

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 796.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841.

[YEAR XLV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

It will be seen by a notice from the Postmaster General, which we insert elsewhere, that the communication with Chili and Peru so long interrupted by the war in the Interior, has been re-opened. There does not appear to be now any body of troops in arms against the Federal government, throughout the Provinces of the Republic, with the exception of Corrientes. The last stand made by the partisans of Lavalle was in Cataratas, but the presence of Col. Maza with his battalion, sufficed to restore the former order of things. Petervera, with the fugitives who escaped from the field of Moste Grande, have, it seems, taken refuge in Bolivia. As regards the fate of La Madrid, the same uncertainty yet prevails, but positive information is shortly expected.

Fran Corrientes we are yet without any authentic intelligence, but the report was rife this week that General Belaguche had advanced to within three leagues of the capital, Paz and his forces retreating far into the interior of the Province.

The Montevideo papers inform us that the House of Representatives had decreed a forced loan of 300,000 dollars as a war subsidy, to be levied upon the National merchants and landholders in the department of Montevideo alone, and paid in four instalments.

The following important notice has been issued from the Post Office.

The Postmaster General informs the public that the communication with Chili and Peru being now entirely free, the mails will in future be forwarded every month, on the appointed days, commencing in the present month; viz. that by the way of Cayta to Chili on the 16th, and that through Cordova, &c., to Peru, on the 26th.

Buenos Ayres, November 12, 1841.

LUCA.

H. E. the Governor of the Province of Mendoza, General José Félix Aldaz, late Commander in Chief of the combined army of the Provinces of Cuyo, arrived in town on Tuesday last, and was received with great acclamation by a number of citizens and several General officers who went out of town to receive him, and he was conducted to his residence in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, amid great cheering, discharges of rockets, music, &c. &c.

The town was decorated with flags on the occasion.

On Monday morning last, Doña Mariola Bessa, daughter of H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Miss Sophia Park, General Manella, the Chief of Police, &c. &c., embarked in a government boat and proceeded on board Admiral Brown's flag ship the "San Martin," which was dressed out on the occasion. Upon their return in the evening they visited the French schooner of war *Eclair* in the inner roads, which was also dressed out in compliment to their visitors, who on quitting the schooner were saluted by her with 14 guns, and three volleys from the crew. The party landed amidst a considerable crowd which had collected on the beach. *Vinas*, &c. were given, and as the carriage passed "Beach House" (the new wooden building) a discharge of fire works took place from its front. The scene altogether was very lively.

On the following evening Doña Mariola, &c. &c., passed the Alameda close to the water side on horseback, and we could not but admire the manner in which she managed her steed, amid the clamour, confusion, and waving of flags, ponchos, &c., from a host of laundresses who had hurried from their labours in order to greet her.

The *Chargé d'Affaires* of H. M. the King of the French, and the *Consul General* of H. M. the King of Sardinia, visited the French schooner of war *Eclair* on Wednesday last—the schooner firing the customary salutes on their quitting. One of her boats conveyed them to shore—the *Consul* of Sardinia came first, the boat having the flag of that nation at her bow, and that of France on her return with the *Chargé d'Affaires*.

THE WEATHER this week has been changeable, with strong breezes from the eastward on several evenings—Thermometer 62 to 75.

The Alameda on Sunday evening last was well attended, as was the Casino, although the season has not yet commenced. The equestrians (both male and female) in the environs of town were numerous.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th inst., contains details of the discussions in the House of Representatives of the Province at its sittings on 8th and 20th January, 4th, 24th and 31st March, 3rd and 6th April 1841.

A decree dated 10th inst., appoints Don Juan Antonio de Albarraza, principal Accountant in the Receiver General's office; Don Pedro Blanco, Treasurer; Don Cipriano Ballester, chief clerk in the Collector General's office; Don Bernabé Figueroa, chief clerk of the Contribution Directa; and Don José Estigarribia Beascochea, clerk of the Registry.

A decree same date appoints various individuals as Custom-house officers—their names are inserted in the *Gaceta* of 18th inst.

The *Gaceta* of 19th, contains an account of donations made to the State in aid of the war against the "insubordinate mulatto mercenary Frutos Rivera and his degraded satellites the traitor assassin recreant unitarians."

The *Argentine Gazette* has a letter from Alexandria which says, that every body round Mehmet Ali is now learning English, and that the dragomans are taking much pains to perfect themselves in the language. The *Pacha* has the English papers translated in all those parts which relate to himself, and has had the speech delivered by Commodore Napier at Liverpool printed in Arabic and widely circulated in Egypt. He has also had the diplomatic papers communicated to the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston carefully translated.

THE CASE OF N'LEOD.

(From the *New York Journal of Commerce*.)

The principle involved in this affair is the personal responsibility incurred by soldiers and sailors, officers as well as privates, in obeying

the orders of their duly appointed commanders, holding commissions from the national authorities of their country.

This "principle" cannot be expected to meet a particular case, and to accommodate a special popular feeling of animosity by any nation against another. If based upon the immutable law of justice, it must apply at all times, and to all people claiming to come within the pale of civilized nations.

Let us, therefore, apply a common sense test to this "principle," and that every man may understand. There has been already too much legal lore expended, and the result has been to make a very simple affair appear very complicated.

For instance—the United States are at this moment at peace with all other nations, yet the United States have ships of war well manned and armed in various parts of the world—for what?

To repel or chastise any illegal hostilities which may be perpetrated upon American cities or property by the subjects of other governments in contravention of treaties in the time of peace.

If the officers commanding these ships of war have no discretionary power to use their arms, except after a declaration of war, they may as well await in port at home the necessity for action, as well as the "legal" authority for it, for they are but making an idle display of a force which they do not use according to law, if by doing so they render their ship's companies, who may act hostily against a "friendly nation," under their orders, personally liable to be treated as felons, should any individuals expose themselves afterwards by going ashore upon the territory of the aggrieved party. This would be the law of the *M'Leod* affair, as the following supposed and possible case will exemplify:

Take, for instance, the station of a United States man-of-war on the coast of Chili or Peru.

Suppose that the inhabitants of a certain district on the coast take it into their heads, with or without a reason, to set on foot and cultivate a hostile feeling against Americans, which the authorities of the country either cannot or will not repress, but tacitly permit it to break out into overt acts of hostility against American citizens and property, wherever accessible to them.

Suppose, further, that, after having committed sundry unprovoked aggressions against his countrymen, the commander of the American man-of-war receives information that a certain steamer or other vessel has been fitted out with hostile intentions at a certain port, and that after having completed her destined work of illegal warfare upon any American vessel who may choose for attack at any part of the coast, she will seek shelter in the port from whence she sailed.

Suppose that such officer, holding his country's commission, and wielding her thunder, should take it into his head to do what an American officer would be very apt to do in such a case (Wattel and Puffendorf to the contrary notwithstanding), to order his boats, and man them with "volunteers," to follow him to the mouth of, or in other words, upon a desperate and dangerous cutting-edge expedition.

Suppose one or more Peruvians or Chilians to be killed in the attack.

Suppose the ship of war to put into another port afterwards—Valparaiso or Lima, for example.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

Ladies Boots and Shoes.

AT the Shoe Store No. 12 Calle de Cangallo. Have just received a few dozen pairs of Ladies Boots, a most elegant article. Likewise black and colored prunella shoes.

PORT WINE.

OF very superior quality, for sale at the house of **BARRER AND ORR**, Calle del Peru No. 13.

TO LET.

THE lower part of the house, No. 172 Calle de la Universidad, consisting of 17 rooms, besides the sala, 3 patios and stabling.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.

OF the very first quality, is on sale at the house of **Barré, Hutz & Co.**, No. 70 Calle de la Reconquista.

HAVANA CIGARS.

OF the first quality, are on sale at the house of **George S. Magoon**, No. 111, Calle de Mexico.

NEEDLES.

THE Ladies of Buenos Ayres can obtain British made—needles—needles, sharp No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and between Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, at No. 54 University street, facing the College Church. 630 5c

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Prepared under the exclusive sanction of the Discoverer Sir James Murray.

THIS mild, soft, and elegant anti-acid and aperient possesses all the properties of the Magnesia in general use, without being liable, like it, to form dangerous concretions in the bowels; it corrects acidity and effectually cures heart-burn without injuring the coats of the stomach, as soda, potash, and their carbonates are known to do; it prevents the food of infants turning sour; and in all cases acts as a pleasing aperient, peculiarly adapted for females.

To be had at Cranwell's, Apothecary and Chemist, Calle de la Paz, No. 31, sole agent in this City. 50 cts.

REMOVAL.

W. HAYTON, has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Store from No. 68 Calle de la Piedad to No. 45 Calle de la Paz, where he has a good assortment of articles for men's use as heretofore, viz. hats, shoes, shirts, under shirts and drawers of woolens. Cotton stockings, and socks of woolen and cotton, fine double and single white cotton night-caps, cravats and gloves of all sorts, &c. &c.

N. B. W. H. can recommend his cotton shirts as being good and very cheap. 60 3c

FOR SALE.

CHINA ten sets at 160 dollars per set, at No. 40 Calle de la Paz. 60 3c

SHOE STORE.

MRS. CONCHORAN, (No. 92 Calle de Cangallo) respectfully informs the public that she has opened a shoe-store at the above place, where will be found a complete assortment of ladies, children, and other shoes, of the first quality at moderate prices. 50 4c

New Upholstry Store,

No. 49 Calle Potosi, half a square from St. Francisco Church towards the College.

IN consequence of the former establishment in Calle Belgrano being destroyed by fire, William and P. Inglis have, to inform the public that they have opened the above store, with an assortment of goods, entirely new, consisting of good clean picked wool mattresses of all sizes, palissades, bedsteads, chairs for parlors or mattresses, mahogany cases, cast-iron, solid mahogany top round tables for the centre of salons, wardrobe, dining tables, breakfast or small dining tables, solid best latest fashioned, mahogany, brass, all of solid St. Domingo mahogany and good workmanship. Also sofas, bedsteads, mahogany, chairs, &c. Curtains made to the latest fashion, or to design. Old mattresses remade, sofas recovered and repaired to look like new.

N. B. For sale a horse-power machine. 513 5c

NOTICE.

A letter addressed to Mr. John Richardson, at Buenos Ayres, may be had by him in application at No. 45 Calle Murga.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,
Your insertion of the following will oblige
A READER.

A SCENE IN LA CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

Mot a sound was heard, or a riotous noise,
As in a pulperia hard by we tarried:
Not a word was said about paying the shot
While the vino Carlos was swallowed.
But half of the night's work was not done,
A row was heard, so we retreated—
Who and twas it?—Dear, as sure as a gun,
Had got drunk, and been horribly treated.
No shirt had he on, or shoes to his feet,
His breeches was gone so we found him;
Yet he sat like a Briton, the curb-stone was his
seat.

When the press gang came howling around
Mazy and hard the blows were applied,
As we managed a wheel-barrow to borrow;
When we viewed his thick lips and well tanned
hide,
All said his bones would ache on the morrow.
Quickly and roughly we trundled him down—
To the guard on the beach fresh and gory;
With both his legs in the stocks, his best was a
stone.

Where we left him alone in his glory,
Some 'gan to think, his spirit had flown,
So unconscious he seemed of the matter,
When he open'd his mouth, he gave a deep groan
"For Love's sake a drop of cold water."
We thought as we placed him on his cold bed,
With a billet of wood for a pillow,
How the rats and mice would tread o'er his head,
And how soon he would float on the billow.

"If you are well—so am I—
No more to say—Good bye."

N. Y. Z.

A few days since we received through the post-office of this city, a printed circular, with the above lines annexed, addressed to us from an unknown correspondent. This circular contains the important information that John Hudson, of Chichester, has been appointed "Mill Punch" maker to H. M. Queen Victoria, also extracts from various English publications highly extolling said beverage, and asserting that Her Majesty is very fond of it. The following from the "Kentish Observer" of October 8, 1840, is a sample of the extracts.

"A Man of Kent, though now resident in the Episcopal City of Chichester, has rendered himself famous, by the production of a most delicious and exquisite nectar, now extensively known by the name of 'Hudson's Mill Punch,' which will be found by the Lords of the Creation an excellent addenda to the dinner table; and as Her Majesty has acknowledged its transcendent merits. For ourselves, having been of a private Committee of Taste a few evenings since to pronounce upon its merits, we give it as our opinion, that it is every way worthy of Royal patronage. It is, in fact, as novel writer say when they can't get on in praising their hero's feelings, "more easily imagined than described."

The London newspaper 'Morning Advertiser,' (nick-named the 'Top'uk,' for its being attended and chiefly supported by publicans) was in our time in London remarkable only for its plebeian wit—it has however for some years past taken a higher flight, and is now one of the chief organs of the Radical party, its leading articles being generally quoted. In recent numbers it says—

"Had Lord Melbourne justified by his conduct the confidence which the nation reposed in him, he would have remained for years at the head of Her Majesty's council, and his Ministry would have been the most popular and powerful Ministry of modern times. Instead of this, however, he committed the enormous fault, as well as contracted the guilt of deserting the people, and throwing himself into the arms of the Tories. He is now about to reap the righteous reward of his apostasy from the principles on which he entered office. His Administration will perish without pity—it will go down to the grave without the slightest feeling of sorrow—without the utterance of a word of regret.

But because the masses have no sympathy with the feeble and faithless government, now

in the act of drawing its last breath, and leaving its expiring groan, let us now suppose that what that poor and despised Ministry are to be entombed the great principles which first called it into being, and preserved its vitality so long as it identified itself with them. It was only as the Ministers departed from those principles that the country withdrew its confidence and countenance from them. To the cause of Liberty the people are as warmly attached as ever—they have only sprung away from them those who evinced a tendency to that cause only to betray it when they foolishly and criminally forsake it. Their principles are a seed which no longer identified with those of the nation at large.

"The position of Sir Robert Peel, as the proximate Premier of the greatest nation in the world, is one of the most momentous which ever a human being was destined to occupy. Forced on his Sovereign and his country by a combination of circumstances which was wily beyond their power to control, it depends entirely on himself whether his Administration will be productive of unpeasable good to Great Britain, or whether it will be the source of manifold evils of the greatest magnitude.

"The great numerical majority which the Right Hon. Baronet has obtained ensures his exemption from a painful and degrading position. He commences his ministerial career under all the encouragement which can be derived from a conviction, verging on moral certainty, that he will be able to carry off his measures, without reference to their intrinsic merits, by what, in the language of the play-bill phrasology, so much in vogue at the minor theatres, will be called "brilliant and overwhelming" majorities.

"The destinies of the country are thus placed at the mercy of a single man, to an extent which may well fill the mind of every reflecting person over whom our glorious Sovereign always has smiled with favor and trustfulness.

"What wonder then that the most intense anxiety is everywhere felt to penetrate the womb of the short futurity which will intervene between the present hour and the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power. Need it excite surprise that the public mind is at this moment on the rack to ascertain what will be the principles in which he has determined to administer the affairs of the nation?—to learn whether he means to adhere to the intolerant, despotic, and monopolizing system of policy which constitutes the life and soul of Toryism—or whether, torn in pieces, and scattering to the winds, the swaddling clothes with which he has so long suffered himself to be encumbered, he means to come forward as the Prime Minister of Her Majesty, and as the leader of the House of Commons, in all the independence and dignity becoming himself a man, and worthy of the high and honorable position in which the course of events has placed him.

"As so programs of his intended course of procedure has yet been laid before the public, everything must necessarily be matter of conjecture on the subject. Certain straws, however, have been thrown up within the last few days, and from the direction which they have taken, we fancy we can infer which way the wind is blowing. The leading morning organ of the Right Honourable Baronet himself, as well as of the party who rejoice in his leadership, is now employed in publishing a series of papers, the manifest, though not acknowledged object of which is to bring the Government, by broken hints, and dark intimations, the character of the policy which he means to pursue.

"Whatever else may be left enshrined in doubt, this one thing is clearly unfolded, in the imperfect revelations with which we are thus furnished—that the Right Hon. Gentleman has determined to depart from the principles of the charter wheels of pure Toryism—that he is no longer to be guided in his procedure, or governed in his course, by mere party considerations, but is resolved to throw his party, and even his principles as a party, to the dogs, and to construct and carry on his government in accordance with the dictates of expediency. He is, in other words, to exemplify his partiality, in all his measures, and in every department of his government, by the "sliding scale" which he has earnestly advocated, in reference to the importation of foreign corn, in the recent discussion on the corn law question. We may, therefore, expect to see the Right Hon. Baronet alternately performing, in the great national

drains about to be elected, the parts of Tory, Whig, and Radical. The merits of his government will depend on which of the characters he may deem it most expedient to appear in with the greatest frequency. If he evince a partiality for preserving in liberal parts, we will be among the first and heartiest to cheer him on, with our approving plaudits. His paucity for good, for the reform of a treaty referred to, is unbounded. If he turn the advantages of his lofty position to their proper account, he will not only prove a benefactor of the first magnitude to his country, but he will acquire for himself an imperishable reputation, and one surpassing that of any other man of his day. If, on the contrary, he suffers himself to be influenced by narrow-minded and crafty interests, he will still prove worthy to what is just and right—if he prostitute the talents and powers with which Providence has endowed him, and give to a faction what was meant for his country and mankind, then he will incur a fearful responsibility, and eventually perish, politically, amidst the scorn and obloquy of the civilized world."

FASHIONABLE.—A letter from Washington states it, as an illustration of the peculiar ways of life, for which Queen Victoria's Envoy Extraordinary is remarkable, that when Sir Joseph De Coucey Laflin called on him, at noon, he was informed that Mr. Fox was in bed and had ordered breakfast at half-past four P.M. His usual dinner hour is at ten o'clock in the morning—his hour for prayer—never—American paper.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

19th ult., H. B. M.'s brig Bittern, 16 guns, from Plymouth 50 days.
(We stated in our last by mistake that the Bittern was to bring out the September mail.)

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

20th ult., H. B. M.'s ship Dublin, for the Pacific.
21st, H. B. M.'s packet Pigeon, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 15th September, by H. B. M.'s brig Partridge.

The Riverista brig Pereira has been condemned—the government at Montevideo has however purchased her and the French brigues Consolation, which is now being armed and 'fitted out' at that port with the armament of the Pereira, &c.

The British brigate Southampton is to sail from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro on the arrival of H. B. M.'s packet from Rio Janeiro at Montevideo.

VESSELS EAST POINT INDIO.

On 10th inst., wind N. W., at 9 A.M., Maria, hence 8th. At 5 P.M., wind E. S. E., anchored, Flata, hence 9th, and sailed on the 12th at 9 A.M. wind N. E.

13th, wind W. N. W., at 5 A.M., Soleil, hence 12th. At 6 P.M., wind S. W., Vigilant, hence most morning.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Sailed on the 12th inst., French barque Soleil, Emilio Bronzon, for Cotte, despatched by Zamaran and Treserra, with 718 dry hides, 5000 salted hides, 3000 horns, 120 marquetas with 1000 arrobas tallow, 116 bales with 2875 arrobas wool, 160 do. with 4900 doz. sheep skins, 12 do. with 306 arrobas hair, 8 do. with 330 doz. goat skins, 5 do. with 648 slunk calf skins.

Spanish brig Tolomeo, José Fernandez, for Montevideo to finish her loading for the Medteranean, despatched by Zamaran and Treserra, with 936 dry ox hides, and return cargo 237 boxes Bordeaux wine.

November 13.—Wind W. strong in the morning. Very low tide.

Sailed during the last night, French brig Vigilant, Emilio Vidal, for Marcellis, despatched by Zamaran and Treserra, with 5140 dry ox hides, 4000 horns, 28 pipes and 104 marquetas with 1812 arrobas tallow, 43 bales with 1075 arrobas wool, 138 do. with 3225 doz. sheep skins.

November 14.—Wind N. shifted to S. in the evening. Rain at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 15.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, American brigantine Forrest, 152 tons, E. C. Taylor, from New York 12th August, Montevideo 12th inst., general cargo, to Oliver J. Hayes & Co.

Brazilian brigantine of war Camaron, 5 guns, Captain José Maria Rodriguez, from Montevideo 13th inst.

Danish brig Medea, 264 tons, H. B. Prot, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., ballast, to Nelson Hartwig.

British brig Nautilus, 135 tons, Francis Marchwood, from Cadiz 12th August, Montevideo 27th ult., Colonia, salt, &c., to Oriental balandra Mercedes, 16 tons, José Arrienda, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Principe Imperial, José M. Rivas, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 4002 quintals jerked beef, 200 boxes tallow candles.

November 16.—Wind W. N. W.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine Pelicano, 133 tons, David Carter, from Santos 29th ult., Montevideo 14th inst., sugar, &c., to Vieira and Thimotes.

American brigate Maria, 313 tons, Abner Goodhue, from Boston 3rd September, Montevideo 12th inst., general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.

British brigantine Horatio, 136 tons, James Byers, from Rio Grande 30th ult., Montevideo 14th inst., in ballast, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Sardinian schooner Aurora, 42 tons, Antonio Chiguro, from Montevideo 14th, general cargo, to Juan Bosis.

Sailed, Brazilian polacre Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, José Federico Leopoldo, for Patagonia, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with domestic goods, &c.

Brazilian packet schooner Enfrascia, Mariano Francisco de Silva, for Montevideo, despatched by Hardoy, Cavrua & Co., with passengers.

The National squadron left the Pezoz and anchored in the outer roads.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST, For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

| Date | Vessels and Captains Names. | Tons. | Company. | Destination, &c. |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| July | Arrived | | | |
| 15 | British | | | |
| Aug | 15 | 144 | Robert Hume Wilson | Great Britain |
| 16 | 129 | John Galt Smith | Great Britain | |
| 17 | 129 | Charles Taylor and Co. | Havana | |
| 18 | 129 | Robert and Co. | Falmouth | |
| 19 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 20 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 21 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 22 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 23 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 24 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 25 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 26 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 27 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 28 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 29 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 30 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 31 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| Sept | 1 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London |
| 2 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 3 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 4 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 5 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 6 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 7 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 8 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 9 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 10 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 11 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 12 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 13 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 14 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 15 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 16 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 17 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 18 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 19 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
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| 27 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 28 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 29 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 30 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 31 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| Oct | 1 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London |
| 2 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 3 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 4 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 5 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 6 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 7 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 8 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
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| 10 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 11 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 12 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
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| 27 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 28 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 29 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 30 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 31 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| Nov | 1 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London |
| 2 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 3 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 4 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 5 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 6 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 7 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 8 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 9 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 10 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 11 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 12 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 13 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 14 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 15 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 16 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 17 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 18 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 19 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 20 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 21 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 22 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 23 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 24 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 25 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 26 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 27 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 28 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 29 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 30 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 31 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| Dec | 1 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London |
| 2 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 3 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 4 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 5 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 6 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 7 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 8 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 9 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 10 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 11 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 12 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 13 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 14 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 15 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 16 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 17 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 18 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 19 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 20 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 21 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 22 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 23 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 24 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 25 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 26 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 27 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 28 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 29 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 30 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |
| 31 | 129 | Flowers, Anderson and Co. | London | |

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

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|----------------|---|
| BRITISH. | Ship Pearl, 29 guns, Captain Charles Colville Franklin. |
| FRENCH. | Schooner Eclair, 6 guns. |
| UNITED STATES. | Schooner Enterprise, 19 guns, Lieut. L. W. Goldthorn, Commandant. |
| BRAZILIAN. | Brigantine Cataron, 5 guns, Captain José Maria Rodriguez. |

