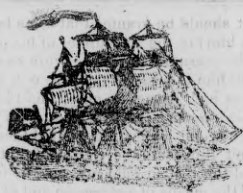


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 923

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1844.

[Established in 1826]

### BUENOS AYRES.

*With this number concludes the quarter of the British Packet.*

Since the magic wand of the Riverista War Minister metamorphosed in one day thousands of French subjects into ORIENTAL CRITIZENS, things have remained pretty stationary in Montevideo, till Wednesday last when the garrison of the beleaguered town and of the Cerro fortress, made a general sally. The result has been as might have been expected, the ignominious defeat of the motley crew of mercenary adventurers; their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners being, according to accounts from Montevideo, about 400 men. It is acknowledged on all hands that the *cidevant* Frenchmen behaved most shabbily, whether from the effects of their late transmutation or because they really never were any better than idle vaunters, we will not undertake to say.

The details of this splendid achievement of the liberating arms have not yet come to hand; but we hope to be able in our next to give the full particulars.

Mr. John Pownall Dale ceased to exist a few days since in his capacity of acting Consul General of Great Britain in Montevideo, to the no slight regret of the Riverista Government, who have made a public acknowledgement of their obligations to him. One removal more and our country will have done much to efface the sinister impressions produced in the minds of the people on both sides of La Plata, by the insensate proceedings of the British Agents at Montevideo.

A nominal change has taken place in the administration of affairs in Paraguay. The Consular government of two members having ceased, the executive power has been confided to a President, to which office the late First Consul, D. Carlos Antonio Lopez, was elected by the Congress on the 14th ult. A messenger with despatches for this Government arrived in town, from Assumption, on Thursday last; and it is reported that a more unrestricted commercial intercourse between the two ports, will immediately follow this change.

We have great pleasure in recording two late acts of the Chilian Government, which afford a gratifying proof of its wisdom and justice. We allude, in the first place, to the very politic step it took, in view of the distracted state of affairs in Peru, to obtain the surrender of the person of Santa Cruz. This dangerous man is now in safe keeping in Chili, where he will doubtless remain until that Republic in concert with its allies decide upon his fate. We have next reference to the apprehension of the leaders of another projected inroad of the Argentine refugees into the territory of the Confederation. The bandit known by the name of *El Chacho*, in combination with La Madrid, had assembled a group of 200 desperate characters like himself, and was about to commence his march, when he and the most notorious of his followers were suddenly seized and thrown into prison by the Governor of Huasco, in whose jurisdiction the plot had been hatched. This promptness and fidelity in the performance of an international duty, rendered more imperative by the vicinity of the two countries, is well calculated to draw closer those ties which naturally connect them, and which it is the interest of both still more to consolidate.

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

#### FOREIGN OFFICE.

Buenos Ayres, April 23rd 1844.

H. E. the Count de Lurde, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French having in pursuance of instructions from home, appointed the Secretary of Legation M. Alphonse Bourboulon, to be Charge d' Affaires ad interim to this Republic, during his temporary absence in France, the Government has ordered and decreed.—

ART. 1.—M. Alphonse Bourboulon, Secretary of Legation of France, is recognized as Charge d' Affaires ad interim of H. M. the King of the French.

2.—Let this be published, &c.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

#### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 26th inst.

British.....	21
American.....	13
French.....	4
Spanish.....	12
Sardinian.....	7
Brazilian.....	8
Hamburg.....	6
Swedish.....	3
Danish.....	7
Bremen.....	2
Norwegian.....	2
Prussian.....	4
Belgian.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Kniphausen.....	1

"*Archivo Americano, y Espiritu de la Prensa del mundo.*"

The eleventh number of this valuable periodical published in the Spanish, French, and English languages, contains 60 pages of closely printed matter, comprising the "*Series of documents and articles that have been published in the Journals of Buenos Ayres, on the hostile acts of the English Commodore Purvis.*"

The following is an extract from the editorial article:—

#### THE EDITOR.

The proceedings of Commodore Purvis have acquired among us an odious and melancholy notoriety. Empowered to protect the lives and interests of British subjects on both sides of the River Plate; with repeated and determined orders to observe the most strict neutrality; and his duty being to act in conformity with the Representative of his Government, with existing treaties, with repeated declarations, with mutual compacts, this insubordinate Chief, with an incomprehensible tenacity, has placed himself in a state of hostility against a Republic with which the Government of H. B. M. holds the most intimate and friendly relations. This is a phenomenon that cannot be explained, and leaves Commodore Purvis in a position unprecedented in the annals of the world.

The documents which we publish cannot be read without a profound sentiment of indignation to consider the contempt with which an Officer of the British navy, treats a Government in friendship with England, trampling on all rights, violating all principles, and even disregarding the orders of his Sovereign. Let the scandalous series of his acts be examined, and it will be seen that each of his words is an insult, each of his acts an offence. He calls the Argentines *barbarians*, our soldiers *cut-throats*, our chiefs *assassins*, our flag *miserable!!!* This is the language of him who wishes it should be believed that he is determined to uphold the principles of humanity and civilization! Under the pretext of defending British lives and property, which have never been endangered, he abandoned the neutral position to which he was called by the explicit will of his Sovereign, and leagued himself to a rebellious faction who combat not for the triumph of their opinions, but to deliver their countrymen to a foreign power, and from free, sovereign and independent men, reduce them to the opprobrious condition of slaves!!! Such are the allies of Commodore Purvis, with such associate the mariners of his squadron; such are those protected by Commodore Purvis, with the glorious flag of Albion!

