

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 874.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1843.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

THE National Squadron has returned to this port, after having been thwarted in every attempt to bring the war to a close, through the unwarrantable interference of Commodore Purvis. That it should remain longer off Montevideo completely fettered in its action and subjected to the caprice of that officer was neither surprising nor decorous. A few days before his departure Admiral Brown again went in with some of his light vessels, for the purpose of wresting Rat Island from the hands of the Riveristas. A party was landed at night with the design of taking the garrison by surprise, but the project having failed, it became necessary to have recourse to other measures. The Admiral consequently opened fire upon it the next morning from his vessels, and though the Rat Islanders were supported by Garibaldi's launches, the odds were so decidedly against them that it was evident they could not hold out much longer, when in stepped the Commodore to rescue them from certain destruction. He urged upon the Admiral to agree to a suspension of hostilities under the assurance that the object for which he contended would be obtained through pacific negotiation, which he himself undertook to set on foot. The Admiral assented; but the truce was completely nullified by the Commodore's friends to furnish the Island in such a manner as to render it comparatively impregnable. We believe the Commodore has expressed himself in regard to this breach of faith in such terms as would seem to favour the belief that he was highly incensed at the baseness of the Riveristas, but the result is that Rat Island, which was on the point of falling when he officiously interfered, is now strongly fortified. It is perhaps from a consciousness of the censure that attaches to him for the part he had in this disreputable transaction, that he prevailed upon his friends to make the overtures which it is understood he lately transmitted to President Oribe. But these pacific propositions, though based on the acknowledgment of President Oribe's legal authority, comprise, as reported, conditions of so extravagant a nature, that it was impossible they could be for a moment entertained; and this fact alone is sufficient to warrant the belief that such an attempt at negotiation never was the offspring of sincerity nor intended to be the parent of success. However much, notwithstanding, the labours of Commodore Purvis have been calculated to prolong a contest that long since ought to have been terminated, we are happy to state, that the prospect of a speedy issue is becoming every day more flattering. Col. Lamas lately routed the Riverista Col. Fortunato Silva in the department of Minas, and as the immediate consequence of that victory was the evacuation of Maldonado, the supply of fresh provisions will be effectually cut off from Montevideo, in spite of the Commodore's non-acknowledgment of the interdiction. This object being once accomplished, the enthusiasm of the French and Italian partisans will soon evaporate, especially when they see the ranks of their companions every day decrease, as is now the case, by desertions to the camp of the besiegers. As to any assistance from Rivera, we believe that even the most inflated dupes of the mystification of the Montevideo press, have relinquished all hope in this respect, being now pretty well convinced, that notwithstanding his consummate skill in predatory warfare, he will be fortunate if he can escape from the grasp of the overwhelming forces by which he is surrounded.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* has been engaged during the last fortnight in publishing a series of articles, in which the conduct of Commodore Purvis is commented on at great length. In the course of these strictures the principles of the laws of nations are most fully elucidated and several interesting facts cited in corroboration of the positions laid down by the writer. The limits of our sheet will not allow us to give as copious extracts as the merit of these productions claims at our hands, but there are some portions of them for which we cannot exempt ourselves from the duty of finding a place. For the present we will confine ourselves to a hasty translation of what appeared in the *Gaceta* of the 6th inst. :—

The armed interference of neutral subjects and the decisive part taken by the British Naval Commander in favor of the belligerent our enemy, are acts the most serious and offensive, and of the most fatal import.

These acts are unquestionable and of public notoriety. The British Commodore has thwarted the operations of the Argentine Squadron, prevented its acting, and threatened with the punishment of pirates the defenders of the liberty of two American Republics. And the *Nacional*, of Montevideo, the loathsome organ of the rebel faction, with which the British Naval Commander has associated himself, announces that: **THERE ARE NOT TWO ENGLISHMEN WHO HAVE NOT USED THEIR INFLUENCE BY THEIR MONEY OR OTHERWISE TO SUSTAIN THE PRESENT ORDER OF THINGS.**

From neutral subjects they have constituted themselves our enemies; because, as Watted observes, "under the title of enemies it is necessary to include not only the primary author of the war, but likewise those who join with him and fight for his cause."

