

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 925]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 11th, 1844.

[Established in 1826

### BUENOS AYRES.

The unfortunate inhabitants of the once happy Montevideo, are doomed to drain the cup of affliction to the very dregs. Their cruel task-masters become more relentless as their sufferings increase, and appear only intent on signalling their downfall by the most tremendous calamities. After all the exactions, spoliations, and robberies they have committed, they seek to extort from the impoverished victims of their cupidity. Pacheco y Obes and Lamas, those two vampires who have been so long sucking the substance of the Oriental people, have lately addressed a circular to the foreign merchants in Montevideo, begging money for the purchase of provisions for the garrison. The application is urged with great earnestness; but lest the arguments employed should not appear sufficiently convincing, it is distinctly stated that *the necessity is one that must be satisfied at all hazards, and that the regular means failing, the Riverista rulers will appeal to others, whatever may be the resistances they may encounter, and be what may be the consequences that may follow.* It is hardly to be believed that the English merchants, now that they have the benefit of the advice of an unbiased diplomatist, instead of the example of active partisanship hitherto set to them by the British agents, will again commit themselves so far as to subsidise one of the belligerents in a struggle in which H. M.'s government professes and enjoins the strictest neutrality. Not even the *religious secrecy* promised to be observed with regard to the names of the foreigners who may afford pecuniary aid to the rebel cause, will, we are inclined to think, prevail upon the major part to open their purse-strings on this occasion, when a manifestation of undue sympathy lacks the inducement of even a remote prospect of profitable remuneration. For in all the disreputable transactions that have taken place in Montevideo, it cannot be concealed that the love of lucre has been a stronger principle of action than political predilection in the minds of those who have most betrayed their duty as neutrals. The Riveristas having, therefore, exhausted all those resources which they so effectually employed to bribe neutral integrity, we opine we may reasonably anticipate the failure of their present attempt at "raising the wind." Indications of this result are already apparent, from the fact of the baking of bread and biscuit having been recently declared a government monopoly! This infamous imposition both upon native and foreigner is, we apprehend, but a slight premonitory symptom of the perverse nature of the measures to which the Riveristas in their desperation are resolved to resort. They are evidently determined to stop at nothing; and what may we not dread from such a set of reckless men at the head of an unbridled rabble, who can only find in the indulgence of excesses indemnification for the most galling disappointments? Up to the present, the mercenary ex-Frenchmen and their patrons have gone on together very smoothly, from the dexterous manage-

ment of the latter, who, perfectly aware of the character of the people they had to deal with, alternately administered tonics to their vanity, and opiates to their understanding. But the time for successful delusion will have gone by, and when these misguided men awake to a sense of their true position—when they see themselves hungry, penniless, and outcasts—then may their wily deceivers prepare for the forthcoming storm. In order to avert the vengeance about to be wreaked upon their devoted heads, they will have but one alternative left, though not at all repugnant to the ferocity of disposition they have hitherto evinced—namely, to pander to the basest passions of their infuriated dupes.... Heaven grant, however, that such melancholy forebodings may never be realised.

Since the arrival of the last packet the rumour is rife of Commodore Purvis's speedy removal from the command of H. M.'s naval forces in these waters. Till this step is taken, comparatively nothing will have been done to win back the forfeited affections of the people of these countries, though the conduct of Lord Aberdeen in having declined to receive the Vasco-Purvist envoy, has given much satisfaction. In consequence of this rebuff, Varela had, as we anticipated, left England and gone to France where he will find more congenial spirits than among the matter-of-fact people of our own country. Before his departure he had applied to several London publishers to print a pamphlet for him on the subject of the affairs of the Rio de la Plata; but these gentlemen, who, by the way, are no mean judges of the public taste, uniformly declined entering into a speculation that they knew must prove a losing concern.

A pamphlet has been published in London, in the form of a letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, by Alfred Mallien, Esq., under the title of "*Buenos Ayres—Montevideo, and affairs in the Rio de la Plata.*" From the encomiums passed upon this performance by the London papers, and from the extracts of it which we have read, we have reason to regard it as one of great interest and importance; and should we be favoured with a copy, as we expect, we shall endeavour to give it a place in our journal.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE Province of Buenos Aires.

