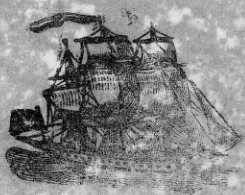


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 979.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 24th, 1845.

Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In no instance since the establishment of diplomatic relations between this country and Great Britain has a change of the Representative of H. M.'s Government near that of the Republic been regarded with so much interest—if, indeed, with any interest at all—as under the present circumstances. Never has a British diplomatist, Lord Ponsonby and Sir Woodbine Parish not excepted, left this country, whose conduct has been so freely canvassed and made alternately the subject of censure and of praise, as that of the Hon. Gentleman who has just quitted our shores; for none of his predecessors ever resided so long amongst us, or had an opportunity of witnessing such stirring events as those in which he was called to act a conspicuous part. And never, we may safely add, has there arrived in this country a British Minister upon whom there so much depended, for weal or woe, as the distinguished personage who has just entered upon the discharge of that important office.

In justice to Mr. Mandeville we feel bound to state our conviction, that he has rendered his fellow-countrymen here most essential service under very trying circumstances, and that he has received, in numerous instances, but a very ungrateful return; and we are the more free to make this frank declaration of our sentiments as we have been among the first to reprobate those very acts for which he is now held wholly responsible. That the note of the 16th December, 1842, and the confidential correspondence with M. Vidal were in the highest degree ill-advised, and productive of the most mischievous consequences, seems now to be admitted on all hands; but we are candidly of opinion, that if H. M.'s Ministers had been more prompt in manifesting their displeasure, if Mr. Mandeville's removal had not been so long delayed, if the censure on him implied in Sir Robert Peel's late speech had not been so exceedingly mild, and had the papers asked for by Lord Palmerston been laid before the house, the Ministerial disclaimer, which we elsewhere insert, would have more effectually removed all suspicion of blame from the Foreign Office. As it is, a doubt must still exist, and in common fairness Mr. Mandeville is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, especially when such a striking similarity is to be perceived between the tenour of his correspondence with M. Vidal and the language said to have been held by the Rt. Hon. Earl of Aberdeen about the same period. What we here allude to is the following passage, which occurs in an intercepted despatch, dated the first of February last, from the Riverista Minister at Paris to the Riverista Minister for Foreign Affairs in Montevideo: "I addressed Lord Aberdeen recalling to his mind, on the second anniversary of our treaty, what he in a most formal manner said to me on signing it—'hold out a little longer, for we, in concert with France, will succeed in establishing peace in the River Plate.'" Whilst this assertion remains uncontradicted, the culpability of Mr. Mandeville will, we repeat, remain problematical in every impartial mind; and diplomatic finesse in negotiating a long-coveted treaty will explain to many what otherwise would appear altogether inexplicable.

But, as the Spanish proverb runs *No hay mal que por bien no venga*—the note of the 16th of December, fatal as have been its effects, has had one beneficial result. It has pointed out the shoal from which European diplomacy should keep aloof, and shown in addition to the eloquent proof afforded by the issue of the French blockade, that intimidation is an ineffectual resource when employed against a state, however "small," having the will to sustain the rights inherent to every independent nation. In this respect, the note of the 16th of December, as having contributed to discover the means of averting future disastrous collisions, and to mark out the only

basis upon which the relations between this country and Europe can be established in a solid and mutually advantageous manner, might perhaps be obnoxious to less severe animadversion, were it not that it has already occasioned such a waste of blood and treasure, and is the primary cause of the war still continuing in La Plata. This recollection covers it with indelible infamy. Nevertheless, it has produced the good result alluded to, and this result will be important, if, as we trust, it meets with the attention it deserves in the councils of European statesmen.