Whilst voluntarily, and by an act of injustice, those foreigners in Montevideo who have taken part with the enemies of the Confederation, have forfeited the quality of neutrals, Commodore Purvis utters threats, should the least injury occur to British life and property. They make war on the Confederation by their money or otherwise, and the Confederation is told that not the least act of hostility will be permitted against Montevideo which may put in peril the life or property of those armed neutrals who are subsidizing the enemy of the Republic. Here the rights of the belligerent are not only attacked, but an attempt is made by a naval officer, with lighted match in hand, to impose the duty of respecting those who commit hostilities with arms, with their money, and by any other means. The principles which regulate war and neutrality are not only invaded in the utterance of the threat, but it is also demanded that even those who with arms in hand aid the enemy by enlisting in their ranks shall be respected as neutrals.

We cannot assign any other reason for these singular pretensions of the British Commodore, than that of the most unjust violence. But the Argentines and Orientals, after thirty-four years of glorious sacrifices for liberty, will never yield to force, but to reason. And they will bury themselves in their own ruins and those of their enemies, ere they will consent to the loss of their Independence, Honor, and Liberty.

The evidence of the doctrines and principles we have laid down, is the more conspicuous, as a person the least acquainted with contemporary events of politics and of war cannot be ignorant that these principles and these doctrines are recognized and practised by all the governments of the world. Great Britain,

France, and other nations, make use of them in all their wars. International law and practice agree on this point. And to prove to every impartial and honorable man the absurdity of the pretensions of Commodore Purvis in his intimation that he would not tolerate any act of hostility against the city of Montevideo that might put in peril the life and property of any British subject, we will quote the observations of H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs of H. M. the King of the French, to the Chambers of France, in reference to the late question of the River Plate:—

"When France, said the Honorable Minister, protects its subjects in every country where they may reside, it does not follow that it should make war against all who may enter into war with those countries.—This would be an immense proceeding.—The protection of France is to watch over the interests of its subjects, to employ every possible means for the security of their persons and for the defence of their lives, their rights, and their property; but not that it should put forth the declaration that it will take part in all the wars in which the countries in question may be engaged. Frenchmen who make up their abode in a foreign territory must not suppose that they become there absolutely free from all the disagreeable circumstances which a state of war in that territory may bring upon them: this would be a greater privilege than Frenchmen enjoy even in France.

This declaration of the Minister of H. M. on so solemn an occasion, is strictly in unison with the principles of the rights of war which we have noticed, and with those which regulate the relations between belligerents and neutrals.

The Argentine Government, then, neither can nor ought to concede to British and French subjects an advantage which they do not enjoy in their own country. The demand of the British Naval Commander is contrary to the Rights of War and of Neutrality and to the principles recognised by all governments—it is a prerogative at once unheard of and unexampled. But he not only makes the demand—but unable to invoke the aid of reason in its support, he sustains it with CANNON.

Imitators of so pernicious an example have not been wanting amongst the foreign population in Montevideo. (It is to be surprising, it is even more so to see the Commodore of a British Squadron in these seas associate himself with the enemies of a nation with which his sovereign is in peace. To those Frenchmen who have thrust themselves forward in this unjust declaration of the Convention of the British Squadron in these seas associate himself with the enemies of a nation with which his sovereign is in peace. To those Frenchmen who have thrust themselves forward in this unjust and fatal path, we will apply the solemn declaration of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sovereign. The individuals who form part of the armed force which defends the besieged city are well known. They are those agitators who, after the celebration of the Convention of Peace with France, carried their clamours even to the Government of H. M. the King of the French: they are the petitioners of whom, in the sitting of April, 1841, of the Chamber of Deputies of France, it was said by M. Dupin:

"That praetorian was due to all French citizens wherever situated, and whatever country they may be travelling, and whatever enemy object which led them thither; but it must be well understood that this protection consists in demanding justice; for it can never be supposed that from the simple fact of their being Frenchmen they may invoke the French agents and French forces to protect those who do not merit it, those who are unworthy of legitimate protection, a proceeding which even in France would not be considered reasonable, because

(SEE LAST PAGE.)

SPAIN.

