

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 924]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 4th, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

We related in our last that the besieged garrison of Montevideo had made a general sally, which had resulted in their ignominious defeat. All subsequent accounts concur in stating that the consequences have been much more disastrous to the besieged than we had been led at first to anticipate. Paz with a body of upwards of 2,000 men of the three arms, which had been conveyed during the night from Montevideo, issued from the Cerro and attacked the advanced post of the *Pantanosos*, whilst Correa and Thiebaut with 800 men sallied from the town, and advanced upon *Las Tres Cruces*. Paz's avowed object was to surprise and cut off the comparatively small force under the command of General Pacheco, which besieged the Cerro, but he was foiled in the attempt; President Oribe immediately coming up with a reinforcement, upon which Paz was driven back with great slaughter. He left 68 killed on the field, and 5 prisoners, besides carrying off about 160 wounded. That vagabond Englishman Sam, the Thames waterman, lost the greater part of his gang. A French jeweller and a French perruquier likewise fell here. Great havoc was made among Thiebaut's and Correa's division at *Las Tres Cruces*. Col. Maza who commanded in that part of the line, having charged them at the point of the bayonet, when they instantly gave way. Here the loss of the besieged in killed left on the field was 65, including 62 ex-Frenchmen—the number of the wounded they carried off is estimated at 150. The Riveristas endeavour to extenuate the importance of the triumph achieved over them, but their loss has been too notorious to allow them entirely to deny it. They, therefore, console themselves by asserting that the victors also suffered severely, whereas from concurrent accounts it was comparatively trifling.

We received by H. B. M's Packet, Viper, London papers to 6th March, Paris to 4th.—We have not had time to read them and therefore can now only state that Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and the others under prosecution, with him, were found guilty on the 11th February, upon every count, with the exception of the Rev. M. Tierney, the verdict of guilty against him being upon parts of four counts only.—Sentence had not been passed, but all appeared to remain perfectly tranquil in Ireland

The following address appeared in the Dublin paper "*Freeman's Journal*," of 12th February.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"*Merrion Square, Feb. 11, 1844.*

"Fellow-Countrymen,—Once again I return you my most heartfelt thanks for the peace, quiet, and good order you have observed, and I conjure you by the country we all love, and even in the name of the God we all adore, to continue in the same peace, quietness, and perfect tranquility.

"I tell you solemnly that your enemies and the enemies of Ireland are very desirous that there should be a breaking out of tumult, riot, or other outrage. Be you, therefore, perfectly peaceable. Attack nobody. Offend nobody. Injure no person. If you respect your friends—if you wish to gail your enemies—keep the peace, and let not one single act of violence be committed.

"You are aware the jury have found a verdict against me; but depend upon it that I will bring a writ of error, and will not acquiesce in the law, as laid down against me, until I have the opinion of the twelve Judges in Ireland, and if necessary, of the House of Lords.

"Be you, therefore, perfectly quiet. Do no violence whatsoever. You could not possibly offend or grieve me half so much as by any species of riot, assault, or outrage.

"It is said that the great question of Repeal has been injured by this verdict.

"Do not believe it. It is not true. On the contrary, the result of this verdict will be of most material service to the Repeal if the people continue to be as peaceful as they have hitherto been, and as I am sure they will continue to be.

"Obey my advice. No riot. No tumult. No blow. No violence. Keep the peace for six months, or at the utmost twelve months longer, and you shall have the Parliament in College-Green again.

"I am, fellow-countrymen, your affectionate and devoted servant,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. O'CONNELL TO MR. RAY.

London, Feby. 24, 1844.

"My dear Ray.—I am not a little proud at being able to congratulate the Association on one circumstance of no small magnitude—I mean the generous sympathy exhibited by the English people towards the friends, and for the sufferings of the Irish. I have constant manifestations of this kindly and generous spirit; but the meeting at Covent-garden, on Wednesday, produced a scene never exceeded, and I do believe never equalled in any country. This is a spirit to be cherished as well as admired for its noble generosity. I am sure the Association will reciprocate these most laudable and honourable feelings, and that the Irish nation will show that Irish gratitude will at least equal English generosity. We must cultivate these kindly sentiments at both sides.