It is unfortunate, it must be admitted, for Mr. Mandeville's successor, that he should have been sent on the important mission entrusted to him, whilst the scandalous outrages which the "unauthorized" and "disavowed" act of his predecessor afforded a British naval commander a pretext to perpetrate, remain undressed. It must certainly be a subject of deep regret that H. M.'s Government, if not from a sense of justice, at least from a consideration of expedience, had not previously removed this difficulty in the way of their new Minister; for it is idle to suppose that Commodore Purvis's removal only a few months before his natural term of service expires, can be regarded in anywise as an adequate reparation for his multitudinous offences against this country. However, fatally calculated as was this want of foresight on the part of Ministers to embarrass the position of Mr. Ouseley at the very outset, it is consoling to reflect that the course of events has come to his aid, and that, on his arrival here, he finds such a state of affairs as precludes the possibility of the failure of his exertions to bring about a solid peace, from the moment that a proper respect is manifested for the belligerent rights of this Republic. Let the foreigners who sustain that phantom of a government which holds a precarious sway only within the walls of the beleaguered town of Montevideo be at once undeceived—let them know that England neither winks at French colonization nor countenances Brazilian ambition, and all that monstrous system of iniquity by which the war has been so long prolonged will immediately give place to the restoration of legal order and general tranquility on both banks of La Plata. Honour, justice, humanity, demand it with no less urgency than the interest of our country to win back the forfeited affections of a people once so warmly attached to everything that was British. This is a consummation we fondly anticipate from the acknowledged sound discretion and ability of Mr. Gore Ouseley; and we are the more sanguine as the alternative is obvious and deprecable—War, long and bloody war, in which the vast and valuable interests of thousands of our pacific and unoffending fellow-countrymen would be sacrificed, and to no other purpose but to pander to the vilest political passions, satisfy the cupidity of a few reckless speculators, and gratify the folly or madness of half a dozen brawlers whose ignorance of this country is only equalled by their presumption and scarcely surpassed by their prejudice.

The French Government has appointed a special Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic in the person of Baron Deffaudis, who was to sail from Brest, about the middle of March, in the frigate "Erigone." This vessel is to relieve the "Atalante" frigate, which has been so long on this station.

Thursday last being the day of *Corpus Cristi* was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

SALUTES.—The French brig of war *Pandour* and *Duquenois*, and Brazilian brig of war *Capiberibe*, saluted the town with 21 guns each, the first on Tuesday and the two latter on Wednesday, all of which were returned from the battery by a like number.

Mr. Mandeville embarked on Tuesday afternoon last, about 1 o'clock, in a government boat. He was attended to the place of embarkation by Generals Soler and Mancilla, Don Agustin Garrigos, under Secretary of the Home Department, and Don Vicente Lopez, the whole occupying three carriages. General Mancilla, Don Agustin Garrigos, and Don Pedro Ximeno, Captain of the Port, accompanied Mr. Mandeville in the boat, and on their arrival on board H. B. M.'s brig *Racer* she saluted with 15 guns, yards manned, as were also those of all H. M.'s vessels in this port.

The *Racer* sailed the same evening.

A boat belonging to the British barque *Argentina* upset on Tuesday last, by which one of the boat's crew, Edwin Jones, son of Mr. John Jones, of Amllwich, North Wales, was drowned.

Rumours are afloat which we sincerely hope may prove correct of an operatic company from Brazil being about to visit this capital. A correspondent in noticing these rumours trusts that the managers of our Theatres will afford the expected visitants more protection than has been hitherto accorded to Señor Lucci and his family, who, possessing considerable professional merit, have yet been sacrificed, and left without the means of subsisting, and adds that if such conduct is to be adhered to, the public will be deprived of an amusement justly termed *the Divine Art, or the Language of the Gods*. Moreover, that in default of a full opera company, advantage ought to be taken of those we now possess, and not obstacles thrown in the way; that Señor Lucci is decidedly a master of his art, and his daughters talented, particularly the *Insigne Cantora Carmela Adelaide Lucci*, and would with managerial encouragement meet with public support.