The following are the merits of the dispute between Louis Philippe and the Spanish Government.—The inquiry set on foot in Barcelona by the Spanish Government establishes certain facts:—One of these, and for that reason the principal one, corroborates the accusations brought by General Van Halen and Señor Gutierrez against the French Consul Lesseps. M. Lesseps freighted the Russian vessel, the Medea, in the harbour of Barcelona, for the reception of the insurgents, whom, as Lord Brougham observed, he did not receive on board the French vessel the Meleagre. Had they been received in the Meleagre, it would not have been so easy, or so commodious, to let them loose again. They were, therefore, put on board the Medea, and were fed and entertained there at French expense. And from this vessel these insurgents were permitted to re-land in the evening, when the insurrection was dying away; and they did not re-land it. These facts are attested by witnesses, who were on board the Medea; and they are established in the inquiry, and the documents which it gave rise to. Such being the state of the case, M. Guizot demands of the Spanish Government to declare in the official Gazette, its belief, that its Captain-General and its Political Chief were slanderers, and that M. Lesseps is immaculate. It would appear utterly impossible, that the Spanish Government can, whatever may be its fears, make such a declaration.

ALGIERES.

The last news from Africa is very unfavourable to the French. The indomitable Abd-el-Kader, who has been conquered and all but annihilated we do not know how many times in the French despatches, has again made his appearance, almost under the walls of Algiers, at the head of a formidable force, and it seems that wherever he shows himself he is joined by the tribes who have nominally submitted to the French. "It is reported," says the correspondent of one of the French papers, "that the Governor-General had delayed his operations against the Emir for a fortnight, when he probably not have been able to restrain a single tribe, and it would have been a real disaster." It would be impossible to describe the various feelings which agitate us since Friday last, when the news of Abd-el-Kader's irruption reached us; we are lost in conjectures; yet no one departs, because we trust in the capacity, presence of mind, and, above all, the indefatigable activity of the General-in-Chief."

THE CONSULAR SERVICE OF FRANCE.—The *Courrier Français* states, that the budget of the Foreign Department for the ensuing year exceeds that of the present year by a sum of £129,000. This increase refers entirely to the consular service—to the creation of new officers, and to the increase of former salaries. "The new posts are—first, a consulate of the second class at Zanibar, a consulate in the new town of the Innum of Muscat, where the United States and England have already consuls, and where some French ships trade annually. To afford protection to the rising commerce, a consul at a salary of 10,000fr. is to be appointed. A consulate of the second class is proposed and rejected last year for Janina, in Albania, is again brought forward in the present budget. The Minister demands a consul for Sousse, in the Regency of Tunis. The creation of a place of consul-general at Montevideo is likewise demanded. The French commerce with the province of Uruguay, of which Montevideo is the capital, amounts annually to 17,000,000fr.; and out of a population of 45,000 inhabitants, there are more than 7000 French established in the republic of Uruguay."

DISCOVERY OF A GROUP OF ISLANDS.—The Hamburg schooner *Paradise*, Captain Zybrandt, on July 18, 1841, in a voyage from Valparaiso to Manila, discovered a group of six islands, the smallest of which is only 172 W. of Greenwich, (supposed not laid down in any charts.) The captain named them Paradise Island, at noon, was made 90 20 S. and the longitude, by good chronometer, 172 W. The

"Uloe Group" is laid down in the English charts twenty-three minutes to southerly, the most southerly are westerly of those islands being in lat. 7 32 N., lon. 143 30 E.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—Although an entire stranger to you, I take the liberty to request that you will permit me, through the medium of your journal, to tender an acknowledgement of my most sincere thanks to Captain Stopford, of H. B. M.'s ship *Pearl*, for the prompt and efficient aid he afforded my vessel, by immediately sending to her relief—while aground off the port of Montevideo—a boat with an officer and crew, when judicious exertions at once, I am happy to say, freed her from all danger and damage.

I would be wanting in gratitude and respect, did I fail at some time to render due thanks to the officer and boat's crew, for their praiseworthy and successful exertions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
C. HANSEN,
Master of the Danish brig
"Fortuna."

Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1843.

The schooner *Ohio*, of New London, U. S., Capt. Sauley, was lost in the Bay of San Blas, coast of Patagonia, in the month of March last, and the crew were crowded down. The captain and the balance arrived safely in the town of Patagonia, mouth of the Rio Negro.