The melancholy reflection, however, follows, that it is quite useless for the wise and

the good in Great Britain to desire, as they do, cordially and sincerely, that justice should be done to Ireland. Alas! power has passed from the wise and the good and is vested in the selfish and the bigoted. The monopolists and the bigots have got possession of Parliamentary power: class legislation prevails: the spirit of reform is extinct, or lives in little more than isolated individuals. The unhappy genius of Chartistism is still sufficiently strong to delude some of the operative classes—of those to whom increased reform would give increased power to alleviate their hard condition and improve the social state.

"Under these circumstances, every reasonable and just Irishman must see that there is nothing for Ireland save in and by the restoration of our Parliament. There is not the least reason for any kind of dependency: on the contrary, it appears to be as clear as the noon-day sun, that the repeal must succeed if the Irish people observe two essential conditions of success.

"The first is the strict observance of the peace, the total absence of riot, tumult, outbreak or force, in short to continue peaceable under every circumstance, and in every event.

"Secondly, to continue, perseveringly and unremittingly, the repeal agitation; to continue that agitation in strictly legal channels, and in no other. To abandon and avoid any course that may be declared, however wrongfully, illegal, and to continue to model every public body into such a shape as shall set every prosecution at defiance. In short, to continue constitutional and legal agitation, so long as one shred of the constitution remains.—Ever yours faithfully,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"T. M. Ray, Esq."

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 3rd inst.

British.....	23
American.....	11
French.....	4
Spanish.....	11
Sardinian.....	3
Brazilian.....	2
Hamburg.....	5
Swedish.....	4
Danish.....	5
Norwegian.....	2
Prussian.....	3
Austrian.....	1
Kniphausen.....	1
	79

THE WEATHER during the week has been fine and seasonable.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last—

Saturday.....	69
Sunday.....	66
Monday.....	64
Tuesday.....	66
Wednesday.....	64
Thursday.....	66
Friday.....	68

Advertisements.

Interesting Notice.

THOSE Ladies who may wish to have their pianos repaired and tuned in a superior and cheap manner, will please apply at No. 66, Calle del Parque, where they will find a person who will make every effort to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

**Jonathan Lewis,
BOOT and SHOE MAKER.**

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. J. L. hopes from the experience he has had during a residence in this country of upwards of 15 years, having been employed upon the best work by the leading shops, and by furnishing the best of material and workmanship, combined with a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public support.

N. B. Ladies fashionable Winter Boets made to order.

All orders will be promptly executed upon the most reasonable terms.

Calle del 25 de Mayo, No 44., May 2nd, 1844.

For BOSTON with despatch.

THE American barque Monnt Wollaston, Francis Master, is now loading and will sail as above, per freight or passage apply to

D. GOWLAND & Co.

CAUTION!

ALL persons are warned against trusting the Crew of the American barque "Mount Wollaston," as no debts contracted by them will be paid by her Captain or Consignees.

The Widow

OF the late Mr. Thomas Barton, has, in company with one of her Daughters, established a Preparatory School for Day-scholars or Boarders, No. 151, Calle de la Reconquista, in which undertaking she hopes for a share of public favour.

TO LET.

TO a single gentleman, a furnished room in the house of an English family, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista,

TO LET.

THE Altos of the house No. 53, Calle del 25 de Mayo, opposite the Commercial Rooms. Apply at No. 208, Calle de la Federacion.

FOR SALE.

100 BARRELS of the best London Bynas's porter and ale, imported per Sarah Mills
100 cases superior cherry cordial.
25 half pipes best Brandy.
250 cases claret.

ALSO:

- Gin in half pipes,
- Scotch ale in barrels,
- Schedam gin, in cases,
- Port Wine in barrels,
- Lisbon in half pipes,
- Durham Mustard in jars.

At Charles Ziegler's store, corner of Calles de la Paz and Piedad,

Wine and Spirit Store

CANGALLO STREET, NO. 132.

JUST received and for sale in any quantity, at the following very low prices:

Superior Cetto wine.....	96 per gallon
do. Catalan.....	7 "
do. Bourdeaux.....	8 "
do. White Wine.....	9 "
do. Malaga.....	10 "
Best Holland Gin.....	11 "
Bordeaux in boxes of 1 doz.....	45, 55, 60 "
Holland Gin in boxes and baskets.....	36 "
do. in cases and Demijohns.....	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 handbush 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 de Gaete, district of Quilmas, or at Kidd's hotel in this city. 3

Wants a Situation.