He had no motive for forming this alliance; what he has alleged is without foundation, because the circular of the first of April was a new and precious guarantee that General Oribe offered to foreigners, in order to keep them in a neutral position; and solely to withdraw them from the perilous path into which some of them afterwards rushed, he threatened those who were so inconsiderate as to change this secure and obligatory position, for that of faction, usurpation, and anarchy.

The Argentine Army had given proofs of the respect which it paid to the resident foreigners. In the long and sanguinary struggle of which the Argentine Confederation was the glorious theatre, not in a single instance was this conception belied; foreigners established in our interior provinces, were always objects of the particular care of our Chiefs; and we are sorry to say that in many cases they did not deserve it, nor know how to appreciate it. And when General Oribe

entered the Oriental territory, he gave the most strict orders that the quality of foreigner should be respected towards those who did not voluntarily renounce it by taking part with our enemies. This order was so scrupulously observed, that to some who kept public establishments in Mercedes, Paisaná, and other parts of the coast of the Uruguay, General Oribe had returned as much as it was possible to recover of the objects stolen by the ferocious hordes of the bandit Rivera.

If then, what induced Commodore Purvis to take part in the war, was the desire of protecting the lives and property of Englishmen, it was not against General Oribe's army that he ought to have committed hostilities, but against the followers of Rivera, who live only by plunder and crime.

But it is not true either that it was the circular that decided Commodore Purvis to declare himself against our arms. Long before the 1st of April did this Officer boast of his hostile disposition against the Argentine Confederation. The fortifications that protect Montevideo were raised under the direction of an Officer of the English squadron anchored in the bay; and when the Representative of H. B. M. in Buenos Ayres interposed his good offices in order that the mediation should be admitted, an English Commodore actively co-operated in the armament of one of the belligerents.

This unjustifiable and incomprehensible contradiction cannot be explained without admitting these two hypotheses. Either Commodore Purvis disregarded in an audacious and unusual manner the orders of his Government, or the Ministers of Queen Victoria wrote in one sense to the Commander of her naval forces off Montevideo, and in a very different sense to him who was charged to represent her in Buenos Ayres! Of these two suppositions we will reject the second as injurious to the loyalty and good faith of the British Cabinet, and will admit the first through the impossibility of substituting any other. In this case, Commodore Purvis has not only attacked a nation friendly with Great Britain, but also his own Government, and subsequently with reason a Deputy has said, that what he thought most strange was, "to see Commodore Purvis act against the intentions and even the orders of his sovereign."

We wish we were able to solve in some manner this enigma, but neither the history of nations nor the idea that we have formed of the admirable order that reigns in England in all the branches of its vast administration, can offer us a clue to guide us in so complicated an investigation, and the only thing we can do in the midst of so many doubts is to believe in the culpability of Commodore Purvis. This opinion is supported by the judgement of H. B. M.'s Minister himself in Buenos Ayres, who in one of his notes to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Confederation, has said "the line of conduct that Commodore Purvis has considered as his duty to follow, the undersigned (Mr. Mandeville) in all cases is unable to explain (1)." And more explicitly did the mediating Ministers declare it, making use of the same weighty expressions—"In the opinion of the undersigned, if the proceedings of Commodore Purvis are such as have been represented to us, it imports an infraction of that neutrality that as mediators we are bound to maintain, and from which, according to our instructions, we are in no manner authorized to deviate; they are acts of hostility against a power with which Great Britain and France are in peace, &c." (2)

In these same terms H. E. the Minister, Mr. Mandeville expressed himself to Commodore Purvis, who without explaining or denying his acts, replied,—"that the line of conduct which he pursued was founded on the interpretation which he gave to the orders that he had received from his Government, and that he believed, that persevering in that course, he followed up the intentions of the Government of Her Majesty." This enigmatical manner of answering a charge is not the most appropriate to get out of it, and the only thing which Commodore Purvis has attained, is to cast a doubt on the loyalty and good faith of the British Government.

How to believe that his instructions were written in so ambiguous a style, that, whilst the Minister Mr. Mandeville finds in them positive orders to maintain himself within the limits of the most strict neutrality, Commodore Purvis discovers his authority for commencing hostilities against us! Since when are the resolutions of a Council so unintelligible or doubtful as tee oracles? And

although it should be granted that some latitude be allowed him for the execution of his orders, it is not to be presumed that they were so elastic as to permit him to pass abruptly from a system of mediation and peace to one of hostility and war; for Commodore Purvis has not been impeded by events, but he has anticipated them: he did not limit himself to the means of protection in favour of the British subjects, but he has exhausted all the means of aggression and of an audacious and villainous aggression.