The Gaceta of 29th ult., contains the proceedings in the House, at its sitting of 23rd ult.

The ordinary sittings were closed on the 30th ult., with the usual solemnities, the Minister of Finance representing the person of H. E. the Governor who from continued indisposition could not attend. The message from the government on the occasion congratulated the Representatives upon the zeal they had displayed in upholding national independence, and in counteracting the perfidious machinations of its enemies,

thanking them at the same time for their efficacious and constant co-operation in the measures which the Government had deemed necessary for the defence of the Republic, and the annihilation of the impious band of unitarians. It also passed high eulogiums upon the conduct of the army now in campaign, defending the rights of the Confederation and of America, and concluded with congratulations on the prosperous state in which the Representatives leave the Republic on thus closing their ordinary sittings.

### OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Gaceta of 3rd ult., and 3rd inst., contains the prices current of articles of importation, and exportation for the months of March and April last.

The same paper of 2nd ult., contains a note from the Chief of Police, to the Government, stating, that in the preceding month, 1,019 persons arrived in this city, and 568 departed.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states, that in the same period, 925 persons arrived at this port, and 510 departed.

The same paper of 1st inst., contains a note from the Chief of Police to the Government, stating, that the last month (April), 1,600 persons arrived in this city, and 409 departed.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that in the same period, 1605 persons arrived in this port, and 414 departed.

The same paper of various dates, contains a list of donations to the Government in aid of the war.

**THE SLAVE TRADE.**—The Government has resolved to adopt the most active measures to put an end to the traffic in slaves on the African coast, and the French Government has also determined on the same course. The "Penelope," 22, steam-frigate, Captain W. Jones, and the "Prometheus," Lieutenant-Commander W. M. J. G. Pasco, and two or three other steamers, are about to be despatched to the coast of Africa, which they will scour in those latitudes where this nefarious traffic is carried on. The smaller steamers will go up the rivers, and examine every inlet and creek where is possible for any slaver to be concealed, and the search along the coast will be so minute that it will be impossible for any vessel to escape the vigilance of the squadron. Three French steamers are being equipped for similar service on the African coast, and there will be the most cordial co-operation between the French and English cruisers in every plan resorted to for the effectual suppression of the slave trade.

**CURIOUS FACT.**—If England paid her national debt it would take 46l. 6s. 2d. from each person to pay it; it would take 11l. 6s. 6d. from each Frenchman to pay the debt of France; it would take 55l. 8s. 4d. from each Dutchman to pay the debt of Holland; and it would only take 4l. 13s. 9d. from each Pennsylvanian to pay the debt repudiated.

**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. R. 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 Mount Wollaston, Francis Master, is now loading and will sail as above, for 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. 58, 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 Byas's porter and ale, imported per Sarah Mills  
100 cases superior cherry cordial.  
28 half pipes best Brandy.  
260 cases claret.

**ALSO:**

GIN in half pipes,  
Scotch ale in barrels,  
Schiedam 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.....	76	per gallon
do. Catalan.....	7	"
do. Bourdeaux.....	8	"
do. White Wine.....	9	"
do. Malaga.....	10	"
Best Holland Gin.....	11 1/2	"
Bordeaux in boxes of 1 doz.....	45, 55, 60	"
Holland Gin in boxes and baskets.....	36	"
do in cases and Demijohns.....	39	"

**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.

**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 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.

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 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 the 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 authorised to exercise the said profession.

(signed) JOHN J. FONTANA,  
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 23rd of April, 1844.

**TO LET.**

ASPENDID 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.

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

(Concluded from our last)

The Government of General Rosas provoked in so violent a manner, has never departed from the course of moderation, and the people, through respect to the illustrious Magistrate who directs the destinies of the country, have repressed, and still repress the sentiment of indignation that so many and unmerited injuries inspire.