AN English person m 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 69 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

JUST RECEIVED

At No. 35 CALLE CANGALLO.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING of gentlemen's Polish Frocks, Morning Gowns, french Chaquetone, 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 Sticks and various other articles, all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Also a stock of black STUFF HATS.

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.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned, Her Britanic 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.

**MR. TENKER,
SURGEON 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 principle 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 turkey—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 25 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.

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

(Continued from our last)

General Rosas, with his accustomed penetration discovered the abominable designs of Commodore Purvis: he instantly perceived that his object was to disturb the friendly relations between the Government of Buenos Ayres and that of Great Britain, and thus to be able to interfere in our conflict, not as an officious auxiliary of the intrusive Montevidean Government, but in the character of a belligerent. He suppressed the indignation that these offences naturally produced, and demanded from H. E. the English Minister accredited near the Argentine Confederation, the necessary explanations respecting the incomprehensible conduct of Commodore Purvis.

Mr. Mandeville officially declared that it was unjustifiable. But, notwithstanding all the respect that we pay to the experience that this eminent diplomatist has acquired in his long public career, we cannot do less than observe that the principle he has invoked, respecting the independence on which Commodore Purvis acts, and of his not being able to answer for his acts, is inadmissible. A Minister Plenipotentiary, competently accredited to represent his Government is a medium of communication between the power that delegates and that which admits him. It is not the affairs of one Ministry only that he transacts but those of all the branches of the public administration of his country, because it is the country he represents. If Commodore Purvis is subject to the Admiralty, the Government of H. B. M. will judge of his conduct in England: but the Government of Buenos Ayres is not obliged to place itself in contact with the Hon. members of that Tribunal, in order to demand the chastisement of Purvis, and if it had to ask it through the medium of Lord Aberdeen, it is more conformable that its reclamations should be transmitted through the natural organ, the Minister Plenipotentiary of England resident in Buenos Ayres. In a state of war, when the functions of the diplomatic agents cease, they are replaced by the Generals at the head of their armies or squadrons: but in a state of peace, any interference on the part of a military Chief is an usurpation, and for his offences, satisfaction is demanded from his Government, by means of the Minister that represents it.

Therefore the measure adopted by order of the Governor of the Province, in denouncing to H. E. the Minister of H. B. M. in Buenos Ayres the unwarrantable proceedings of Commodore Purvis, was proper, not only with the object of demanding explanations respecting the character in which this Officer interfered in our quarrels with the intrusive Government of Montevideo, but also reparation for his conduct.

Perhaps this sense ought to be given to a passage in H. E. the Minister Mandeville's answer of the 23rd of May of last year, in which he says: "respecting the demand for satisfaction that the Government of Buenos Ayres claims from me, for the aggravations alleged in the note of H. E., it ought to be directed to H. M.'s Government, which is always ready to chastise faults, as well as to maintain its rights, and never denies justice to those to whom it belongs." Nevertheless, as the person who ought to direct these reclamations to the British Government, does not appear to be clearly defined, we have considered it not out of place to enter into these explanations.

We could wish to find an excuse for the delay in rendering satisfaction for such just reclamations. Since the 5th of May, when they were presented by our Minister of Foreign Affairs, nearly eleven months have elapsed, and yet Commodore Purvis has not been replaced. And not only has he not been replaced, but during this long period he has continued insulting the Argentine Confederation, and has boasted of the impunity with which he has been allowed to do so. It is true that his present position could flatter none but a man like Purvis, because it condemns him to witness the destruction of his own work.

But this is not enough for the Argentine Confederation, the reparation ought to be equal to the offence.....public, exemplary and solemn.

Commodore Purvis has done all in his power to excite the odium and inflame the ardent passions of a free people; and the Argentines are

not accustomed to be despised, and know how to avenge outrages. The power of Spain was colossal for them in their infancy, and they overthrew it, in their manhood they will not allow themselves to be trampled upon with impunity, by any power, however strong and gigantic it may be. They respect all nations, and do not forget that England came forward to acknowledge their independence: but can this be a sufficient title that one of its officers should profane the work of one of its most illustrious Ministers.