We are not in the secrets of the "green room," and, therefore, cannot pass any comments on the above, but we are grieved to think that the Theatres of this capital present such little attraction, at least to strangers. Were the Argentine Theatre put in order and devoted to musical entertainments, success would be certain, crowds would attend it.

SMALL POX.

The Director of the Vaccine Establishments in this city feels infinite regret in making known to the public that there are two cases of small pox on board the steamer which conveyed hither Mr. Ouseley, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. The Minister it is true has taken every precaution in not allowing communication with the shore, but such is the contagious nature of the disease, that even the very winds convey it in their course.

The Director is aware of the great responsibility which attaches to him, persuaded as he is that it is solely through the apathy and indolence of parents that the dreadful scourge of the small pox has been allowed to find elements on this soil to spread devastation amongst its inhabitants. Parents, should their offspring become victims to this disease by their neglect of having recourse to vaccination, which is the only preservative, will stand responsible for such neglect before God and Man. The Director, therefore, earnestly invites attendance at the Vaccine Establishments—establishments which only a paternal Government, anxious for the public welfare would so ardently sustain, when the blessings they dispense are not duly estimated.

SATURNINO PINKEDA.

P.S. Information has just been received that the small pox has made its appearance in the Province of Cordova.

Advertisements.

Mrs. Heathfield

HAVING obtained permission of the Government to continue her School, it is re-opened at the extensive house of Don Francisco Saenz Valiente, No. 195, Calle de Belgrano, which affords every convenience for Day-Scholar and Boarders.
The usual branches of Education are taught with the assistance of the best Masters.

JUST received and for Sale at the Earthware Store, No. 49, Calle de la Paz, a small and select assortment of Stone China Jugs with Britannia Metal Covers, being one of the most elegant Articles ever introduced into this market.

To Parents and Guardians.

THE undersigned wishes to undertake the instruction of children in private families in the various branches of Education, viz., Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, &c. Instruction given to adults in Mercantile Accounts, Book-keeping, &c.

The Violin taught.
H. LOWE,
Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 25.

Wanted,

A MACHINE for chopping tobacco; any person having one for sale, will please address by letter to the initials R. S. T. at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.
Buenos Ayres, 16th May 1845.

To Let,

ONE or two comfortable rooms, with breakfast and tea, at No. 143 Calle Parque.

Wanted,

BY a respectable young Man and his Wife, without family, situations as Steward and House Maid in a Merchant's or Gentleman's House, or would have no objections to go a distance from town in the same capacity.
References as to character, &c., will be given, please address G. C., care of Mr. Tucker, Tailor, No. 56, Calle de Piedad.

P. C. DICK,

HATTER,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from Calle de 25 de Mayo to Calle de Piedad, No. 55, corner of Calle la Paz.

Advertisement.

A YOUNG Man, who understands Spanish and German and who can give references of the highest respectability, is desirous of meeting an engagement in some mercantile house. Address to D.D. at No. 89, Calle de Cordova, where the said person can be spoken to.

KIDD'S HOTEL,

NO. 72, CALLE DE LA PAZ.

JUST received, and for sale, a parcel of fine Old Scotch Whisky, which will be sold in barrels or by the single gallon. J. Kidd has always on hand fine Old Port, Sherry, and Madeira, which may be had either by the dozen or single bottles. Gentlemen visiting Buenos Ayres will find an excellent dinner every day at 2 o'clock; single dinners or breakfast at all hours.

James Brown,

WATCHMAKER,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he continues the Business as carried on under the late firm of Brown and Mollison, at No. 69, Calle de la Piedad.

WARWICK INGLIS,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 97, Calle del Peru at the house of General D. Prudencio O. de Rosas.

W. I. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, and hopes that from his long experience in business, and earnest concern to please, he shall meet with the continuance of their favours.