Peace and public order are the noble objects to which the efforts of the Argentine Government tend, and which Commodore Purvis, as a declared enemy to both, has prevented. And will he boast of having protected the interests of his country-men, when it is he who has most

compromised and injured them. Without his unjust intervention the war would long ago have ceased; and it is not necessary to be well versed in the mercantile affairs of this country, to be able to calculate the advantages of a year of peace, and the losses that result from a year of war. These injuries ought to be placed to the account of Commodore Purvis, together with the other evils which he has caused to the country, and which are also immense.

Nor can his unwearied efforts to bring it into contempt be forgotten. One of the official documents we publish, contains the greatest insult that could be made to the Argentine name: the most daring calumny against its soldiers! Commodore Purvis, upholder of the inhuman faction that crawls at his feet, calls assassins the valiant defenders of American independence (3)! He who has not manifested the least feeling of humanity during the whole course of the contest, shows himself as wishing to humanize the war, and such is his rancour against us, that he reproaches our Chief with prosecuting it with sanguinary animosity, in order that the iniquitous measure adopted by the intrusive Montevidean Government, of executing its prisoners, should appear as a severe but indispensable reprisal! The event mentioned in this note, is one of the many schemes made use of in Montevideo, with the intention of making our land and sea forces appear under the character of sanguinary and undisciplined hordes: this is like all the fabulous declarations of the famous commission appointed to obtain them; like the anecdotes, the ephemeris, and all that the Montevidean press has divulged to surprise and pervert public opinion. There was a time when these tales might have produced some effect, owing to the contempt with which they were looked upon by the Argentine press: but since the Argentine writers have undertaken to refute them, and calumnies have been repelled, it is useless to have recourse to such artifices, always ignoble, and in this case ridiculous. The glory of the Argentine arms cannot be stained by the false assertions of Commodore Purvis: their origin is suspicious, and even if they were not, they would require sound proofs, credible witnesses, authentic and circumstantial declarations, to be admitted. Nothing of this is to be found in the note of Commodore Purvis, and it would be enough to know who the accuser was not to take notice of the accusation. What credit can be given to him who has attributed false principles to his own Government and doctrines contrary to the orders that had been communicated to him? Amongst the absurdities of Commodore Purvis, this is one of the most prominent, and the English Government must have ceased to be what it has always been, not to chastise with all the severity of its laws, this abuse of one of its officers. If the news of the acknowledgement of the blockade of Texas on the part of England, had not arrived so opportune to dissipate the strong impression that the unparalleled insolence of Commodore Purvis, against the new American States, had produced on the public mind, declaring them unable to exercise one of the rights most inherent to sovereignty, no one can calculate what the effects of this imprudence would have been.

We will not close this article without paying a just tribute of admiration to the renowned and meritorious Chief of the State, for the talent and prudence he displayed in the difficult situation in which he was placed by the temerity of the Commander of the British naval force in the Rio de la Plata. A common mind would at once have been entrapped in the snare laid by Commodore Purvis, a shallow mind would not have discovered it, and an ardent character would have been embarrassed and perplexed.

General Rosas has overcome him by his profound ability and prudence, as Fabius Maximus triumphed over Hannibal. This is not the least laurel that encircles his brow, and the day on which the Argentines shall direct their steps to the Temple, to sing their last hymn of victory, they will raise fervent and special prayers to the Almighty, that he may preserve for many years, the illustrious citizen, the intrepid defender of their rights and independence. Nor ought they to forget their Representatives who with their wisdom, energetic and virtuous firmness, have seconded the magnanimous efforts of the ARGENTINE HERO. They have been faithful to the confidence reposed in them by their fellow-citizens, and the hopes of the country, so perfidiously outraged by Commodore Purvis.

(3) Note of Commodore Purvis, of the 9th October, 1843, to H. E. the Minister Mr. Mandeville, in Buenos Ayres.