What will Commodore Purvis answer when his judges demand—why have you disregarded the neutrality which was committed to you? Why have you not fulfilled your peaceful mission? Why have you not acknowledged the rights of the belligerents? Why have you attacked, outraged and insulted a friendly power, which had not given the least cause to England for committing hostilities? What will be his answer? He will shield himself with his Instructions! But it has been demonstrated that that which his Government inculcated was to maintain himself within the limits of the most strict neutrality. Or will he say that he has been urged by zeal for the preservation of the lives and property of Englishmen?—But the lives of the countrymen of Purvis have never been endangered; and respecting their interests, it will suffice to cast a glance on both sides of the Rio de la Plata, to see the destruction that the protection of Commodore Purvis has caused. Foreign commerce continued to prosper notwithstanding the misfortunes of the country. Civil war, exterior attacks, the defence of the territory and laws, had called the attention of the natives from their commercial affairs, and the gains of foreigners were proportioned to the greatest activity and the utmost extent of their undertakings, without the public authorities requiring from them any sacrifice in aid of the public cause.

But these gains were linked to the state of prosperity of the country, and they ought to have been affected by its sacrifices. If the war should have terminated in the way that the superiority of our force led us to expect, the re-establishment of peace and public tranquility would have enervated all the branches of the administration, and indemnified with profit, the damages caused to common and individual property. The augmentation of its revenue and population, the expansion of industry, the extension of the country, and the execution of so many beneficial plans, that the enterprising and fertile genius of General Rosas has conceived, would have presented a more pleasing prospect for the investment of capital; and the Argentines, called to new existence, would have returned to their occupations, secure of not being interrupted.

An audacious foreigner, the subject of a friendly power, has presented himself in our waters, to snatch from us such flattering and well founded hopes. Sent by his Government to protect the lives and property of Englishmen, he has protected the assassins of Generals Dorrego, Quiroga, Heredia, Villafañe, and of many other illustrious martyrs of Argentine independence; he has associated with incendiaries, with robbers, with the infamous and vile traitors of the country; he has rashly sustained the cause of usurpation, and without paying attention to the orders of his Sovereign, he has placed himself in open hostility with the Argentine Confederation, to prolong for a few months the desired termination of this contest.

When Commodore Purvis arrived at these shores, the Argentine Confederation was combatting against a few traitor Unitarians, and its Armies were marching crowned with laurels to dislodge them from their last hold. Of all its feats this was the easiest, and the occupation of Montevideo by the legal President of the Oriental Republic would have terminated that long and lamentable period. Commodore Purvis has taken pleasure in prolonging it: he has not refused to assist the traitors to the independence of their country, to the determined enemies of American liberty, to those turbulent and perfidious foreigners who have offered their homicidal arm to the vile club of ruthless Unitarians, to assist them to rend the hearts of their own brothers! Not a few of these perverse men already complain of those who have initiated them to the perpetration of so many crimes: already they complain of Commodore Purvis, already they curse his memory, his name will be repeated with horror by the Argentines, and from generation to generation it will pass execrated to the remotest posterity. His very countrymen whom he has pretended to protect, already look upon him as the fatal cause of their ruin, Purvis may boast of having augmented Lafone's fortune but if he is capable of being ashamed, and of feeling remorse, he ought to reproach himself with having caused the ruin of so many families, who lived in comfort and were on the road to opulence. Without looking further than the fortifications of Montevideo he may measure the breach made to commerce in these markets, which have always been lucrative to foreigners.

The self called government of Montevideo, abandoned to its own resources, would have sunk under the powerful action of our armies. The crime of usurpation, and the blood of so many victims, atrociously immolated to an intrusive and anti-American power, would have been atoned for, it would have fallen on the criminal heads of their assassins.

On both sides of the Plata, two Governments of identical principles, two sister countries would have done all in their power to extinguish the last flames of the civil war that has desolated our country, and diminished our population. With peace, order would revive, and with order, confidence be re-established. What had foreigners to fear from the Argentines? They would have been protected by the laws as they have always been in the happy and tranquil days of the Republic; and even in those of disturbance. What Frenchman has suffered for the errors of some former agents of France? And what Englishman has been molested for the outrages of Purvis?

(To be concluded in our next.)