Elastic spring, hair, wool and straw mattresses made to order, old sofas, chairs and old furniture repaired to look like new, curtains cut and hung to the latest fashions, easy chairs and chintz sofas made in the most approved manner and with neatness and despatch, carpeting made up.
N. B.—Blinds of every description made to order, old ones repaired to look like new, trunks made of any description.

For Sale,

8 WATER Casks; 4 Wheel Barrows; 4 Pick Axes; and a fine new London built Boat 25 feet in length.
Apply at Mr. Stack's, No. 153, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

MR. FREDERICK SCHEUTEN, who held our full powers, retiring from our Establishment, he will cease to sign for us from this day, and in his stead we have appointed Mr. HUGH BUNGE as our duly empowered Agent.
BUNGE, HUTZ & Co.

Buenos Ayres, 16th May, 1845.

THE following Property in the Country district of Lojan, belonging to Mr. Henry Neill, is offered for Sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—320 head of cattle, 100 good tame sows with milk vessels to make butter, 2,400 good sheep, corrals of peach and pine wood, an excellent rancho with three rooms, furniture and cooking utensils, accommodations for cattle, and land ditched in. The country around is excellent, affording excellent room for cattle and sheep, and is within 12 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

Further particulars may be had of Mr. Lynch, in the Altes, No. 14, Calle de la Victoria.

Boots.

JUST received a small lot of Boots, in trunks of twelve pairs each, suitable for the country, will be Sold very low at wholesale and retail, at No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per Navigator, and for Sale at D. Fleming's, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a varied and select assortment of Ladies Boots and Shoes, manufactured in London, express to order, and consisting of Gothic French Boots, with welts and heels, ditto, with spring heels and channelled edges, Prunell and patent leather Slippers with spring heels, bronze and cream-coloured Slippers, stout walking Cordovan Shoes, likewise Children patent leather Shoes, the smaller sizes with straps.

French Boots,

RECEIVED by the last arrival from France, and for Sale at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a small assortment of the best quality yet imported.

Men's and Boys' Shoes.

JUST received by late arrivals from England, and for sale, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a general and excellent assortment of men's waterloo double toes, and half dress shoes, bluchers, light and heavy, stout half boots, and likewise a small assortment of boys' double ties.

Women's Winter Shoes.

ON Sale, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, 500 pairs of Women's French Morocco and calf leather Winter Shoes.

American pegged BOTINES.

RECEIVED per ship "John's Arrow," from New York, and for sale at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, an assortment of upwards of 1000 pairs of men's, boys', and children's pegged botines, all fresh and of good quality.

Edward Scurfield

AND

William Southern,

SADDLERS, COLLAR AND HARNESS MAKERS,

IN returning their best acknowledgements to those Friends and the Public in general, for the very kind support that they have hitherto received since their commencement in the above business, beg leave to state that they have this day opened another Shop, situated in the Calle Balcarra, No. 70, where in connection with the Shop in Calle Universidad, No. 153, they continue to carry on the business of Saddlers, Collar and Harness Makers, where they hope meet with a continuance of their Friends' favours, and to favour their customers that nothing shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction and gain support.

A Card.

Calle de Representantes, No. 93.

MISS DUNOYER

HAVING received her licence to re-open her Establishment, begs to inform her friends that the duties of her Seminary were renewed this morning. Miss D. avails herself of this occasion to thank those who have so liberally patronised her, and trusts from her long experience and continued attention still to merit their future favours.

TERMS.