INSECT ORIGIN OF SMALL-POX.—At the Institute, on the 4th of July, M. Serres mentioned the following fact, seeming to favour the hypothesis of animalcules in small-pox. By covering each pustule with a glass capsule, which is kept for some days in its place, he has seen the process of eruption either go on or languish, or be completely abortive, according as the glass was transparent or more or less opaque. This influence was evidently due to the contact of the air. The experiment, he adds, was not merely curious, for it led to a modification of some of the hygienic measures adopted in small-pox. Previously patients were generally placed in situations as well aired and lighted as possible; but now one knows that dark situations are far better for this kind of disease, and that such a change alone is enough to ensure the most favourable progress of its evolution. The success at La Pitié was never more complete than during one year, when all the patients with small-pox had of necessity to be put into a low, ill-aired, dark ward—a sort of cellar.—*Medical Times.*

ALL DEPENDS ON THE STOMACH.—In a paper read by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., at the last report of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, he states the brain sympathizes with remote parts, and we feel to what extent our reasoning powers and memory are influenced by the state of the stomach, and attributes the disasters of Napoleon immediately antecedent to the battle of Leipzig, and the loss of that battle, in a great degree, to a mess of greasy soup eaten by him a few days before the battle, which produced a great derangement of the stomach.

THE ORANGE.—In the eighteenth year of its introduction, in 1790, a large Spanish King Edward the First, 1290, a large Spanish ship came to Portsmouth, out of the cargo of which the Queen bought one frail of Seville figs, one frail of raisins or grapes, one frail of dates, and two hundred and thirty pomegranates, figs, and seven oranges. The last item is important, as *Le Grand d'Aussy* could not trace the orange in France to an earlier date than 1353; but here we find it in England in 1290, and it is probable that this was not its first appearance. At all events, it appears certain that Europe is indebted to the Moorish conquerors of Spain for the introduction of the orange, and not to the Portuguese, who are said to have brought it from China.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and Citizens Residing at Buenos Ayres, that he has located at the House of Mr. Henry Ferguson, Shoemaker, two Doors below the Foreign Office, the *Printer Pagan*, House No. 12, opposite the Fort, where he intends carrying on the above Business in the United States for many years, and having worked for some Months in one of the first Establishments in that City, is acquainted with the latest fashions. Also, Clothes neatly repaired and cleaned. These Persons who may favour him with their employ, may be assured of the most advantageous and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL B. ALLSTONE.

FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR PORT, COGNAC, & LONDON PORTER
Apply to
HARBER & ORR,
Calle-del-Fort, No. 12.
1-1-8

NOTICE.

THE *Literary Gazette*, for September, 1842. *Literary Gazette*, for December, 1842. *Literary Gazette*, for July 1842. *British Navy List*, for January, and July 1842. *British Navy List*, for January, 1842.

It is particularly requested that the above works may be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

TO LET, APARTMENTS FURNISHED, No. 116 Calle de Peru.

FOR SALE,

TWO large new WHALE-BOATS, with 30 feet keel, and 11 feet beam, built of the best Russian Pine, 1 inch thick.
For particulars apply at Calle Independencia No. 59.
m-3

TWO ELEGANT BOATS,

ONE built 1835, 65 feet long, for Sale. Equipped on Board of the "Druck Dispatch" Anna Augusta, or at the Consignees, MOHR, LUDWIG & Co. m-3

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

M. BRAHISH, 17 years a resident in this Country, offers his Services to those who may wish to study the Spanish Language. Calle del Porque, No. 145. m-3

REMOVAL.

HENRY and GEORGE DOWSE have removed their House from No. 32, Calle de Charabitos to No. 85, Calle de Potosi. They have on hand and offer for Sale at Moderate Prices—
Dress Superior Pattern and Pais Ah.
Superior Sherry Wine, in Octaves,
The Old Port, in 3 Gallons,
Claret's very Superior Cognac,
And a few Cases of Champagne Wine.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

PASSAGE ONLY.

The first-class, coppered and rigger-fitted, and remarkably fast sailing *Argentine*.

"F. J. V. Y."

168 TONS.
CAPTAIN EDWARD GAHAN.
WILL leave on above, weather permitting, about the 20th inst., and will accommodate Passengers, having two separate Cabins. Apply to the Consignee, Nelson Hartwig, or to Captain Gahan, at the dwelling of
CHARLES R. HORNE,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the late Mr. JOHN DOWSE, Junr., as an individual, or as a partner in the firm of John Dowse and Son, will please lodge the same with the undersigned with as little delay as possible. And those Persons who have claims against the late Mr. John Dowse, Junr., or to the firm of John Dowse and Son, are requested to pay their accounts to the Subscriber, who is duly authorized to give a discharge for the same.
ROBERT MACALISTER,
No. 65, Calle de Federico.
11th May, 1843. m-3

TO LET,

A PARLOUR and BED-ROOM, Furnished or unfurnished, Calle de Peru, No. 145.