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.
British.				
June 2	Brig Provost, David Airth	232	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Continental
10	Brigque Ann, Isaac Henderson	334	Louis Chapoutrouge	Falmouth foreward
Nov 13	Brig Five, John Wood Fildes	268	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
Jan 4	Brigque Helen Jane, Lewis Fisher	365	José B Hasdo	Liverpool
15	Brigque Clio, George Sibre	217	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Great Britain
20	Brig Ureole, W. Stephenson	184	John Best and Brothers	Liverpool
Feb 14	Brig Jonathan Fell, Harrison Tait	163	Anderson Weller & Co.	Falmouth foreward
16	Brigque William Carson, David Young	210	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London
Mar 6	Schooner Unique, George Clark	150	Hughes & Brothers	Great Britain
9	Brigque Emelyn, Thomas Toogood	241	Bertram, Lobron & Delisle	Great Britain
14	Brig Mary Turcan, Robert Drysdale	196	Barber and Orr	Falmouth
22	Brigque Ferris, Henry Buttersfield	294	John Best & Brothers	Coast of Africa
23	Brig Sarah Mills, Thomas Kerr	174	Henry & George Douse	Rio Grande
Apr 13	Brig Chamus, George Jory	195	Charles R. Horne	Plymouth
17	Brigque Ajrey, John Nicholson	304	John Galt Smith & Co.	
22	Brigque Chalco, James Hellyer	236	Charles Taylor & Co.	Liverpool
26	Brigque Pantaloon, James Candler	252		
30	Brig David Grant, George Lawrence	197	Henry and George Douse	
May 2	Brig Waterville, James Mills	193	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	
3	Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson	300		
American.				
Sept. 13	Brigque H. Hart, Collier	404	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
29	Brigque Mount Walliston J R Franks	323	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
Mar 18	Brigque Prentiss, David Plar	174	Jacob Paravicini	Salem
15	Brig Olinda, Samuel Hutchison	178	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
29	Schooner Tremont, Samuel Edgely	143	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
Apr 14	Schooner Jersey, Peter Stevenson	57	Jacob Paravicini	New York
17	Brigque Mason Barney, Francis Scott	240	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	Philadelphia
15	Brig Delight, John Wootton	253	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	
25	Brig Maria Theresa, W. P. Clark	233	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
26	Ship Cordanus, Elias Edwell	368	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston
25	Brig Venezuela, Benjamin Standall	195	Zumaran & Treserra	
French.				
Feb. 17	Brig Rose, F. Tanguery	187	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Marseilles
Mar. 26	Brigque Cornelle, J. Kraoul	187	Moses, Dunoyer & Co.	Havre de Grace
Apr. 17	Brigque Soleil, Pierre J. Masun	228	Zumaran & Treserra	Ceta.
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidanza	175	Tomas Rouse	Genoa
Apr. 9	Brig Pampero José Boso	120	Antonio Rocca	Rio Janeiro
23	Zum. Nues. S. del Rosario, L. Corveto	67	Llavallol & Sons	Brazil
Spanish.				
Sept. 22	Brigque Paula, Domingo Zubala	306	Llavallol & Sons	Cadiz
Jan 6	Brigque Gian Canario, Alonso Cafarrio	232	Masios	Havana
Feb. 29	Brigque Guadalupe, Juan José Bureño	270	Llavallol & Sons	Coruna
Mar. 5	Brig Candice, Antonio Alvarez	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Melaga
9	Brig Vigilante, Francisco Maristany	115	Estanque Gehen & Co.	Bilbao
13	Polacra Desenda, José Esqueu	171	Llavallol & Sons	Havana
14	Brig Modesto, Pedro Siche	105	Llavallol & Sons	Havana
Apr. 17	Brig Unico, Ramon Semandez	269	Llavallol & Sons	Coruna
17	Brig Unico, Antonio Roy	142	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	
22	Brig Maria Cornelia, José Valentin	150	Zumaran & Treserra	
23	Brigque Eiza, José Roldos	167	Zumaran & Treserra	Haven
Brazilian.				
Mar. 9	Brig Belisario, Manuel S Santos	132	M. A. Ramos	Brazil
14	Brigam. Diacampenbo, Antonio A Diaz	141	Faustino J Jorge	Brazil
31	Brig Tres Guimarães, Ant. G. Vinua	172	José Marques de Sousa	Brazil
Apr. 3	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez	155	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil
9	Brigantine Suspiro, Antonio C Ribeiro	178	Juan Sousa Monteiro	Brazil
Swedish.				
Mar. 24	Brigantine Aurora, John Back	150	Lewis Winter	Cape de Verde
Apr. 16	Brigantine Experiment, F Reuterstrom	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York
May 2	Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson	170	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	
Danish.				
Feb. 8	Ship Adhelhead, William Jorgensen	280	Mohr, Ludovici end Co.	Falmouth foreward
Mar. 23	Brig Anna Cecilia, C. C. Fischer	176	Thode & Co.	Altoona
Apr. 1	Schooner Niord, A. Amundsen	127	Charles R. Horne	Hamburg
10	Schooner Niord, A. Knutmann	150	Thode & Co.	
27	Schooner Odm, Niels L. Engers	105	Oliver J. Hayes, & Co.	
Hambargh.				
Feb. 18	Brig Triton, J. L. Kober	130	Thode & Co.	
Mar. 9	Galliot Carl Henri, Henr. Valentin	126	Thode & Co.	Continental
13	Schoon. Neptunus, Frederick W. Waller	88	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Rio Janeiro
Apr. 1	Brig Johannes, Peter Peterson	150	John Jacob Klick & Co.	
17	Brigque Laura & Louisa, C.H. Marcks	330	Thode & Co.	
Norwegian.				
Apr. 2	Brigque Ladaal, J. C. Westergaard	224	Charles R. Horne	Brazil
22	Brig Juno, Anders W. Bonhoff	300	George P. Becher	
Prussian.				
Jan. 25	Brigque Herzog Bogislave Fred Jaeger	250	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth foreward
Apr. 30	Schooner Uruguay, Otto Schroeder	124	Nash, Wilson & Co.	
5	Brigque Frederick, John Sturmer	270	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Brazil
Austrian.				
Apr. 17	Polacra Nina, M. Iccasovich	121	Risso, Galo & Co.	
Kaiphansen.				
Apr. 22	Brigque Elizabeth, Diedrich J. Hugg	280	Nicholson, Green & Co.	