Boarders, including English, Geography, Writing, and Arithmetic, Needle-work, plain and ornamental, per month	9 00
Day Boarders	1 00
Day Scholars	30
French	30
Drawing	30
Reading Library, &c.	6

April 29, 1845.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, March 11.
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

Lord Palmerston.—Sir, I rise to put to the right hon. baronet at the head of the Government the question of which I gave notice a few days ago, on the subject of the hostilities now carrying on between Buenos Ayres and the state of Montevideo. It is well known, that between those two states there has been subsisting, for five or six years past, a state of hostility, more or less interrupted or continued. It is also well known, that the British Government at one time endeavoured, by an offer of mediation between the two parties, to put an end to these hostilities. The questions which I am going to ask are founded upon documents which have been inserted in the newspapers of Montevideo, in which appeared a correspondence between Mr. Mandeville, the Queen's Minister at Buenos Ayres, and Don Francisco Vidal, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Montevideo. Founding myself entirely upon that correspondence, I am led to infer, that in the summer of 1842 the British Government determined to interpose, and to put an end to those hostilities by forcible interference. I am not at all expressing—I beg to guard myself against being supposed to express, any opinion one way or the other, whether the case is such as either to call for or to authorize such an interference on the part of any third power; it is perfectly true, that great commercial interests of this country were affected by that war, and that it must be of great importance to the interests of this country that that war should cease. Nor do I say anything, nor is it necessary for me to say anything as to which of the two parties was in the right, or whether either or both of them were in the wrong. But it appears by a letter written by M. Vidal to Mr. Mandeville, and dated the 15th of August, 1842, which letter is referred to in an answer from Mr. Mandeville on the 25th of the same month, that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in this country had some short period before informed the gentleman who was the agent of the Montevidean Government in England that the British Government had determined to put an end to the war. It also appears, by a letter from Mr. Mandeville to M. Vidal, that on the 9th of September, 1842, Lord Cowley had an interview with M. Guizot, in which M. Guizot agreed to all the proposals made by Lord Cowley, for an union of the forces of the two countries, for the purpose of putting an end to the war. It also appears, that on the 16th of December in that year an official note was presented to the Government of Buenos Ayres, by Mr. Mandeville, on the part of the British Government and I have been informed also (but I have it not before me) that a similar note was presented by the representative of the French Government. The note of Mr. Mandeville was to this effect. I read a re-translation from a translation made into Portuguese, and therefore I may not be verbally correct, but the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) will perhaps inform me if there is any substantial mistake:—

"Buenos Ayres, Dec. 16, 1842.

"The Governments of England and of France having determined to adopt such measures as they may consider necessary to put an end to the hostilities between the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the Argentine Confederation has the honour, conformably to the instructions received from his Government, to inform his Excellency M. Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres, that the sanguinary war at present carried on between the Government of Buenos Ayres and that of Montevideo must cease, for the interest of humanity and of the British and French subjects and other foreigners who are residing in the country which is now the seat of war; and therefore he requires of the Government of Buenos Ayres:—

"1. The immediate cessation of hostilities between the troops of the Argentine Confederation and those of the Republic of Uruguay.

"2. That the troops of the Argentine Confederation (it being understood that those of the Republic of Uruguay will adopt a similar course) remain within their respective territories, or return to them in case they should have passed their frontier.

"The undersigned requests his Excellency to reply as soon as he conveniently can, whether it is the intention of the Government of Buenos Ayres to accede to these demands, and has the honour to be, &c.,

"J. H. MANDEVILLE.

"To his Excellency Don Felipe Arana."

It appears, further, the Plenipotentiaries were under the impression, that a naval force of the two countries would appear in that quarter in the month of December, for the purpose of enforcing this demand. Now, what I wish to ask is this—as it appears, by subsequent events, that that note has not been acted on in the sense in which it seems to have been written, when it was that the two Governments of England and France altered the intention there announced of a forcible interference? what were the grounds, if there is no objection to state them, which led to that change? whether that change was officially communicated to the two Governments concerned, and made known to those British subjects whose interests might be affected one way or other by it? I also ask the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) whether he has any objection to lay upon the table of the house such papers connected with this matter as may be produced without injury to the public service?