LOST.

A VOLUME of the "BRITISH PACKET" Newspaper, for 1832. Whoever will bring it to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, shall be generously Rewarded.

MERCHANT VESSELS

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

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captain Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c.
British.				
July 14	Brig Fishon, George Willis	274	Anderson, Weller and Co.	London.
	3 Brig Charles Hill, George Little	300	John Best and Brothers	Liverpool.
	3 Barque Ferris, James Hillyer	352	John Best and Brothers	Liverpool.
Feb 14	Brig Ianthe, James Hunter	211	James C. Thompson.	London.
	15 Brig Pisa, Richard Bond	173	Briscoe, Twiford & Co.	Liverpool.
Mar 15	21 Brigantine Dispatch, Matthew Grush	183	Mohr, Ladovici & Co.	Continant
	17 Brig John Steele, Mark Robinson	253	Charles R. Horne	London.
	21 Brig Atyleford, James Murray	252	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
	23 Schooner Ironore, John Bellin	175	Anderson, Weller and Co.	London.
	21 Brig Forester, William Thomas	252	Mohr, Ladovici & Co.	Callao.
April 1	Brig Lightning, William Mellish	181	Fredonius Delisle, jun.	Antwerp.
	4 Briget Kinky, Thomas Taylor	215	Anderson, Weller and Co.	London.
	13 Ship Ungaray, Santiago Wright Kelso	349	Purtau, Marshall & Co	Antwerp.
	13 Briget Lady, William F. Mansell	316	Brownell, Staggam & Co.	Liverpool.
	17 Brig Cook, William Stephenson	281	John Best and Brothers	Liverpool.
	17 Brig Village Girl, George Wood	316	R. & J. Cardale & Co.	Valparaiso.
	23 Brig Ann, Thomas Williamson	304	Nicholson & Co.	London.
	29 Brig Sea Nymph, George Bentley	173	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
	30 Briget Corbyn, Samuel Wm. Harry	253	Ladovici & Co.	London.
May 3	3 Brig Chelidon, Joseph Meyer	174	Henry & George Downer	London.
	3 Schooner Albion, Peter Matthei	131	John Best and Brothers	London.
	11 Ship Ophelia, Angus M. Clifton	378	Macfarlane & Co.	Great Britain.
	16 Brig Star, John Clementson	195	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
	15 Briget William Carson, W. Yates	310	Mohr, Ladovici & Co.	London.
	18 Brig Adoni, John Ross Baxter	213	James C. Thompson.	London.
American.				
Mar 18	Brig Aurora, Richard Doyle	350	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York & Boston.
	21 Schooner Narragansett, Alexander Smith	95	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
	21 Brig Towler, Henry Barber	175	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
	3 Ship George, Cornelius Ellis	314	Bangs, Holt & Co.	London.
April 4	3 Briget Chandler, Cornelius Eastman	277	Francis Dominick.	New York.
	6 Briget Sagamore, John F. Mattison	325	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	New York.
	15 Briget Morning Star, T. Merry	125	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
	26 Brig Helen McLeod, Isaac H. Norris	320	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Baltimore.
May 9	9 Brig Oriskany, William E. Nathan	414	Zimmerman & Frazer.	New York.
	13 Schooner Gardiner, Thos. H. Zimmmerman	95	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	New York.
	15 Ship Ohio, William C. Rodgers	315	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	New York.
French.				
Feb 15	5 Brig Tuscany, Charles Doyle	414	Hermann Dubouffé	Havre de Grace.
	4 Briget Ducroselle, Laplante	232	Dufour & Co.	Havre de Grace.
	13 Briget Tuncore, Felix Lereh	214	Barthe Levy & Co.	Havre de Grace.
April 1	11 Barque Flava, Bayne	214	Barthe Levy & Co.	Havre de Grace.
	17 Brig Nevaire Foreverest, Cugnault	153	Liviall & Sons	Bordeaux.
	4 Briget Dona Feres Jose, Le Messager	305	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Havre de Grace.
	9 Briget Mohr, Berget	289	Liviall & Sons	Bordeaux.
	13 Briget Columbia, Nicolas Berget	289	Liviall & Sons	Bordeaux.
