

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 811.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1842.

[Year XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

LETTERS from the Interior state that the advanced guard of the army under the command of General Angel Pacheco, composed of the cavalry divisions of Col. Granada and Col. Flores, the infantry corps of Col. Costa and Lierol, Col. Dominguez, and a detachment of artillery, entered the *Villa del Rio Cuarto*, a few days' march from Santa Fe, on the 19th ult. Regarding the movements of General Oribe's army nothing positive has transpired.

From the Gaceta of the 24th ult.

"We publish with infinite pleasure the Royal Letter of H. M. the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Victoria I., announcing to the Argentine Confederation the auspicious event of the birth of a Prince with which the Almighty has favoured H. M. and the British Nation.

"H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., John Henry Mandeville, Esq., presented that important document to H. E. Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, at eight o'clock last evening—and on placing it in the hands of H. E., derived the following address—

"GENERAL,

"In placing in Y. E.'s hands the Royal Letter which the Queen my August Mistress has charged me to deliver, I am the bearer of a fresh testimonial which Her Majesty gives of Her friendship towards the Argentine Confederation by announcing to it the Birth of a Prince, which the Almighty in His infinite goodness has been pleased to grant to Her Majesty on the 9th of November last.

"While making known to Y. E. an event so highly important to the British Nation, and so felicitous to Her Majesty and to the Prince Her Royal Consort, I am confident that Y. E. and the entire Argentine Confederation will share with Her Majesty's subjects, the pure and genuine joy, which so auspicious a circumstance has filled each British bosom with; and that the Confederation and Y. E. will join with me in prayers to the Almighty for a continuance of the blessings which He showers down upon the British Empire.

"H. E. the Governor Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, replied—

"SEÑOR MINISTRE,

"I highly appreciate the kind attention with which H. B. M. announces to the Argentine Confederation that the Almighty in His infinite goodness has deigned to grant to H. M. a Prince, born the 9th of November last.

"This Republic congratulates itself on an event of such paramount importance to the British People, and of so much joy and happiness to H. M. and to the Prince Her Royal Consort.

"The Confederation joins with Y. E. in your prayers to Heaven for the continuation of the blessings which it showers down upon the British nation. And on such an auspicious occasion it is most grateful to me to reiterate those and my own wishes for the glory of H. M., of her August Consort, the preservation of the Peace and Royal family, and for the prosperity of Great Britain.

"H. E. the Minister J. H. Mandeville, Esq., was conveyed to the private residence of H. E. Our Illustrious Restaurator in H. E.'s carriage, attended by General Manuel Corbalan, principal aide-de-camp. On the termination of the solemn presentation of the Royal Letter, and after

a *tertulia* in compliment to H. E. J. H. Mandeville, Esq., he was accompanied by Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws in his private character with the above-mentioned General in the same carriage to his residence.

"We feel infinite pleasure in communicating this distinguished diplomatic act and the most lively satisfaction on the happy event which occasioned it. It is also most grateful to us to congratulate H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. J. H. Mandeville, Esq., on the honorable and dignified manner in which he acquitted himself on this interesting occasion."

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To the Argentine Confederation, sendeth greeting!

OUR GOOD FRIENDS,

The proofs which we have received of your friendship, and of the part which you take in all that concerns our person and family, do not permit us to defer announcing to you, that the Almighty, in His infinite goodness, has been pleased to grant us a Prince, who was born at Buckingham Palace, at twelve minutes before eleven o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. In communicating to you an event so highly important to our people, and so joyful for ourselves and the Prince our Consort, we embrace the opportunity of assuring you of our constant friendship, and of our cordial wishes for your welfare and prosperity—And so we recommend you to the protection of the Almighty.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, the Thirtieth day of November, in the year of Our Lord 1841, and in the Fifth year of our Reign.

Your good friend,

(Signed) VICTORIA R.
(Countersigned) ARBERDEEN.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, February 24th, 1842.—33rd year of the Liberty, 5th of the Independence, and 13th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, has ordered and decreed—

- Art. 1. The Citizen Don Manuel de Saratoga, who was specially authorised in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary for the exchange of ratifications of the Convention of Peace celebrated on the 29th October 1840, between France and this Republic, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation near the government of H. M. the King of the French.
2. In consequence of what is ordained in the preceding article, the functions of Citizen Don Manuel de Saratoga, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederation near H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, will cease.
3. Let this be published, &c. &c.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

Buenos Ayres, February 7, 1842.