On the 10th ult., a petition was addressed to the French Admiral Lainé, by some French residents in the Banda Oriental, and Buenos Ayres, setting forth that those Frenchmen in Montevideo who had taken up arms in defence of the Government of Rivera, in order to prolong a war so ruinous to all Frenchmen established in Montevideo and other parts of the Banda Oriental, had done so, without any justifiable or reasonable motive, and that if neutral Frenchmen in Montevideo, and even the major part of the unfortunate legionists, were at liberty to express their sentiments, they would join with the petitioners in entreating the Admiral to protect them against the common enemy, who had sacrificed the lives and property of Frenchmen for party purposes:

On the 16th, the neutral Frenchmen in Montevideo, addressed a petition to the Admiral, requesting an explanation of the article in the Montevideo paper *Nacional*, of the 15th which asserted that the best un-understanding prevailed between the Agents of the French Government and that of the Republic.

"On your arrival in this country, (says the petition) where you was expected with the utmost impatience, we felt persuaded that you came to put an end to a state of things in which foreign aid to one of the belligerents had produced a misunderstanding between the Agents of France and the Government of Montevideo.

"A proclamation at once honourable and paternal, gave us to understand that your intentions were to disarm those Frenchmen who forgetful of their duty and quality as neutrals prolonged a state of things so ruinous to us.

"We saw in that proclamation a spirit of conciliation, of which the armed Frenchmen were not worthy, and the Government less so for you must, Admiral, be aware that it has treated us most vilely, devastated the property of many of us, and turned a deaf ear to our just complaints; the Government has done its utmost to mislead our countrymen; we refrain from entering into detail, as every particular is well known to you reserving to ourselves for the present to lay before you our claims, and entreating you to seek that indemnification which is our due.

"We have been informed that you, in conjunction with the Consul General, forwarded a note to the Oriental Government, stating that it was time the scandal arising from the arming of a portion of French residents should cease, demanding at the same time that they should lay down their arms, not on any pretext whatever to be resumed, and that refusal on the part of the Government to enforce this measure, would be considered as offensive and hostile to France. This note was dated 10th of April, it is now the 16th, and our armed countrymen continue to receive rations from the Government.

They march out every day in fighting order, the only difference being that on the 9th they had a review, at which in a pantomimic representation, previously arranged, they laid down their arms, but took them up again under the Oriental flag. Will the note of M. Vasquez, Minister for Foreign affairs, satisfy the French Government, is the disarming real or fictitious, in either case we are decidedly of opinion that French honour demands exemplary chastisement, as it regards a Government, which professing friendship for France, arms a portion of her subjects without her consent.

"Is it just Sir, that 2000 individuals who compose this legion, among whom are 300 Italians, Spaniards, Germans, and others; is it just that these 2000 should arrogate to themselves the right of domineering over the other numerous portion of the French population established on these shores, and compromise them by their caprice.

"Is it just that a Government, which is really only one in name, should at its will dispose of the persons and property of Frenchmen.

"Is it just that you should yield deference to a Government which has evinced none for the Agents of France.

No, Admiral we have no pretensions as it respects this or that government, we are, and wish to remain neutral, and only desire that France may honorably extricate herself from the embarrassment which some turbulent spirits in these countries incessantly cause her, we wish that our efforts to obtain this end may be crowned with success, but if, contrary to every just expectation, the government of Montevideo does not render the disarming of the legionists effective, and the present state of things be prolonged, we shall then be compelled to take measures in order that our King and his government may know, that as neutrals we have not had any share in causing our misfortunes in these countries."

What we wish, Admiral, is the termination of this question, but in a manner honorable to Frenchmen in general; if this state of things continues, we shall be badly looked upon by all parties, by the one, from not being able to control 2000 subjects of France, and by the other, as having contributed to the prolongation of the war, for both parties will with justice attribute the prolongation of the war to the obstinacy of the legionists."

"We therefore, Admiral, have come to the following resolutions."

1st.—As Frenchmen we protest against the proceedings of our armed countrymen, since the month of April 1843, the which have contributed to the prolongation of the present state of things."

Then follows three other resolutions of nearly the same tendency, and the signatures.

On the 20th ult., another petition was addressed to Admiral Lainé, in the name of the French neutral residents in the Banda Oriental, and Buenos Ayres, requesting information, whether the decree of the Government of Montevideo dissolving the French Legion, is all the protection which neutral Frenchmen have to expect from their Government, and if the French authority here is satisfied with the new position, which the armed Frenchmen in Montevideo, have assumed.