	16 Brig Antonette, Felix Nouri	178	Hermann Dubouffé and Co.	Marseille.
	15 Briget Corinne, Nicolas Berget	187	Mason, Dumory & Co.	Havre de Grace.
May 5	5 Briget Henri & Louise, Paul Genest	162	Bardouche Herard.	Calce.
Sardinian.				
Feb 24	2 Polver Contr Agnes, A. Cherubini	101	Liviall & Sons	Genoa.
	8 Brig Cent, Pedro Valle	131	Manni Azevedo Ramos.	Genoa.
	16 Briget Tino Herman, F. Theodoro	234	Pastraneri and Co.	Genoa.
	46 Brig Neema, Andrea Bianchini	402	Lorenzo Caprie	Genoa.
	26 Brig Ovidia, Francisco Calvagno	155	Manni Azevedo Ramos.	Genoa.
	27 Brigetina Britanna, Nicolas Berget	289	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London.
April 10	10 Brig Paradiso, Juan Battista Munero	185	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London.
	26 Brig Pampano, Juan Basso	185	Liviall and Sons.	Genoa.
May 5	5 Schooner Ida, Marco Juan Teodoro	95	Liviall & Sons.	Genoa.
Spanish.				
Feb 14	Brig Emparador, Antonio Schich	303	Liviall & Sons	Havana.
Mar 7	Brig Andaluz, Juan Maguana	150	Zamoran & Truerra	Spain.
	26 Barque Madaba, Juan José Chaves	274	Liviall and Sons	Cadix.
	15 Briget Gundahupio, Juan José Berrondo	270	Liviall and Sons	Cadix.
	28 Brig Florentino, Jacinto Matanzan	183	Liviall and Sons	Barbados.
	29 Brig Cucara, Antonio Abina	167	Liviall and Sons	Malaga.
Brazilian.				
Mar 15	Brig Salvador Felix, Antonio Sicardo	172	Liviall & Sons	Recall.
April 5	Brig Seneca, Calves Nollin	177	San Jacco Kieck & Co.	Recall.
	11 Brig Penameno, R. José de Mendez	229	John Sousa Monteiro	Recall.
	21 Brig Oniro, Antonio Sicardo	187	San Jacco Kieck & Co.	Recall.
	11 P. Noronha Soares de la Guardia, Y. José	110	Manni Azevedo Ramos	Recall.
May 4	4 Brigantine Canguçu, Juan José Berrondo	120	Manni Azevedo Ramos.	Recall.
	15 Brigantine Antonio, José Yano	121	Edward Trevelyan	Recall.
	15 Brig Amal, Antonio José de Lemos	183	Vieira & Thimoteo.	Recall.
Swedish.				
Feb 19	Briget Sven, Charles Norlin	222	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
	9 Brig Christian, Carl Von Erdreich	200	Charles R. Horne	Falmouth for orders
	26 Brig Hilda Charlotta, J. E. Westrom	350	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	London.
April 1	16 Brig Louisa, J. E. Westrom	350	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	London.
Danish.				
Feb 5	Brig Catherine, M. A. Anderson	200	John Jacob Kieck & Co.	Hamburg.
Mar 6	Brig Eira, Olaf H. Yngland	177	Charles R. Horne	Havre de Grace.
	19 Schooner Maria, H. Yngland	177	Charles R. Horne	Havre de Grace.
	21 Brig Thors, Frank Schick	200	John Jacob Kieck and Co.	Falmouth for orders
April 3	5 Briget Alvina & Clara, H. Schmidt	200	John Jacob Kieck and Co.	Falmouth for orders
	14 Brig Sarah & Johanna, J. H. Withness	200	John Jacob Kieck and Co.	Falmouth for orders
	16 Brig Petrus, Carl Frederich Schick	182	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
	19 Brig Fortuna, Hanses	166	Bangs, Holt & Co.	Bourdeaux.
Hamburg.				
Mar 22	Brig Stuan, Edmund Gean	165	Bangs, Holt & Co.	Falmouth for orders
Dutch.				
April 11	Gallot Anna Augusta, Heye Peter	225	Mohr, Ladovici & Co.	Amsterdam.
Hebrew.				
April 22	Briget Maria Abina, P. F. A. Horstman	200	Bangs, Holt & Co.	London.
	5 Schooner Meil, P. F. A. Horstman	161	Thos. & Co.	Continant.
Russian.				
April 5	Brig Selena, John Grasholm	225	Charles R. Horne	London.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captain Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c.
April 15	Brig Stefano, Spiridano Danilovich	294	Fredonius Delisle, jun.	Mediterranean.
17	Polacca Nina, Marco Vaccavacovic	122	Rosa, Gulu and Co.	Panama.
Belgian.				
Mar 11	Brig Maria Post, Charles T. Timms	182	Mohr, Ladovici & Co.	Falmouth for orders
April 30	Brig Florence, John Dan	194	Bangs, Holt & Co.	Antwerp.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH. Brig Foretime, 16 guns Captain Philip George Hayman.
* Esquadra.



MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Sailed on the 12th inst.

Prussian brigantine Dundee, C. Schauer, for Brazil, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., in ballast.

Sardinian brig Triunfo del Brazil, Nicolo Manassi, for Pernambuco, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with 50 dry ox and cow hides, 200 arrobas tallow, 2210 quintals jerked beef.

May 13.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, national ketch Felix, 19 tons, Antonio Reyzer, from Colonia 12th inst., in ballast, to order.

Sailed, British brig John Thomas Carr, James Faddy, for London, despatched by Henry & George Downer, with 7993 salted ox and cow hides, 25,000 loaves, 8000 hams, 131 pipes with 4978 arrobas tallow, 127 bales with 3175 arrobas wool, 12 do. with 18,889 lbs. nutra skins, 13 do. with 89 arrobas hair.

Brazilian brig Animo Grande, Francisco Lopez de Santos, for Pernambuco, despatched by Vieira and Thimoteo, with 3 bales with 75 doz. sheep skins, 265 arrobas tallow, 1915 quintals jerked beef, 3 bales ponchos, 174 rolls tobacco.

May 14.—Wind N.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish schooner Elina, A. E. Amundsen, for Hamburg, despatched by Henry & George Downer, with 6310 dry ox and cow hides, 60 lining hides, 11,940 hams.

British barque Ann Dingwall, James Arthur, for Cork, for orders, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 7025 salted ox and cow hides, 26,705 hams, 1093 pipes with 7700 arrobas tallow.

May 15.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible—slight rain at midnight.

Arrived, British brig Star, 195 tons, John Clementson, from Liverpool 21st February, and from off Montevideo 10th inst., general cargo, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

British barque William Carson, 210 tons, from Liverpool 21st January, Kingston (Ireland) 6th February, Montevideo 11th inst., general cargo, to Mohr, Ladovici & Co.

Passenger from Liverpool—Mr. Robert Leys.

Passengers from Montevideo—Messrs. Charles Rivolta and William Gettings.

Brazilian brig Anibal, 185 tons, Antonio José de Lemos, from Santos 17th ult., Montevideo 11th inst., with sugar, &c., to Vieira & Thimoteo.

Brazilian packet brigantine Lusitano, 145 tons, Francisco José Correa, from Montevideo 13th inst., to Liviall & Sons, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabaner, from Montevideo 13th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Brazilian brigantine Activo, 121 tons, José Vianna, from Patagonia 7th inst., with produce, to Edward Freyer.

Sailed, Brazilian packet schooner Cremona, Demetrio Taborda, for Montevideo, despatched by Zamoran & Truerra, with passengers.

May 16.—Wind N.—foggy.

Arrived, 7 vessels of the National Squadron, from off Montevideo 10th inst., viz. :—

Brig General Belgrano, 24 guns, Captain John Thorne, bearing the flag of Admiral William Brown.

Ship Twenty-fifth of May, 28 guns, Captain John King.

Brig General Eschague, 16 guns, Captain William Balthart.

Brigantine Republicano, 6 guns, Captain Thomas Craig.

Brigantine Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain Juan Francisco Segui.

Schooner Clacabuco, 5 guns, Captain Nicolas Gozales.

Schooner Ninth of July, 1 gun, Captain José Maria Gozales.

American ship Ohio, 354 tons, William C. Rodgers, from Philadelphia 4th October, Montevideo 13th inst., with part cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier

