co.	Havana
25	hg.	Empedrado	344	J. Martinez	Barcelona	Meyrelles	Havana
Mar. 1	hg.	Pedro Antonio	209	B. Orta	Barcelona	Livailand Sons	Havana
6	hg.	Concilia	213	Dontosa	Barcelona	Ochoa & Co.	Havana
8	hg.	San Miguel	213	Dontosa	Montevideo	Livailand Sons	Havana
18	hg.	Adela	137	Millet	Parnagua	Livailand Sons	Havana
26	hg.	Messenger	165	R. Rose	Barcelona	Zimmermann & Co.	Havana
31	hg.	Prospia					

<b>Brazilian.</b>							
Mar. 8	hg.	Marinho H.	230	Silva Mattos	Bahia	Livailand Sons	Brazil
13	hg.	N. Sra. de Conceicao	392	Ferreira	Rio Janeiro	J. Maieu	Brazil
23	hg.	Mara Rosa	135	Oliveira	Parnagua	F. Arango & Co.	Brazil
26	hg.	Bom Fin	130	Cuelho	Porto Alegre	Martinez and Sons	Rio Janeiro

<b>Sardinian.</b>							
Jan. 20	hg.	Bella Limeña	241	Cassistro	Cape Verde	J. Naon	Genoa
25	hg.	Rafaelina	250	L. B. Solari	Genoa	B. Deffino	Genoa
28	hg.	Indis	300	Prozsa	Cape Verde	Ochoa & Co.	Genoa
28	hg.	Giovanni d'Arco	200	Ponrisnel	Genoa	Livailand Sons	Genoa
Mar. 12	hg.	Aruo	181	Ramo	Genoa	Guilfo B. and Co.	England
31	hg.	Baruosa	120	Coragano	Genoa	F. Silva	England

<b>National.</b>							
Dec. 30	hg.	Rio Plata	210	Von Harten	Cape Verde	Deegen and Co.	Amsterdam
Feb. 20	hg.	Adelheid	300	D. Spille	Cape Verde	Deegen and Co.	Amsterdam

<b>Hamburg.</b>							
Feb. 21	hg.	Johanna Stoll	570	Gaertner	Hamburg	Fieher and Co.	London
21	hg.	Louise	290	Massen	Hamburg	Bunge B. and Co.	Amwerp
Mar. 13	hg.	Cecille Louise	230	Hanson	Rio Janeiro	Z. Frazier & Co.	Amwerp

<b>Dutch.</b>							
Mar. 4	hg.	Catherina Hermann	125	D. Visser	Rotterdam	Visser and Co.	England
9	hg.	Maria Cornelia	156	Ottmans	Rotterdam	J. Barth	England
26	hg.	Mermenie Ma. Eliza	326	Benier	Liverpool	P. Graham & Co.	England

<b>Jerusalem.</b>							
Feb. 16	hg.	Julia	246	Cassingena	Perambuco	A. F. Kames	Rio Janeiro

<b>Oldenburg.</b>							
Feb. 7	hg.	Felix	165	E. H. Loek	Bremen	Fein and Co.	England

<b>Mexican.</b>							
Mar. 13	hg.	Kosia	363	T. Benades	New York	Order	W. Coast

<b>Meeklenburg.</b>							
Feb. 24	hg.	Paul Jones	270	Laghnrichs	Amwerp	Fieher and Co.	London

<b>Danish.</b>							
Mar. 13	hg.	Gellivare	130	Janz	Hamburg	G. H. Fein & Co.	Amsterdam

<b>Bremen.</b>							
Feb. 23	hg.	Gustaf	615	Von Sadeen	Cape Verde	Deegen and Co.	Amsterdam
Mar. 3	hg.	Vesta	236	Haasse	Bremen	Leinas Brothers	Amsterdam
31	hg.	George Duckwitz	246	Siedenberg	Hamburg	Fieher & Co.	Amsterdam

<b>Hanoverian.</b>							
Mar. 31	hg.	Jacobus	140	J. Lan			