## 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.	Continens.
Nov 13	Brig Fives, John Wood Fildes.....	258	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
Jan. 4	Brigantine Highlander, F. P. Carrel.....	141	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Great Britain
13	Barque Clio, George Sibbe.....	217	Nicholson Green & Co.	Liverpool
30	Brig Creole, W. Stephenson.....	183	John Best and Brothers.....	Liverpool
Feb. 14	Brig Jonathan Fell, Harrison Tait.....	163	Anderson Weller & Co.	Falmouth foreward
16	Barque William Carson, David Young.....	216	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London
Mar. 6	Barque Emelyn, Thomas Poogood.....	231	Hughes & Brothers.....	Great Britain
9	Barque Holmes, John Smith.....	241	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Cork foreward
14	Brig Mary Turean, Robert Drysdale.....	196	Barber and Or.....	Falmouth.
22	Barque Ferris, Henry Buttersfield.....	294	John Best & Brothers.....	Coast of Africa
Apr. 13	Brig Chamoin, George Jory.....	159	Charles R. Horne.....	Liverpool.
17	Barque Airey, John Nicholson.....	304	John Galt Smith & Co.	
22	Barque Chatea, James Hellyer.....	23.	Charles Tayleur & Co.	
26	Barque Pantaloon, James Candler.....	252	Plowes, Noble & Co.	
30	Brig David Grant, George Lawrence.....	191	Henry and George Downe	
May 2	Barque Waterville, James Mills.....	189	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	
3	Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson.....	200	R. & J Cariale & Co.	
6	Brig Lady Charlotte Guest, J. Frazier	183	Hughes & Brothers.....	
<b>American</b>				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier.....	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
Feb. 22	Barque Mount Walliston, J. R. Frazer.....	225	Daniel Gowland and Co.	
Mar. 2	Brig Premium, David Plur.....	174	Jacob Paravicini.....	
29	Schooner Tremont, Samuel Edgely.....	143	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
Apr. 14	Schooner Jersey, Peter Stevenson.....	57	Jacob Paravicini.....	New York
17	Barque Mason Barney, Francis Scott.....	240	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	Philadelphia
17	Brig Delight, John Woodten.....	253	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston
22	Brig Maria Theresa, W. F. Clark.....	223	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
23	Ship Coriolanus, Elias Elwell.....	48	Zimmerman, Frazier & C.	
25	Brig Venezuela, Benjamin Randall.....	46	Zumaran & Treserra.	
<b>French.</b>				
Feb. 17	Brig Rose, F. Tanguerey.....	187	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Marsilloe.
Apr. 17	Barque Soleil, Pierre J. Martin.....	228	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Cette
May 2	Brig Jeune Estelle, Felix Lamaud.....	170	José Ortis Basualdo.....	Havre de Grace
3	Barque Universel, Louis Vagner.....	267	Masca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace
6	Brig Frederick & Eugene, P. Bronzon	167	Bartolomé Herand.....	Cette
<b>Spanish.</b>				
Jan. 26	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Ydanza.....	173	Tomas Rousse.....	Genoa
27	Zum. Nuc. S. del Rosario, L. Corveto.....	67	Llavallol & Sons.....	Brazil.
May 6	Brig Ces r, Pedro Viale.....	141	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	
<b>Swedish.</b>				
Sept. 22	Barque Paula, Domingo Zabala.....	206	Llavallol & Sons.....	Cadix
Jan 6	Brig Gona Casario, Antonio Calero.....	222	Masina.....	Havana
Mar. 5	Brig Cankaro, Antonio Alvarez.....	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.....	Malaga.
14	Brig Vigilante, Francisco Maristany.....	113	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Bilbao.
14	Brig Itacito, Pedro Siche.....	163	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havana
14	Ship Modesta, Ramon Semandez.....	269	Llavallol & Sons.....	Corua.
Apr. 17	Brig Umco, Antonio Roy.....	142	Pedro Antonia Sanchez.....	
22	Brig Monte Carmelo, José Valentín.....	150	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Havana
23	Barque zorra, José Roldos.....	167	Zumaran & Treserra.....	
May 3	Barque Bella Dolores, Juan Sandoles.....	162	Llavallol & Sons.....	
6	Brig Aquiles, Juan Requero.....	150	Llavallol & Sons.....	
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
Mar. 13	Brigau. Disempinho, Antonio A Diaz.....	141	Faustino J Jorge.....	Brazil.
Apr. 8	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez.....	155	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	Brazil.
May 3	Brigantine Suspiro, Antonio C. Ribeiro.....	178	Juan Sousa Monteiro.....	Brazil.
3	Brig Incootador, Juan F Fernandez.....	185	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.....	Brazil.
<b>Danish.</b>				
Feb. 8	Ship Adelheid, William Jorgensen.....	280	Mohr, Ludovici and Co.	Falmouth for order
Mar. 25	Brig Ann Cecilia, C. C. Fischer.....	176	Thode & Co.....	Altona.
Apr. 1	Schooner Ellina, A. E. Amundsen.....	127	Charles R. Horne.....	Hamburg.
27	Schooner Niord, A Kaufmann.....	150	Thode & Co.....	
27	Schooner Odin, Niels L. Engers.....	105	Oliver J. Hayes, & Co.	
<b>Hamburg.</b>				
Mar. 9	Galliot Carl Heinrich, Henry Valentin.....	138	Thode & Co.....	Continent
13	Schoon. Neptunus, Frederick W Waller.....	88	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Antwerp
Apr. 1	Brig Johannes, Peter Peterson.....	150	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Rio Janeiro
17	Barque Laura & Louisa, C.H. Marcks.....	300	Thode & Co.....	
<b>Norwegian.</b>				
Apr. 2	Barque Ledaal, J. C. Westergaard.....	224	Charles R. Horne.....	Brazil.
22	Brig Juno, Andrea W. Bombhoff.....	200	George P. Becher.....	
<b>Prussian.</b>				
Jan. 25	Barque Herzog-Bogislaw Fred. Jaeger.....	250	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Falmouth foreward
Apr. 5	Barque Frederick, John Sturmer.....	270	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Brazil
<b>Austrian.</b>				
Apr. 17	Polacre Mina, M. Iccassovich.....	121	Risco, Galo & Co.....	
<b>Kniphhausen.</b>				
Apr. 22	Barque Elizabeth, Diedrich J. Hogg.....	280	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Cape de Yards

## FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. James Graham, Commander.  
Packet schooner Viper, 8 guns, Lieut James Carter, Commander.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

May 3rd. (additional sailings.)

Spanish barque Gaudalope, Juan José Bareno, for Coruña, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 10,776 dry ox and cow hides, 3800 ox horns.

British barque Selma, George Taylor, for London, despatched by Henry & George Dowse, with 8645 salted ox hides, 17 salted horse hides, 100 dry ox hides, 23,900 ox horns, 241½ pipes and 148 boxes with 10,000 arrobas tallow, 69 bales and 190 bags with 2700 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 45 dozen kid skins, 11 do. with 390 arrobas hair, 2 do. with 200 horse hides, 9 do. with 1350 dozen nutria skins

May 4th.—Wind N. N. W.

Sailed, British barque Helen Jane, Lewis Fisher, for Falmouth for orders to London, or Liverpool, despatched by José B. Haedo, with 15,450 salted ox and cow hides, 40,700 shin bones, 30,000 ox horns.

Spanish polacre Desada, José Esguau, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3803 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brig Belisario, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Parnaguá, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, in ballast.

Prussian schooner Uruguay, Otto Schroeder, for Cape de Verds, despatched by Nash, Wilson & Co., in ballast.

Sardinian polacre Emilia, for Las Conchas, to repair.

Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Santiago Antonio Barbaro, despatched by her Captain, with passengers.