Let the extension which they seek to give to the right of protection be what it may, it never can be elevated to the point of invalidating the titles, not less positive, and much more extensive of a belligerent. When Nelson destroyed Copenhagen, when the Generals of Napoleon devastated the most populous cities of the peninsula, when Rostopschin burned Moscow, and Ross, Washington, none of these were impeded by the protestations and demands of strangers, whose interests and very lives they endangered. A General at the head of his army has no object but to conquer, nor more impediments than those which his honour imposes on him, and which prudence advise. The stranger who does not wish to find himself involved in the misfortunes of others, should not abandon his own country. If there should be a war in the country to which he emigrates, he should submit to its good or bad fate, as he would participate of famine, or of the cholera morbus.

The ideas which Commodore Purvis has of the laws of war must be very superficial, to pretend as he has done, that the General of an army should regulate the plans of a campaign according to the convenience of strangers, and that he should not attack his enemies lest he should offend neutrals. If the house of a foreigner prevents the operation of a siege more than that of a native, who could prevent him from dismantling it?

A foreigner is nothing more than a guest, nor has he more rights than those which are allowed him in consequence of a sentiment of sociality amongst men. He ought to be well received and treated, as long as he is grateful, and does not disturb the interior order of the family who receive him: but if the master of the house wishes to take measures of security against robbers, should his guest oppose him saying that he wishes not to be molested?

Foreigners have their enjoyments in time of peace, and they ought to participate of the inconveniences and even of the inevitable perils in time of war. Massena delivered up without distinction natives and foreigners to famine and death in his memorable siege of Genoa; and one of his principal feats of glory is precisely that of having defended it. If a Government had in its power the possibility of preventing losses and misfortunes, its first duty would be to save its countrymen from them in preference to foreigners. Not to molest them, not to injure them intentionally, is the duty of all Governments, and Commodores are not requisite for fulfilling it: but to demand that a General should renounce the advantages that are offered by the occupation of a siege, the destruction of a house, the burning of a store, the bombardment or assault of a town, solely because it might occasion an injury to foreigners, is insensateness and audaciousness to the utmost degree.

What we say is not imaginary, as might be supposed by those who have not witnessed the incroachments of Commodore Purvis. It is sufficient to say that Admiral Brown who, after the siege of Montevideo was declared, and with sufficient force to maintain it, had occupied Rat Island, was obliged by Purvis to abandon it, and to return a quantity of powder found deposited in its magazines, because he maintained that it belonged to Englishmen: as if this circumstance sufficed for taking an article of war from one belligerent and delivering it to the other!

From one injustice to another he went on, till he committed the outrage of firing upon the Argentine squadron, only because two of its vessels got under way to pursue a schooner and three large launches of the enemy that left Montevideo conveying armed men to the port of Maldonado. This insult clearly explained the hostile views of Commodore Purvis. Here there were no English lives or property to protect: the Argentine squadron opposed the departure of a force belonging to the besieged: of a force intended to re-inforce an attacked position, at which place there was, isolated and alone, another vessel of our squadron. In the flotilla of the enemy there was nothing but troops, and its only cargo, arms and ammunition. No Englishman was in peril,

no English property endangered. What right then had Commodore Purvis to interfere in this contention? With what right did he impede the movements of our squadron, and favour the operations of our enemies.

The words of Commodore Purvis were in accordance with his acts, and only the former can explain the latter. He had one day the audacity to say, "that the blockade of Montevideo was in direct opposition to the instructions of the British Government, who did not recognize the New Ports of South America as maritime powers authorized for the exercise of so high and important a right." This statement moreover being insolent, absurd and insensate, was false, and it was proved false by the English Government itself, who at that period acknowledged the blockade of Texas, established by the Government of Mexico.

It is evident then that this Chief calumniates his own Government, that what he says is not to be credited; that what he does is arbitrary; that all his acts are as many insults to the public faith to the right of nations, to the decorum of his Government, whose relations with the rest of the States he seriously compromises. For (and let us be permitted to speak freely) who will not foresee the terrible effects that these serious offences to the dignity and the rights of nations, must have? The Government who allows a nation that has not provoked it to be insulted with impunity, ought not to reckon long upon its friendship and sympathy. The abuse of power engenders odium and prepares resistance; and when the certainty arrives that nothing is to be expected from the justice of a prepotent power, it is detested until we can be revenged.

It interests England more than any one else to chastise the attacks of Commodore Purvis. The impressions they have produced are profound and universal in the American Continent. Eighteen millions of inhabitants, whose political interests are identical, as are their religious principles, and their manners, are at this moment commenting upon the strange doctrines that an English Commodore has proclaimed in name of his Government, and they anxiously await the punishment of the culpable. The confidence that the wisdom and justice of the Cabinet of St. James inspires, somewhat assuages these resentments: but when this hope shall vanish, then will Great Britain know, (we will say in the eloquent words of an illustrious Deputy) how odious has the English name become to us!

#### Advertisements.

### Wine and Spirit store

CANGALLO STREET, NO. 132.