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. James Ozonham, Commanding.
Packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut James Carter, Commanding.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

April 26th.

Arrived (at night), Lucca schooner Reina Victoria, 30 tons, Domingo Camilo, from Montevideo 25th inst., in ballast, to order.

April 27th—Wind S. S. W. Rain last night.

Arrived (at night), Danish schooner Odin, 105 tons, Niels L. Engers, from New York 8th February, with general cargo, to Oliver J. Hayes & Co.

Sailed, Portuguese brigantine of war Tamega, 12 guns, Captain F. de Mattos Correa, for Montevideo.

Bremen brig Hans, W. D. Robe, for the Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4500 quintals jerked beef.

Danish brig Jupiter, J. Iversen, for Bahia, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 2000 quintals jerked beef, 616 barrels American flour, 140 kegs German butter.

Brazilian brig Lucia, Joaquim Ferreira do Santos, for Santos, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with 200 quintals jerked beef, and 200 fanegas salt.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, for Montevideo, despatched by Angel G. de Elia, with passengers.

April 28th.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Nouveau Perseverant, Pierre Cugneaux, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Liavallo & Sons, with 5587 dry ox hides, 450 salted do. 21 bales with 600 arrobas hair, 31 do. with 900 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 25 arrobas ostrich feathers, 8 do. with hide sacks, 1 box sundries, 1 do. samples of wool.

Passengers—Mr. George P. E. Tornquist, lady and two children, Messrs. Edward Seymour, William Dusenberg, and Señor Acuna.

Sardinian polacre San José, Manuel Piggio, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Liavallo & Sons, with 2210 quintals jerked beef, 194 arrobas tallow, 144 dozen salted tongues.

Bremen barque Maria Albina, Bernard Spille, for Bremen, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 13,496 dry ox and cow hides, 2000 salted do.

Prussian barque Hiram, Frederick Emann, for Boston, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 600 bales and 320 chiguas with 18,100 arrobas wool, 6 bales with 180 arrobas hair, 18,100 horns.