May 5th.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, Spanish barque Bella Dolores, 162 tons, Juan Sandelis, from Rivadeo (Spain) 9th March, to Llavallol & Sons, with 112 emigrants.

French barque Universel, 267 tons, Louis Vuigner, from Havre de Grace 12th February, Montevideo 3rd inst., with part cargo, to Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Tres Guimaraens, Antonio Gonzales Viana, for Parnaguá, despatched by José Marquez de Sousa, with 42 dry ox hides, 2 bales with 60 arrobas wool, 18 quintals hide cuttings, 345 quintals jerked beef, 200 fanegas suit.

May 6th.—Wind N. shifted to S. in the afternoon, with rain.

Arrived, French brig Frederick & Eugene, 167 tons, Pierre Bronzon, from Cete 15th February, Montevideo 3rd inst., with wine &c., to Bartolome Herand.

British brig Lady Charlotte Guest, 185 tons, James Frazier, from Cadiz 1st March, Montevideo 4th inst., with salt, to Hughes & Brothers.

Sardinian brig Cesar, 141 tons, Pedro Viale, from Santos 18th ult., Montevideo 4th inst., with sugar, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Spanish brig Aquiles, 150 tons, Juan Requero, from Coruña 2nd February, to Llavallol & Sons, with 173 emigrants.

National schooner Concepcion, from the Buco 4th inst., with produce.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Triton, I. L. Robe, for Cape de Verds, despatched by Thode & Co., in ballast.

May 7th.—Wind S. E. strong, with heavy rain. No arrivals or sailings.

May 8th.—Wind S. S. E. rain at night.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, from Montevideo 7th inst., to Angel G. de Elia, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Muratorio, from Montevideo 7th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Sailed, British brig Sarah Mills, Thomas Kerr, for Rio Grande, despatched by Henry & George Dowse, with 280 fanegas salt as ballast.

Passengers—Señores José Ferreyra, Manuel Soler, Juan Soler, Pedro Hñnas, Jaime Bertran, Mariano Bauzi, Manuel Inparan, and Pedro Lasalle.—Señoras Francisca Inparan, Eufemia Correa, Tomasa Figeres and 2 children (Pepito and Eufemia)—13 in all.

Sardinian brig Pampero, José Bozzo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Antonio Roca, with 40 pipes 36 half do. and 194 marquetas with 3280 arrobas tallow, 150 boxes tallow candles, 6 cases woollens.

May 9.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived Spanish brig Sailed, American brig Olinda, Samuel H. son, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland

& Co., with 10,412 dry ox and cow hides, 15 bales with 450 arrobas hair.

May 10.—Wind W. S. W., strong—very low tide.

No arrivals or sailings.

The British barque Ann, for Falmouth, and French barque Cornelle, for Havre de Grace, are despatched, but have been prevented from sailing by the very low tide.

The Spanish barque Gran Canario, lying in the outer roads, and nearly ready for sea, with a cargo of jerked beef for the Havana, made a signal of distress yesterday about mid-day, and shortly afterwards fell over on her beam ends full of water. A boat from the Port Office was instantly despatched to her.

### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 10th inst.

British.....	21
American.....	10
French.....	6
Spanish.....	12
Sardinian.....	3
Brazilian.....	4
Hamburg.....	4
Swedish.....	4
Danish.....	5
Norwegian.....	2
Prussian.....	2
Austrian.....	1
Kniphausen.....	1
	75

THE WEATHER has been changeable this week and even wintery after the rains of Tuesday and Wednesday.

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

Saturday.....	67
Sunday.....	60
Monday.....	68
Tuesday.....	60
Wednesday.....	62
Thursday.....	50
Friday.....	44

The following list of French officers killed in the sortie from Montevideo, on the 24th ult., has been forwarded to us from that city—

CAPTAINS—ADAM.	
DU LAC.	
ROULLIER.	
LIEUTENANTS—ELISIEU.	
SAVALETTE.	