J. C. T. received and for sale in any quantity, at the following very low prices:

Superior Cote wine	.....	\$6 per gallon
do. Catalan	.....	7 "
do. Bourdeaux	.....	8 "
do. White Wine	.....	9 "
do. Malaga	.....	10 "
Best Holland Gin	.....	114 "
Bordeaux in boxes of 1 doz	.....	45, 55, 60 "
Holland Gin in boxes and baskets	.....	36 "
do. in cases and Demijohs	.....	38 "

### FOR SALE.

AN establishment in the country, about 6 leagues' distance from the city. The land is 2000 varas in front and half a league in rear. There are upon it a brick house with three rooms, a rancho with 5 rooms, and a puesto with 2 rooms, good mudabay corrals, and 2 squares of Monte. The stock consists of from 2 to 3,000 sheep, and, if required, 2 to 300 head of tame cattle. Apply on the premises in the Orqueta de la Cañada do Gaete, district of Quilmes, or at Kidd's hotel in this city. 3

### The Columbiad!

A NAUTICAL poem, by Archibald Tucker Ritchie, neatly printed in an 8vo. volume, of 216 pages, Price \$50.  
At the Bookseller and Stationer's shop, No 54, University street, fronting the College Church.

### Methodist Hymns!

FOR sale at James Steadman's shop, No 54, University Street, fronting the College Church.

### Wants a Situation.

AN English person in ny years resident in this Country wishes to obtain a situation in an English family, as house-keeper or some such employment in which she can make herself useful. Please apply at No 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

(1) Note H. B. the Minister Mandeville of 23th of May.  
(2) The same



Mr. Thomas Duguid accompanied by his family, sailed hence on Monday last, in the *Selina*, for England, and by his departure Buenos Ayres has lost a most estimable resident, and ourselves the society of a valued friend. Mr. Duguid has resided in this city since the year 1821, with the exception of a short visit to England, and he now quits it in all probability for ever. The *Selina* also, conveyed hence another esteemed friend, Mr. William Benbow, after a residence here of 15 years—but he will doubtless return. They embarked amid the best wishes of a crowd of friends who had assembled on the occasion—May every happiness attend them.

The Knipphausen barque *Elizabeth*, called at Montevideo for a pilot on her passage hither, but from the similarity of her flag to that of this Republic, she was thought to be an Argentine vessel of war, and two cannon shot were fired at her from the fort, which, however, fell short, that is to say about two cables length from the *Elizabeth*. As a such mistake might easily occur, we are sure the government of Knipphausen will pass over the affair, and not add another to the foreign meddlers in this river.

The Count Delurde, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to this Republic, and M. Theodore Pichon, Consul General of that nation, to the Oriental State of the Uruguay, sailed hence on Sunday afternoon last, in the French brig of war *Tactique*. On their embarkation the Fort, National brigantine of war *Vigilante*, and *Tactique*, fired salutes.

A recent No. of "*El Restaurador*," published at Sucre, contains some pointed remarks on the partizanship displayed by Mr. Hugh Wilson, British Consul at Tacna, in favour of Santa Cruz, averring that the British Government interested as it is in the commerce of these countries, which can only thrive when they enjoy domestic peace, will assuredly punish those of its functionaries, who, losing sight of their neutral character, mingle in civil discord.

A detachment of 50 men of the regiment *RESTAURADORES*, embarked on Monday last for the island of Martin Garcia. They appeared in the highest spirits, and cheered incessantly.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Theatre continues to be respectably attended. Señores Ruiz and Cilebras, have rejoined the company: the former made his reappearance in the character of "Pelayo," in the tragedy of that name, and was much applauded. The "*Mulato*" was played on the 21st inst., and attracted a crowded house—This piece owes its celebrity here, in a great measure to the energetic acting of Señor Benito Himeno, who seems to have identified himself with the character.

**CIRCUS—RETIRO GARDENS.** This place of public amusement opened for the season on the 7th inst.

Madame Catalina has addressed a letter to Dr. Heller, of Leipsic, it which she says,—“What have I done to the German press that they have now, for the fourth time, killed me? Though at the age of sixty-four I still retain good health, and live in quiet retirement, in the remembrance of former days.”

**MATRIMONIAL PLEASANTIES.**—“Stop! stop! my dear!” exclaims Mrs. John Smith, “don’t burn the old papers! Hand them to me. I want them for Fanny and Bobby to make lighters of,” “Sure enough,” replies her indulgent spouse: “a penny saved is a penny earned. And now, when I think of it, dear, why not take my old love letters? First-rate things to kindle a flame, hey?” “Oh, yes, excellent,” promptly rejoined Mrs. S., “heaven knows they are *dry* enough.”