Sardinian polacre Tesco, Domingo Camogli, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Negroto, with 1868 dry ox and cow hides, 735 salted calf skins, 3000 horns, 24 bales with 240 quintals hide cuttings, 152 do. and 17 chiguas with 4650 arrobas wool, 5 bales with 150 dozen sheep skins, 1 do. and 4 chiguas with 35 arrobas hair, 10 barrels ashes.

Passengers—Señor Jacinto Negroto and 11 others

April 29th.—Wind E. S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Pablo Carvallo, for Montevideo, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with passengers.

April 30th—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian lugger Electra, 121 tons, Mariano José de Sousa, from the Bucoo 28th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with produce.

National schooner Mariana, 50 tons, Juan B. Scoto, from the Bucoo 28th inst., to Eduardo Freyer, with produce.

National brigantine Corsario, 148 tons, Antonio Banovich, from the Bucoo 28th inst., to Rizzo, Galo & Co., in ballast.

British brig David Grant, 197 tons, George Laurence, from Island Sal 6th ult., with salt, to Henry and George Dowse.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabañer, from Montevideo 29th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Sailed, American brig Whig, Pearson Baldwin, for the Havana, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with the same cargo (cocca and specie) which she brought to this port.

Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolome Cavassa, for Montevideo, despatched by Rizzo, Galo & Co., with passengers.

May 1st—Wind N.

Arrived, British hired schooner (tender) Iberia, from Montevideo 23rd ult., Colonio 30th.

Sailed, Belgian brig Florent, John Dam, for Antwerp, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 12,091 dry ox and cow hides 1004 salted do. 5 arrobas horse hair.

Spanish brigantine Napoleón, Juan Sensaet, for

the Havana, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 3000 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brig Pereira, José Antonio Pereira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2360 quintals jerked beef, 40 pipes with 1520 arrobas tallow.

Danish brig Courier, Jesper Thomsen, for Cape de Verds, despatched by John Jacob Kliek & Co., in ballast.

Hamburg brig Emma, Henry Knudt Augustus Jorgensen, for Cape de Verds, despatched by Henry & George Dowse, in ballast.

Sardinian zamaca Angioletta, Juan Bautista Narizano, for Parnaguá, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, in ballast.

May 2nd—Wind N. W.

Arrived, Swedish brigantine Orion, 170 tons, Nicholas Larsson, from Pernambuco 2nd ult., with sugar, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

American packet schooner Fame, George Baker, from Montevideo 8th ult., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with cargo and passengers.

British barque Waterville, 198 tons, James Mills, from Liverpool 12th February, general cargo, to Brownell, Stegman & Co.

Sailed, British schooner Panope, George Pipon, for Liverpool, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 6034 salted ox and cow hides, 13,193 ox horns, 8500 shin bones, 100 pipes with 3800 arrobas tallow and grease, 42 bags with 180 arrobas wool. She saluted with 5 guns on getting under way.

Sardinian polacre Daniel, Juan Negri, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, with 2803 dry ox and cow hides, 1500 horns, 52 bales with 1560 arrobas wool, 48 quintals ox hoofs.

Brazilian brigantine Simpática, Manuel Pereira da Silva, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Liavallo & Sons, with 2100 quintals jerked beef.

May 3.—Wind N

Arrived, H. B. M's Packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieutenant James Carter, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., arrived at Montevideo 29th, sailed thence 30th, with the mail of the packet Crane, from Falmouth 8th March.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro.—Señor Bravo.

Passengers from Montevideo.—Messrs James H. Nuttall, and John Edington.

British brig Aristocrat, 200 tons, William Thompson, from Liverpool 22nd February, Montevideo 30th ult., with general cargo, to R. & J. Carlisle and Co.

Passenger from Liverpool.—Mr. Thomas Parnell.

Brazilian brig Incantador, 185 tons, Juan Francisco Fernandez, from Pernambuco 30th March, Rio Janeiro 12th ult., Montevideo 30th, with sugar &c., to Sa Pereira and Meyrelles.

Sardinian packet brigantine Lusitano, 145 tons, Bartolomé Dassory, from Montevideo 30th ult., to Liavallo and Sons, with passengers.

French brig Jeune Estelle, 176 tons Felix Lamaud, from Bordeaux 14th February, Montevideo 30th ult., with general cargo, to José Ortiz Basualdo.

Sailed, Danish brigantine Niels Gylding, J. P. Wold, for Cape de Verds, calling at the Bucoo, despatched by Charles R. Horne in ballast.