Considering that Dr. Don Mariano Gozon, is incorrigible in the neglect of his official duties, with great detriment to the service; and not meriting besides the confidence of government, it has resolved that he shall no longer be employed as first clerk in the Foreign Office.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

Public Treasury, February 28, 1842.

In Treasury 21st January 1842.....112 5/16
Receipts in February 1842.....321 7/16
.....3,399,136 3/4

Disbursements in February.....824 6/16
.....5,429,955 7/16

To account of March.....231 5/16
.....1,968,950 1/16

"Of this amount 90 Spanish and 844,320 currency is in account of deferred date.

Treasury Bills in circulation on last inst. 4,385,600 dollars.

The Chief of Police under date 25th ult., addressed a note to the government, stating that in the month of February last, 234 persons arrived in this city and 230 departed.

A note to the Inspector General from Commandant Pedro Jimeno, states that a sergeant, corporal and 15 privates of the 4th battalion of Patriots under his command had made over their pay for the month of January, 352 dollars, in aid of the war against the *salvajes aporucos imundos y salvajes cabecilla Pa y Pardejon Rivera, y salvaje unitario traidor Mascareña.*

Lieut. Patricio Gregorio Peralta, of the 2nd battalion of Patriots, in a note to General Rolon, makes over his pay for February in aid of the war against the *salvajes imundos asesinos unitarios, y traidor infame Pa y accucate.*

A fire broke out on Saturday evening last, at half past 7 o'clock, at the bakery of Señor Antonio Coto, No. 298 Calle de Corrientes. The alarm bell was rung at the Church of San Nicolas, prompt assistance was rendered by the Chief of Police, the Vice-President of the department of the night-watch Don Nicolas Marini, his adjutant, some watchmen and military, and the flames were got under without effecting material damage. The accident was occasioned by a youth ason of Coto's having with a lighted candle gone to a room in which straw was deposited and not taking due precaution.

The *Diario de la Tarde* of 2nd inst., contains an address to the Public from Señor Domingo Giraldo, stating that a fire broke out at his residence on the evening of the 25th ult., in a warehouse containing wood, which through the exertions of Don Nicolas Marini, Commandant Pedro Jimeno, Col. Carlo Caceres, Col. Jose Mariano Muñoz and Don J. Antonio Urteubay, was extinguished in less than half an hour, and for the noble conduct of these gentlemen, for which he still ever feel the deepest gratitude, his premises and the surrounding edifices must have been reduced to ashes.

The French corvette *Arausho*, saluted the town on the 2nd inst., with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

On Monday last we were visited by another gale of wind from the E. S. E. which although not so violent as that on the 18th January, nor so injurious in its effects, did not pass without causing damage to various vessels in the port, not however (as we hear) of a very serious nature, that is to say none were driven on shore, with the exception of the National brigantine *'Amor Paternal'*. Boats were lost and fighters with cargo and otherwise were dispersed in all directions. The Summer altogether has been exceedingly tempestuous.

Advertisements.

MEDICINES, &c.

T. THOMAS WHITEHEAD, Surgeon, informs his friends and the public, that he has just imported direct from Europe, a select Stock of Medicines and Surgical Instruments, which for quality and variety have never been rarely equaled, and never surpassed in this City.

He has also received a quantity of all the requisites for fitting up Apothecary's shops, Wholesale and Retail. No. 50 Calle de la Caballada.

February 17, 1842.

129 6

FOR SALE,

At No. 40, Calle de la Paz.

TWO Sets of China, at 700 dollars per set, and one fine breakfast cups and saucers. For rent parties, at 25 dollars per dozn. Blue dishes for covering down meat at 11 dollars each. 119 3

TO BE LET.

GENTEEL, and commodious unfurnished apartments, in a central situa pos, consisting of Parlor, Bed-room, Dining room, Kitchen, servants room and Stabling, if required, for further particulars enquire on the Premises, Calle de la Universidad, No. 167.