**WHAT SHALL I TAKE!**—A young, lovely, and intelligent lady, called in a great physician to “do something for a rash of blood in the head,” “I have been doctoring myself,” said the languid fair one, with a smile to the bluff, though kind M. D. while he was feeling of her pulse. “Ah! how?”—“Why, I have taken Brandreth’s pills, Parr’s pills, Stamburn’s pills, Sand’s sarsaparilla, Jayne’s expectorant; used Dr. Sherburn’s lozengers and plaster, and—Madam,” interrupted the astonished doctor, “all these do your complaint no good!” “No! then what shall I take!, pettishly inquired the patient. “Take!” exclaimed the doctor eyeing her from head to foot. “Take!” exclaimed he, after a moment’s reflection—“take! why take off your corsets!” (*stays.*)

**DOUBLE LETTERS.**—A pretty little maid of Erin presented herself at the grate of the Post Office the other day, and handing in a letter, modestly asked how much she was to pay, as, she said, the letter was to her mother, and she wished to pay in advance. The clerk on receiving it, asked the usual question, “single or double?” when she replied with the most bewitching *naivete*, at the same time blushing up to the eyes, “double, sir! I was married last week.”

**PARTIALLY “AT HOME!”**—A creditor went the other day to dun a debtor for the amount of a small bill. He enquired of the servant at the door if Mr. S.—was in. “No, sir, he is not in:—that is, he is in—but not exactly in at present,” was the hesitating reply. “You say he is in, and you say he is not in—I don’t understand you.” “Yes, sir,” added the bothered seavant, “he is *partially* in.”