From a London Paper of 2nd March.—

The Paris opposition papers of Monday, and more especially the *Constitutionnel* and the *National*, contain violent articles against England, connected with the affair of Tahiti. The end of the matter will be, that, as a sop to the honor of the two countries, both Admiral Dupetit-Thouars and Mr. Pritchard will be recalled by their respective Governments. The affair has created a sensation in Paris far beyond its importance. It is as good a subject for the attack of the opposition upon M. Guizot as any other, and it has the appearance in the eyes of the French of being a real loss of dignity to France, and a yielding to England.

The Paris journals of Wednesday are more than usually violent. One tells us that the Ministerial cup over-flows with shame—another, that the flag of France has been dragged in the mire—a third that France has been chained to the footstool of England.

### CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

The undersigned, Consul General of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, informs Navigators, that according to the communication he has received from the most Excellent President of the province of Maranhão,

on, under date 31st January, of the present year; the Signal Lantern constructed in the Island Santa Ana, situated in 2° 16' 18" South Latitude, and 334° 10' 40" Longitude from the meridian of the west coast of Isla de Fierro, will be extinguished during the months of July and August, of this year, in order to repair the injuries which it has experienced, according to the letter of Colonel Antonio Bernardino Pereira do Lago.

Consulate General of the Empire of Brazil, in Buenos Ayres, 4th of May, 1844.

CLEMENTE JOSE de MOURA.

### Advertisements.

"Pictorial Times," of 24 Feb. 1844  
THE person who has taken the above from the Commercial Room is requested to return it.

### Just Received

AND for sale at Mrs. Hill's, a beautiful assortment of Tuscan and Dunstable Bonnets of the newest fashions.

### PRAYER BOOKS!

AND Church Services, for sale at J. Steadman's shop, No 54, Calle de la Universidad fronting the College Church

### Albion Cricket Club.

THE first Field-day of this Club is fixed for Thursday the 16th inst., (weather permitting) when all members are requested to be on the ground at half-past 10 o'Clock A. M. Buenos Ayres, May 8th, 1844.

The "STANDARD" of 12th February, and "EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT" of 22nd February, 1844, came by the last packet, without any address, and may be had at the Commercial Rooms.

### Note Paper!

VARIOUS classes as Queen Size Royal Note, Glazed Ivory, Victoria Albert, Royal satin Note, Prince Albert size Royal Ivory Note, &c., in neat packages of 5 quires each.

Also Perryan steel pens, Office Raven Black and National Pens.

A superior assortment of Cloth and Hair Brushes at J. Steadman's Bookseiler, No 54 University Street, fronting the College Church.

### Merino Shirts and Drawers.

FULL size, also Pilot cloth of different qualities, at very moderate prices, at No 55, Calle de la Piedad.

### A Journeyman Saddler wanted.

HE will find constant employment, apply at the shop No. 194, Calle de la Federacion.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleloons, Spanish.....	223 a 225	each
Do. Patriot.....	223 a 224	do.
Plata maguequina.....	134 a 134	do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	134 a 134	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patateones.....	134 a 134	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	55 a 58	per cent.
Exchange on England.....	34 a 34	per dol.
Do. France.....	40 a 41	cent per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	134 a 134	per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	134 a 134	do.
Do. United States.....	13 a 14	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engl. & Germ.....	54 a 56	per pesoda
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
Chaf skins.....	52 a 54	per pesoda.
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.
Chinchilla skins.....	60 a 70	dol. per dozen
Horn hair, short.....	32 a 33	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	25 a 26	do.
Do. long.....	70 a 80	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22 a 28	do.
Do. picked.....	36 a 38	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	18 a 20	do.
Do. mestiza, dry.....	18 a 20	do.
Tallow, pure.....	20 a 22	do.
Do. raw.....	10 a 13	do.
Do. with grease.....	15 a 16	do.
Jerked beef.....	28 a 30	per quintal
Horns, mixed.....	200 a 250	per thousand.
Do. Ox.....	400 a 450	do.
Shin bones.....	70 a 75	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.....	13 a 15	per doz.
Salt, on board.....	13 a 14	per fanega.
Discount.....	2 a 21	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubleloons during the week 226 dollars

The lowest price 220 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 31 pence. The lowest do. 34 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.