119 3

Passage for England.

The very best sailing A. L. barque

HOLYWOOD,

Captain HALLAM.

Will sail in about three weeks for Cork or Plymouth, and should she not be ordered from thence to Liverpool, a reduction will be made in the passage money.

This vessel has very roomy and comfortable accommodations for three or four passengers.

Apply to the Captain, or Messrs. JOHN GALT SMITH & Co. Buenos Ayres, February 19, 1842.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Of the first quality are on sale at the house of George S. Alcará, No. 111, Calle de Mexico.

From 'The Atlas,' November 27, 1841.

A large brevet in the army and navy has given many veteran hearts good cause for rejoicing at the birth of an heir to the throne.

Ministers could not avoid following the ordinary precedents in such cases, but they might have done it in a niggardly manner, and they deserve the gratitude of the two services for having made the boon so large and so comprehensive.

We might have wished that this large set of royal favour had occurred at a time when it might have attracted the entire sympathy of every class of her Majesty's subjects. We might have wished that there was no wail of distress to sound in contrast to this signal of rejoicing; that the additional burden which imposes upon the country might have sat lightly upon its strength; and that there was no hungry nor homeless wretches to grumble at this new gift to the pomp of war. Unfortunately it is not so. We fear that the announcement of this brevet will be received by the unemployed artisans in the manufacturing districts almost as a public insult to their distress; and we shall not be surprised if the Chartist leaders hold it forth as a new topic to inflame the minds of their followers, dwell on it as a gratuity given by the minister to bring the army to his side, and I define it as a symptom that he is grinding up his loins for a battle with the people.

Such mis-representations must be expected under the present distresses beneath which the country now labours, and hungry men will listen to and believe them. They are, however, most unfounded in fact. Official persons are guided in such matters most implicitly by precedent; and as no national, if not necessary, in this adherence to former custom that in all probability the brevet would have appeared had Mr. Vincent or Mr. Pitkeathley held the position of Sir Robert Peel—it certainly would not have been less ample had Lord Melbourne still retained the office of Prime Minister.

Improvised as the country is, England knows right well that she has the remedies for all her evils within herself. Her sufferings are but as the morning lead ache of a strong man; a return to regular habits and wholesome diet will quickly restore her to the most healthy emergency. Knowing this, she is not the temporary sufferings now brought on by a strong debauch

upon monopoly that it will make her grudge this gratification to her defenders.

It is impossible to calculate how much happiness this promotion will create; for there is perhaps no profession in this world in which, as such privation is unobtrusively endured as in our army—there is hardly any other pursuit in which hope is so often and so long deferred, in which the effort becomes so sick. In these times of peace the door is shut through which the first flies moved off, and the whole army grew grey in the same footwicks which they had made as youngsters. We know no greater act of charity, no more certain means of raising a large amount of honest pay, than by giving to these soldiers the gradual chance they possess and two thirds of their lives in hoping for.—Through the expense must be something considerable, and though it make an item in the deficiency of next year's budget, yet there are ways and means enough, and to spare, to meet an object such as this. Give us free corn, Sir Robert, and we will pay a dozen brevets for you.

'Blackwood's Magazine' for November last contains an interesting article entitled 'European History,' which speaking of Russia, says: 'That Empire has on paper 450,000 infantry, and 250,000 cavalry; but continental journalists and proverbially factious, and fact deeds worse than their pen pitched battles. A sweep of the pen lays them low by hundreds of thousands; and Mr. Alison computes that the true estimate of the Russian army for offensive war would be 400,000 infantry, 100,000 horse, and 50,000 artillerymen in the field. We entirely agree with this eloquent writer, that a force of this order, if it could be gathered at the moment, flung into the heart of Europe, and manoeuvred there with the rapidity of European tactics, might produce terrible effects; but if it is our part to be rash, it is also our part not to despending. We altogether doubt the power of Russia in committal with European hostility.— She has occupied a hundred years in making the experiment of European conquest, and has never beaten any body but the Poles and the Turks, the only two powers of Europe more barbarian than herself. In the Seven Years' War, with the aid of Maria Theresa, and under the daring and reckless government of that short-lived Despotism, she could not conquer a single province of the least of European Kingdoms, Prussia. Even Poland she could conquer only by partition, and that partition she could accomplish only by conspiracy. France, within memory, brought her to the ground in a single day, and was prevented from disembarking her only by the infatuation which marked that the days of that fierce and bloody empire were numbered. Napoleon, standing on the Polish border, had his choice which of her arteries he should slice; and she would have perished of the flow of imperial blood from Moscow, if he had waited to strike the blow in spring instead of winter. St. Petersburg was so open to him as Moscow; and if he had fixed even his winter quarters in the palace of the Czars, the Navy would long since have been a French river, and Russia only a fragment of Tartary.'