The Selma, for London, and Guadeloupe for Coruña, are despatched and will sail this evening.

The American schooner Carolinean has been sold, and is now under the flag of this Republic.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

February 10th—Argentine barque Sirena, Adams, hence 30th November.

On the 18th ult., Don Antonio Miguel Villar-debo

On the 20th, the infant child of the late Geo. Washington Blake, Esq.

On the 24th, Henry, the infant child of Mr. Nash.

On the 26th, aged 35 years, Mr. George Brewell, late of the Liverpool Dispensary.

LE JOUR DE ST. PHILIPPE, FETE DU ROI DES FRANCAIS.

This anniversary occurred on the 1st inst., in honor of which, the Fort and National brigantine of war Vigilante saluted with 21 guns each, which were all the salutes fired, there being no French vessel of war in port.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 28th ult., was performed to a full house, a play and a farce. On 2nd inst., "Pelayo," was repeated.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

This Theatre opened for the season, on Saturday evening last, with a comedy and farce. On the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, there were dramatic representations &c., by the pupils of Mons. Laroque's seminary, which we regret we can only thus cursorily notice, as we were not favoured with an invitation ticket, and therefore could not attend. We are told that the assemblage on each occasion was full and brilliant; that the pit was occupied solely by ladies, the boxes by ladies and gentlemen, and the cauzela or gallery by gentlemen.

H. B. M's packet schooner Cockatrice exercised great guns yesterday by firing at a mark.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

The fine American schooner "TREMONT,"

AT present anchored off the mole. She is a fast sailing vessel, coppered a few months back, loads 1400 barrels under deck, and draws little water. Well provided with anchors and chains; sails in good order; and can be sent to sea without expense.

She is particularly suited either to the River trade, or to run as a packet, having a roomy cabin with five state rooms, and a good pantry.

Application to be made early to Capt. Edgerly on board, or to the consignees.

DANIEL GOWLAND & Co.

ALBION CRICKET CLUB.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of this Club, is convened for Monday 6th May (next), at 8 O'Clock P. M. at Mrs. Smith's Hotel, at which all members are requested to attend.

Buenos Ayres, 1st May, 1844

TO LET.

A SPENDID suite of unfurnished apartments, including a parlour, bed-room, &c. Apply at No. 51 Piedras Street. English Gentleman, or an English family would be preferred.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	S	
Doublings, Spanish	215	a 216	each
Do. Patriot	40	a 41	do.
Plata manguina	124	a 125	do for oro
Dollars, Spanish	131	a 132	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patancoes	13	a 132	do.
Six per cent. Stock	54	a 55	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	37	a 37	per dol.
Do. France	40	a 41	cent per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro	131	a 132	per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo	13	a 131	do. do.
Do. United States	13	a 13	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engl. & Gentry	54	a 56	per pesada
Do. France	46	a 48	do.
Do. North America	46	a 47	do.
Do. Spain	48	a 50	do.
Do salted	38	a 50	do.
Do. Horse	15	a 16	do. each
Calf skins	52	a 54	per pesada.
Sheep skins, common	25	a 28	per dozen.
Do. fine	32	a 34	do.
Deer skins	12	a 14	do.
Goat skins	35	a 36	do.
Nutria skins	7	a 8	dol per lb.
Chinchilli skins	60	a 70	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	32	a 32	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	25	a 36	do.
Do. long	70	a 80	do.
Wool, common, washed	22	a 28	do.
Do. picked	35	a 38	do.
Do. shorn from skins	38	a 40	do.
Do. mestina, dirty	18	a 33	do.
Tallow, pure	20	a 22	do.
Do. raw	14	a 22	do.
Do. with grease	15	a 16	do.
Jerked beef	38	a 30	per quintal
Horns, mixed	300	a 300	per thousand.
Do. Ox	40	a 500	do.
Shin bones	90	a 100	do.
Hide cuttings	30	a 32	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	12	a 14	per lb.
Do. black	9	a 10	do.
Salted tongues	8	a 16	per doz.
Salt, on board	15	a 16	per fanega.
Discount	2	a 25	per cent. per month

The highest price of Doublings during the week 257 dollars
The lowest price 215 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange on England during the week 35 pence.
The lowest do. 34 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.