## MERCHANT VESSELS

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

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>				
June 2	Brig Provost, David Airth	232	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Continent
Nov 13	Brig Ann, Ebenezer Harrison	334	Louis Chapeaurouge	Falmouth for order
Dec. 1	Brig Fiv., John Wood Fildes	265	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
Jan. 2	Brig Helen Jane, Lewis Fisher	256	José B Haged	Liverpool
Jan. 2	Brig Selma George Taylor	258	Henry and George Dawse	London
4	Brigantia Highlander, F. P. Carrol	147	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Great Britain
15	Brig Cleo, George Shire	217	Nicholson Geyen & Co.	Liverpool
20	Brig Cecile, W. Stephenson	181	John Best and Brothers	Liverpool
11	Brig Jonathan Fell, Harrison Tait	165	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth for order
14	Brig William Carson, David Young	21	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London
26	Schooner Panope, George Pipou	164	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London
Mar. 6	Schooner Unique, George Clark	156	Hughes & Brothers	Great Britain
6	Brig Emelya, Thomas Toogood	294	Bertram, Le Breton & Delisle	Great Britain
6	Brig Horns, John Smith	241	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Cork for order
13	Brig Mary Turen, Robert Dredgale	196	Barber and Or	Falmouth
22	Brig Ferris, Henry Buttersfield	294	John Best & Brothers	Coast of Africa
Apr. 12	Brig Sarah Mills, Thomas Kerr	174	Henry & George Duns	Rio Grande
13	Brig Chamois, George Jory	195	Charles R. Horne	Plymouth
17	Brig Airey, John Nicholson	304	John Galt Smith & Co.	
22	Brig Chateo, James Hellyer	236	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Liverpool
<b>American</b>				
Sept. 13	Brig Hobart, Collier	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
Feb. 29	Brig Mount Wallston J R Francis	325	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Boston
Mar. 15	Brig Freeman, David Peverer	174	Jacob Paravieni	
15	Brig Olinda, Samuel Hutchison	178	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salem
17	Schooner Caroline, Joseph Bradshaw	154	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
20	Schooner Tremont, Samuel Edgely	143	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
Apr. 14	Schooner Jersey, Peter Stevenson	57	Jacob Paravieni	
17	Brig Mason Barry, Francis Scott	240	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	New York
20	Brig Delight, John Wastson	221	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co	Philadelphia
20	Brig Whig, Pearson Baldwin	221	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
25	Brig Maria Theresa, W. F. Clark	232	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
25	Ship Carolanus, Elias Elwell	368	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co	
25	Brig Venezuela, Benjamin Randall	195	Zumaran & Treserra	
<b>French</b>				
Feb. 17	Brig Rose, F. Tangueny	187	Bertram, Le Breton & Delisle	Marseilles
22	Brig Nouveau Perseverant P'ogueau	153	Lavallol & Sons	Hayre de Grace
Mar. 26	Brig Cornelle, J. Kraoul	187	Musca, Dunnyer & Co	Hayre de Grace
Apr. 17	Brigque Soleil, Pierre J. Masin	228	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
Jan. 18	Polacre Teso Domingo Camogii	151	Jacinto Negrotte	Genoa
20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidanzu	175	Fomas Rousse	Genoa
26	Zumaca Angioletta, J. B. Narizano	87	Jacinto Caprille	Brazil
Mar. 2	Polacre San José, Manuel Piaggio	171	Lavallol and Sons	Brazil
Apr. 9	Brig Pampero José Boso	120	Antonio Roca	Rio Janeiro
23	Zum. Nues. S. del Rosario, L. Corveto	67	Lavallol & Sons	Brazil
<b>Spanish.</b>				
Sept. 22	Brig Paula, Domingo Zabala	206	Lavallol & Sons	Cadiz
Jan. 6	Brig Gran Canaria, Alonso Calfrario	222	Masins	Havana
Feb. 29	Brig Guadalupe, Juan José Barco	270	Lavallol and Sons	Coruna
Mar. 5	Brig Carlos, Antonio Alvarez	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Malaga
9	Brig Vigilante, Francisco Maristany	115	Estreque Ochoa & Co.	Bilboa
13	Polacre Deseada, José Esqueu	177	Lavallol and Sons	Havana
14	Brig Icaito, Pedro Siche	105	Lavallol & Sons	Havana
26	Brigantine Napoleón, Juan Senaet	118	Zumaran & Treserra	Havana
30	Ship Modesta, Ramon Semandez	269	Lavallol & Sons	Coruna
Apr. 17	Brig Unico, Antonio Roy	142	Pedro Antonia Sanchez	
23	Brig Monte Carmelo, José Valentin	120	Zumaran & Treserra	
23	Brigque Eiza, José Roldos	167	Zumaran & Treserra	
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
Feb. 28	Brig Pereira José Antonio Pereira	166	Manuel Acovedo Ramos	Brazil
Mar. 9	Brig Belisario, Manuel S Santos	132	M. A. Ramos	Brazil
13	Brig. Dispenbo, Antonio A. Diaz	141	Faustino J. Jorge	Brazil
17	Brigantine Simpathia, Manuel PdaSilva	118	Lavallol and Sons	Brazil
31	Brig Tres Guimarães, Ant. G. Viana	172	José Marques de Sousa	Brazil
Apr. 3	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez	155	Manuel Acovedo Ramos	Brazil
5	Brig Luca, Joaquim F do Santos	170	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	Brazil
5	Brigantine Suspiro, Antonio CRibeiro	178	Juan Sousa Monteiro	Brazil
<b>Swedish.</b>				
Mar. 24	Brigantine Aurora, John Back	150	Lewis Winter	
28	Brigantine Experiment, F Reuterstrom	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
Apr. 16	Brig Linnea, A. Olsen	180	Eduardo Freyer	New York
<b>Danish.</b>				
Dec. 17	Brig Jupiter J. Iversen	220	Charles R. Horne	Bahia
Feb. 8	Ship Adelhood, William Jorgensen	220	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth for order
Mar. 2	Brigantine Niels Gylding, J P Wold	91	Charles R Horne	Rio Janeiro
25	Brig Ana Cecilia, C. C. Fischer	176	Thode & Co	Altona
Apr. 1	Schooner Ellna, A. E. Amundsen	127	Charles R. Horne	Hamburg
9	Brig Courier, Jesper Thomsen	309	John Jacob Klick & Co.	
10	Schooner Niord, A Kaufmann	150	Thode & Co	
<b>Hamburgh.</b>				
18	Brig Triton, J. L. Robe	130	Thode & Co.	
Mar. 9	Brig Emma, H K A Jorgensen	138	Henry and George Dawse	
9	Galliot Carl Heinrich, Henry Valentin	138	Thode & Co.	Continent
13	Schoon. Neptuns, Frederik W Waller	88	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp
Apr. 1	Brig Johannes, Peter Peterson	150	John Jacob Klick & Co.	
17	Brigque Laura & Louisa, C.H. Mareks	300	Thode & Co.	
<b>Bremen.</b>				
Jan. 10	Brig Hans, W. D. Robe	131	Zimmermann Frazier & Co	Havana
Mar. 3	Brigque Maria Albina, Bernard Spille	300	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Bremen
<b>Norwegian.</b>				
Apr. 2	Brigque Ledahl, J. C. Westergaard	224	Charles R. Horne	
22	Brig Juno, Anders W. Bomhoff	200	George F. Becher	
<b>Prussian.</b>				
Jan. 25	Brigque Herzog Bogislaw Fred Jaeger	250	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth for order
Feb. 2	Schooner Uruguay, Otto Schroeder	124	Nash, Wilson & Co.	
Apr. 5	Brigque Frederik, Fredrick Emann	342	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Boston
5	Brigque Frederik, John Sturmer	270	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	
<b>Belgian.</b>				
Feb. 4	Brig Florent, John Dam	194	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp
<b>Austrian</b>				
Apr. 17	Polacre Mina, M. Iccasoviche	121	Risso, Galo & Co.	
<b>Knipphausen</b>				
Apr. 22	Brigque Elizabeth, Dietrich J. Hugg	280	Nicholson, Green & Co.	

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

**BRITISH.** Packet Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Justus Oxeblom, Commander.  
**PORTUGUESE.** Brigantine Tamega, 12 guns, Captain F. de Mattos Garrea.

# MARINE LIST

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

April 20th.—Wind N.  
**Arrived,** American brig Whig, 221 tons, Pearson Baldwin, from Valparaiso 17th ult., Montevideo 20th inst., with cocoa &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

**Sailed,** H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elworthy Pym, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian brigantine Caboco, José Mariano de Bargas, for Parnagua, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, in ballast.

Brazilian brigantine Alerta, Antonio Soares Lima, for Parnagua, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, in ballast.

Sardinian zamaca Misericordia, Miguel Angel Bava, for Rio Grande, despatched by Pietrainera, Piaggio & Co., in ballast.

Spanish brig Pepito, José Botet, for the Havana, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 3500 quintals jerked beef, 6 pipes with 228 arrobas tallow.

April 21st.—Wind N. W.  
 No arrivals.

**Sailed,** British brig Findon, George Willis, for London, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 6000 salted ox and cow hides, 30,000 horns, 14,950 bones, 317½ pipes with 12,000 arrobas tallow, 9 bales and 2 bags with 278 arrobas hair.

French schooner of War Clair, Lieut. Morier, Commander, for Montevideo.

French brig of War Tactique, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Denis Pouget, for Montevideo.

Passengers—H. E. the Count Delarde, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to this Republic, and Monsieur Theodore Fichon, Consul General of France to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

April 22nd.—Wind E.  
**Arrived,** Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, from Montevideo 20th inst., to Angel G. de Elia, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolome Cavassa, from Montevideo 20th inst., to Riso, Galo & Co., with passengers.

Kniphausen barque Elizabeth, 285 tons, Diedrich Jacob Hugg, from Cadiz 24th February, Montevideo 19th inst., with salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

British barque Chalco, 236 tons, James Hellier, from Liverpool 3rd February, Montevideo 20th inst., with part cargo, to Charles Tayleur & Co.

Spanish brig Monte Carmelo, 150 tons, José Valentin, from Malaga 1st ult., Montevideo 19th inst., with wine, oil &c., to Zumarán & Treserra.

Norwegian brig Juno, 200 tons, Andreas W. Bomhoff, from Parnagua 23rd ult., Montevideo 20th inst., with yerba &c., to George P. Becher.

**Sailed,** Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Muratorio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

National armed balandra Carmen, for the Uruguay, having on board Commissary José María Boneo, proceeding to pay wages to the national flotilla in that river.

British barque Belina, Joseph Bell, for Liverpool, despatched by Charles Tayleur & Co., with 5956 salted ox hides, 227 salted horse hides, 18,148 ox horns, 164½ pipes and 170 boxes with 7600 arrobas tallow, 129 bales and 58 bags with 3900 arrobas wool, 39 bales and 5 chiguas with 1150 arrobas hair.

Passengers—Thomas Duguid Esq., lady, seven children and servant, and William Benbow Esq.

April 23rd.—Wind N. Rain at night.  
**Arrived,** Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Pablo Carvallo, from Montevideo 22nd inst., to Zumarán & Treserra, with passengers.

Sardinian zamaca Nuestra Señora del Rosario, Luis Corveto, 67 tons, from Rio Grande 26th ult., Montevideo 22nd inst., with part cargo, to Livallol & Sons.

Spanish barque Eliza, 167 tons, José Roldos, from Baltimore 6th January, Island of St. Thomas 6th February, Montevideo 20th inst., with part cargo, to Zumarán & Treserra.

April 24th.—Wind N. W.  
**Arrived,** Portuguese brigantine of war Tamaga, 12 guns, Captain F. de Mattos Correa, from Montevideo 23rd inst.

National polacre Julia, Antonio Nin y Soler, from the Bucoo 20th inst., with produce, to Alexander Martinez.

**Sailed,** Spanish brig Andaluz, Juan Maqueda

for the Havana, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 3455 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Mary Ann, Water Duncanson, for Parnagua, despatched by Henry & George Dowse, in ballast.

April 25th.—Wind N.  
**Arrived,** American brig Maria Theresa, 223 tons, W. F. Clark, from Baltimore 1st January, Montevideo 21st inst., with part cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American brig Venezuela, 195 tons, Benjamin Randall, from Malaga 2 February, Montevideo 21st inst., with wine, &c., to Zumarán and Treserra.

American ship Coriolanus, 263 tons, Elias Ellwell, from Boston 16th February, Montevideo 21st inst., with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier and Co.

**Sailed,** Dutch Galliot Anna Augusta, Haye Peters, for Rio Grande despatched by Mohr, Ludovici and Co., with the same cargo, (salt) which she brought to this port.

April 26th.—Wind N.  
**Arrived,** British barque Pantaolon, 252 tons, James Candler, from Island of Mayo 7th ult., Montevideo 23rd inst., with salt, to order.

Passengers from Montevideo—Messrs. John H. Robilliard, and Daniel Cash.

Sardinian schooner Bella Sophia, 64 tons, Miguel Angel Canes, from the Bucoo 23rd inst., with produce, to order.

Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, José Antonio Barbaro, from Montevideo 25th inst., to Angel G. de Elia, with 31 passengers.

**Sailed,** British brig Patmos, William Peverly, for Palmouth for orders, despatched by Henry and George Dowse, with 4555 salted ox and cow hides, 18 tons bones, 250 pipes with 9500 arrobas tallow.

Bremen schooner Phoenix, J. H. Diercks Jun., for Rio Grande, despatched by Thode and Co., in ballast.

**DIED.**  
 On the 26th inst., Don Juan Sousa Monteiro, aged 57, many years a Brazilian Merchant of this Capital.

THE WEATHER during the week has been fine and seasonable.

The thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last—

Saturday	65
Sunday	67
Monday	62
Tuesday	67
Wednesday	62
Thursday	67
Friday	67

**Advertisements.**

**Notice to British Subjects.**

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice that a General meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopalian Church, will be held at said Church, on Monday 6th of May, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this Establishment for the present year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS, H. M. Consul.  
 British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 25th April, 1844.

**A YOUNG MAN**

LATELY arrived from England, begs to inform the public that he undertakes to make and repair all sorts of machinery on moderate terms.

He begs to recommend also, a machine he has lately made for chopping Tobacco &c., which for speed and saving of expence, far surpasses anything as yet used in this country.

Apply at CALLE CERRITO No. 16, or CALLE NUEVA, Corralon de Black atras, Santo Domingo.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
 At No. 35 CALLE CANGALLO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING of Gentlemen's Polish Frocks, morning Gowns, French Chaquetous, satin and velvet Waistcoats, Pantalons, Cravats, Gloves Braces, cloth and hair Brushes, woollen Shirts and Pantalons, Socks and Stockings, Boots, Shoes and Slippers of all classes. Men and Boy's Hats and Caps of all descriptions. Ladies Listen Shoes. Fancy walking Stocks and various other articles, all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Also a stock of black STUFF HATS.

# MR. TENKER, SURGGEN DENTIST

Of the cities of New York, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

AS the honor to advise the public that he has again returned to this City, received his Diploma from the Honorable Tribunal of Medicine of this City, and purposes to continue the practise of his profession.

During his absence he has visited the principal capitals of the largest States of the Union, and made himself familiar with every improvement in his profession—has an entire new set of most superior Instruments, also Forceps of the latest improvement for extracting teeth, causing little or no pain when compared with the old mode of the turnkey—He has also, the late improved mineral Teeth, incorruptible, always pure in the mouth, of great beauty and duration, being perfect imitation of nature, which he inserts with little or no pain (as many persons in this city can testify), thereby removing the scruples that all persons must have against those extracted from the dead, which have sometimes caused most painful diseases.

He cleans and cures all disease of the teeth and gums, fills with pure gold, silver, tin or lead foil, or mineral cement those that are decayed, arresting their further decomposition, and preserves them generally for life—Instances of their being preserved for 20 or 30 years, can be proved in this city, and in Montevideo one instance of 40 years, a gentleman well known here, whose name he is at liberty to mention.

**Teeth extracted with great care at all hours.**

He has an excellent remedy for the tooth-ache, which in most cases cures, and in all cases alleviates this dreadful malady.—Also, a chemical composition to render firm those that have from various causes become loose; and superior Tooth powder that preserves and beautifies the teeth, giving them a pearly whiteness.

He has established himself for the present at Mr. PALMER'S, CALLE 25 de MAYO, No. 40, where he can be consulted from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily (and at other hours if requested)—Families attended at their dwellings—Prices moderate.

## MEDICAL TRIBUNAL OF BUENOS AYRES.

WM. L. TENKER has been examined by this Tribunal in the art of Dentistry—has received the unanimous approbation of the same, and is duly authorized to exercise the said profession.

(signed) JOHN J. MONTANA, Secretary.  
 Buenos Ayres, 23rd of April, 1844.

## THE ILLUSTRATED Polytechnic Review, AND WEEKLY RECORD OF SCIENCE, THE FINE ARTS, AND Literature

THOSE persons who may be desirous of seeing specimens of, and subscribing to the above work can do so on application at J. Steadman's Stationer, No 54, University Street, fronting the College Church.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	219	220	each
Do. Patriot	218	220	do.
Plata macuquina	12	13	do for one
Do. Dollars, Spanish	134	132	do each.
Do. Patriot & Paucanos	13	13½	do.
Six per cent Stock	65	65	do, per cent.
Exchange on England	31	4	per peseta
Do. France	41	42	per cent dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro	131		per cent premium
Do. Montevideo	13	13½	do. do.
Do. United States	154	54	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engl. & Garmy	50	54	per peseta
Do. France	46	48	do.
Do. North America	42	45	do.
Do. Spain	47	48	do.
Do salted	42	48	do.
Do. Horse	25	28	do, each
Calf skins	52	54	per dozen.
Sheep skins, common	25	28	do.
Do. fine	30	34	do.
Deer skins	12	14	do.
Goat skins	35	36	do.
Narra skins	7	8	dol per lb.
Chinchilla skins	28	30	dol, per dozen
Horse hair, short	20	32	dol, per arroba
Do. mixed	24	35	do.
Do. long	70	80	do.
Wool, common, washed	20	28	do.
Do. picked	26	40	do.
Horns, mixed	28	40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	18	40	do.
Tallow, pure	20	22	do.
Do. raw	12	13	do.
Do. with grease	15	16	do.
Jerked beef	200	300	per quintal
Horns, mixed	200	300	per thousand.
Do. Ox	400	500	do.
Shin bones	90	140	do.
Hide cuttings	28	30	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	14	16	per lb.
Do. black	9	11	do.
Salted tongues	8	16	per doz.
Salt, on board	13	14	per fanega.
Discount	2	21	per ct. pr month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 23 dollars.  
 The lowest price 217 dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 15-16 pence. The lowest do. 31 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.