St. Petersburg must be acknowledged to be an extraordinary work of art; in the regularity of its plan, the costliness of its public buildings, and the general magnificence of its architecture, it is without a rival. The stranger finds himself in a city of palaces; the barbarian genius of Peter the Great has effected more in marsh, than the polished skill and hereditary wealth of European sovereigns in the finest situations in the world. But it is impossible for us to doubt that St. Petersburg is only a magnificent mistake. Its great founder, in showing the haughtiness with which barbarism defies obstacles, has shown only the rashness of attempting to conquer an eternal resistance at a single blow ought to be the sole capital of the empire. By building St. Petersburg at a cost of wealth and life which would have made Moscow as splendid as a dream of eastern imagination, he fixed two interests where there should have been one: he fixed the great organ of government at the remotest possible distance from the most vigorous, populous, and important portion of his dominions; he condemned his successors and his country to the most horrid climate; planted eternal jealousy between the nobles and the people, and gained little more than the fixture of a

splendid settlement, surrounded by swamps and snows, on the shores of a sea frozen six months in the year, and with nothing but ice for conquest but the meltingly wastes of Asia, and the frozen deserts of Synthia. If he had concentrated the strength of the empire round Moscow, with its glorious climate, its fertile soil, and its superb position, Russia must have long since been the seat of that ancient Rome was to the world the seat of that which have since cost her such long and wasteful struggles, would have been spontaneously absorbed into her dominion, and every power from the Indus to the Helespont would have acknowledged her dominion, either as a tributary or as a subject. The ruin of the French army on the retreat from Moscow, forced Napoleon to depend once more upon his personal dictatorship. He decided on immediately returning to Paris, and his decision was put in practice with even, retrogressive rapidity. Secretly leaving the army on the 5th of December 1812 at Smorgon, in Lithuania, he flew through Warsaw, from Dresden wrote to the Emperor of Austria urging him to augment his auxiliary force, and on the 15th of December, at eleven at night, arrived at the Tuileries in Paris. He was so totally unexpected, that he found some difficulty in having the gates opened, and his entrance threw the palace into alarm. So rapid had been his journey, that he outstripped his own baggage train, though it had been despatched before him.

"It arrived on the next day, and threw all Paris into consternation. By a singular contrivance to French bulletins, it told the truth; and though it did not tell the whole truth, its details were felt to be the mortal blow of Napoleon's empire. Napoleon's energy subsequently prolonged the struggle, and the vast variety of interests which were combined with his throne, enabled him to reassert his destiny with occasional gleams of success; but the smoke of Moscow followed till it kindled him, and at Waterloo mingled with the flames of the famed pile, kindled by the hand of the last and greatest enemy of his wild and godless throne."

Extract of an article from Blackwood's Magazine of October last, entitled 'England and her European Allies.'

Of the smaller states in the north of Europe, there is no one to be so extensively important as Belgium, and to be so generally unpopular as against it in the affair of Antwerp—we mean Holland. Could events be made to occur over again, there is little doubt that the British people would never consent to expose the cause of Belgium against Holland, nor to grasp at the shadowy friendship of a bastard race—the French nor German nor Dutch, but a bad copy of all of them—instead of holding fast by the secular attachment and long tried esteem of the sturdy sailors, farmers, and traders, who, with less of the spirit of romance in their composition than any other race in Europe, can claim for themselves some of the most heroic pages of modern history. It was a great mistake to have approved of the French Revolution of 1830, but it was a still greater to have encouraged that of Belgium; and it was a crying injustice to aid France in driving back the Dutch, when they were on the point of reconquering what had been solemnly awarded to them by the peace of Utrecht. It is not to late to win back the friendship of Holland, especially if the upper classes in that country and in England hold out to each other that right kind of fellowship which is so natural to them both.—Old customs, old resolutions, near alliances of blood, similarity of ideas and language—all dictate the policy of keeping up a good understanding with Holland. Though that country be not very aristocratic in its form of government, it possesses the really aristocratic and conservative virtues of practical reason, and aversion to needless change, which renders a close intercourse with England most desirable for them both. Many an English noble may learn a good lesson from a Dutch merchant; and there are no few facts in the political character of our restless neighbours and cousins as in that of any people in Europe. The Dutch, when they have been at war with us, have been honorable enemies; when at peace they have been most merciful, patient, generous friends.—to be on terms of amity with Holland, is a credit to any nation; and a Dutch endorsement to an English fact is just the kind of security which the real friends of Great Britain would be glad to accord.

There is no reason in the world why Sweden and Denmark should not be friends with England, but very good friends too; and our national relationship, near resemblance of national character, geographical position and political interests—all are calculated to draw the ties of friendship between these two countries very tight. It is not as if indeed, we admit, but we would wish to see rather more intercourse kept up between the upper classes in each country. We would wish that British nobles, instead of flocking to Paris or Rome, would turn their steps rather more frequently to Copenhagen or Stockholm; and that they would consent to forget a while the Princess of Wales, and visit the King of Sweden, and the magnificent monarchs of Norway and Sweden. The Scandinavian nations, which once made so much noise in modern Europe, are for the time being suffering a kind of political eclipse; and the rising sun of the east shines so brightly, that our eyes are dazzled, and we forget the nations on the western shores of the Baltic. The constitution, nevertheless, a powerful and valuable part of the European family; and there is no reason why in future days the

ate of the old world may not again depend upon the sword of a Scandinavian prince. The people of these countries are, on the whole, brave and well governed; they form a sturdy and energetic race, full of patriotic affection for their native land, and holding honorable positions both in arts and arms. Sweden, it is true, has been deeply affected by the revolutionary events of the end of the last century; and that her throne should be held by the present possessor, is a still greater anomaly than that the crown of France should be retained by the family in whose grasp it now remains. It is, indeed, any danger of future revolution is to be apprehended for Sweden, it is in this very circumstance; for it is impossible that either the nobles or the people can have that intuitive respect for a monarch of yesterday, which they would have for an ancient line of native princes, and without which the tranquillity of a state is always liable to be disturbed at the death of the king for the time being. Strong though the Norwegian and Swedish nobility may be, they may not be able to keep the country quiet at the decease of Bernadotte; and they may yet have to expiate the fault they committed in cabaling against the descendants of the reigning family, which only more settled in this respect, and the personal virtues of the reigning family are a good guarantee for her future tranquillity. For either of these countries an intimate alliance with England must always be desirable; and we are sure that British Conservatives would do well to encourage and keep in countenance a strong conservative party in this portion of Europe.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON TUESDAY LAST.
For Account and Nature of Voyages—See Marine List.

Date of Arrival	Vessel and Captain's Name	Consignor	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Nov. 27	Brig Geo. Joseph Gwynne	240 Greenway, Gordon and Co	Great Britain.
Dec. 1	Brig G. G. de la Cruz	100	London.
11	Brig Frank, Wm Whitway	100	Edinburgh.
12	Brig Royal, John G. G. G.	100	Liverpool.
13	Brig John Thomas Carr, James Willie	100	Liverpool.
14	Brig M. V. M. V.	100	Liverpool.
15	Brig Harlow, R. E. R.	100	London.
16	Brig John Scott, Mrs Robinson	100	London.
17	Brig Harlow, James G. G.	100	London.
18	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
19	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
20	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
21	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
22	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
23	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
24	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
25	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
26	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
27	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
28	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
29	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
30	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
31	Brig W. H. W. H.	100	London.
American.			
1	Brig Phineas M. W. W.	100	London.
2	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
3	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
4	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
5	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
6	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
7	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
8	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
9	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
10	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
11	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
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26	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
27	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
28	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
29	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
30	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.
31	Brig Schomler, Daniel James	100	London.

There are two petty states in Europe, an alliance with which is of little value to Conservative England—an alliance, that is to say, of moral and political sympathies. One is Switzerland—a confederation of free states, which by its ancient valour and virtue; broken up into a number of impotent, feckless democracies, in which the aristocratic and conservative party is without spirit and unity; while the radical party, like the liberals in Belgium, are not less bigoted and bigotedly bigoted. The other is Greece, a state which, in the same scale, must be put below zero. It is a regular negative quantity; and, like an algebraic expression with a minus sign, will tend gravously to diminish the credit and respectability of any nation venturing to enter with it into a political connection. In Greece there can hardly be said to be any party at all: the natives are without any political knowledge that can entitle them to form an European opinion; they must organize themselves into a respectable community before their alliance can be of any value to us. In the mean time, until they have paid their debts, and mended their manners, they may consider themselves lucky to have fallen into the hands of an honorable man like his Excellency, and to have an amiable prince at their head like King Otto. Greeks ought not to be encouraged in the respectable establishment of John Bull & Co.; they had better apply at the *Cafe de la Republique*, on the other side of the Channel.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

February 29.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, National brig of War General Belgrano, 24 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral William Brown, from a cruise.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieutenant Justus Oxenham, commanding, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. George Brownell and Richard B. Hughes.

Brazilian brigantine Fapeluera, José Cayetano Vieira Silva, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Pereira Carneiro & Co., with 2200 dry ox and cow hides, 134 muttons and 20 pigs with 1560 arrobas mutton tallow, 1 pipe, 17 barrels of 2 and 2 chiguns with 226 arrobas raw tallow, 469 quintals porked lard, 2 barrels salted tobacco, 170 boxes tallow candles, and return cargo 538 rolls tobacco.

Danish brig Madesa, H. B. Pott, for Maracibo, despatched by Nelson Hartwig, with 3970 slaked hides, 232 bales with 5550 doz. sheep skins, 2 doz. with 35 doz. salted calf skins, 140 doz. and 47 chiguns with 4600 arrobas wool.

1 Danish brig *Zelus*, J. Jansen, for Cotte and Marseilles, despatched by Llavallol and sons, with 3003 salted hides, 8000 bones, 298 bales with 7450 arrobas wool.

Spanish polacca Maria, Francisco Yllas, for Cadix and Barcelona, despatched by Llavallol and sons, with 8356 dry hides, 183 calf skins, 10 bales with 250 arrobas wool.

February 27.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Ross, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 25th inst., to Carlos Gallego & Co., with passengers.

American schooner Albion, 100 tons, J. W. Frauch, from Salem 26th December, Montevideo 26th inst., lumber, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, British barque *Twenty ninth* May, John Bienvens, for Montevideo and Valparaiso, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, with 300 tuns ox and mutton, and return cargo 1800 fannegas salt.

Passengers for Montevideo, Mrs. John H. Robillard, her 3 children and 2 servants.

February 29.—Wind E. S. e. a gale—rain—very high tide.

Arrived, French barque *Turcene*, 214 tons, Larché, from Havre de Grace 18th December, Montevideo 27th inst., general cargo, to John Baptist Prelig.

French barque *George*, 225 tons, Pato, from Montevideo 33rd inst., in ballast, to Greenway, Gordon & Co.

Danish brig *Wilhelmine*, 125 tons, J. F. Toosby, from Humbergh 3rd December, Montevideo 26th inst., general cargo, to John Jansen, Kieck & Co.

French corvette *Arctuse*, 25 tons, Captain Penaroz, from Montevideo 26th.

In sight (of anchor) *Anna Margaretha*.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	
Schooner <i>Arctus</i> , 25 guns, Captain Penaroz.	
Corvette <i>Arctus</i> , 18 guns, Captain Penaroz.	
BRAZILIAN.	
Brigantine <i>Commons</i> , 6 guns, Captain José Maria Berrey.	
Corvette <i>Sixth</i> , 40 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroga de Silva.	
SARDINIAN.	
Brigade <i>De Genova</i> , 30 guns, Captain Mammì.	