Sir R. Peel.—The statement made by the noble lord with respect to the communication which was presented by our Minister and the representative of France to the Government of Buenos Ayres is substantially correct. I hold in my hand the formal note which was presented by the two Ministers, and although there are some variations in expression, still the translation which was read by the noble lord is substantially correct. In December, 1842, the representatives of the Governments of England and France made communications to the Government of Buenos Ayres, to the effect which has been stated by the noble lord. I think in January, 1843, they went further, and stated that they had good reason to believe, that a fleet of England and France had sailed from Europe in the previous month of October for the purpose of forcibly interfering. I do not know whether the noble lord recollects that a question was put to me upon this subject in June, 1843, I think by the hon. member for Dumfries (Mr. Ewart), whether or no the representative of this country had been entirely justified by his instructions in making that communication to the Government of Buenos Ayres?—whether he had full authority to inform that Government, that in case amicable influence failed there would be forcible intervention for the purpose of putting an end to the war? I stated in answer, that the representatives both of England and of France had been instructed to make the most urgent representations to the Governments of the two belligerent powers; to press on them in the strongest manner the policy of terminating these hostilities by an amicable intervention; but I stated at the same time, that the representative of England was not fully justified by his instructions in holding out any menace of forcible intervention; and that is the truth, that I think the Ministers both of England and of France did go beyond their instructions. At the same time, I feel that they were placed in a very peculiar position. They saw a long continued and desolating war, interfering with the pursuits of innocent parties, and affecting the rights of foreigners, and particularly of British settlers: and, acting upon that impression, the representatives of both England and France did rather contravene the instructions they had received, having a strong impression that by that communication they might produce the effect which they desired, of terminating hostilities. We took the earliest opportunity of intimating to the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo that our representative and that of France had exceeded their instructions in threatening a forcible interference. The noble lord has referred to a correspondence in the year 1842 between Mr. Mandeville and M. Vidal (I think), the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Montevideo. I am sorry to say that Mr. Mandeville did not make known to the British Government the existence of that correspondence. We never heard of its having taken place until it appeared in the papers of Montevideo. I wish to do entire justice to the motives of Mr. Mandeville—a most respectable public officer; he entered the public service in 1802; he was placed in a most painful situation; he knew that there was, as I am happy to say there has been from the first, the most cordial agreement between this country and France in respect to the termination of these hostilities; the representative of France arrived from that country, and communicated with Mr. Mandeville, and I think it was partly from that communication that Mr. Mandeville drew an erroneous inference, upon which he acted. Although I am bound to say that he did exceed his instructions,—although he has been told that he certainly did wrong in stating to the Governments of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres that he had good reason to believe that a fleet would sail in the month of October,—yet, looking at the extreme difficulties with which he had to contend, and the greatness of the object in view in terminating these hostilities, I am bound to do the fullest justice to the motives under which he acted. Certainly, after the appearance of that correspondence, seeing that Mr. Mandeville, the representative of this country at Buenos Ayres, had carried on a confidential correspondence with the Secretary of State of another power at war with Buenos Ayres, we did think that he had placed himself in such a situation at Buenos Ayres that it was not desirable he should resume his functions. But I am bound to say that nothing passed on the part of Mr. Mandeville which disintitles him to the confidence of the British Government. I believe he acted with the best intentions: and while I must say that he exceeded his instructions, I should be extremely sorry to imply any very strong censure upon a gentleman placed in that situation. Now, as we are about to renew our representations to the Government of Buenos Ayres—as this country, acting in entire harmony and concert with France, is about to make a fresh representation to the Governments of the two countries, earnestly desiring to put a stop to hostilities, I hope the noble lord will feel that I could not, under these circumstances, with propriety lay the papers upon the table of the house.

Lord Palmerston, after expressing himself satisfied with this explanation (as we understood), said,—I believe Mr. Mandeville had been officially employed in negotiating a commercial treaty with M. Vidal, and therefore it was perfectly justifiable on his part, and necessary, indeed, that he should be in communication with that Minister. It is quite an unusual thing to publish a private communication; and if blame attaches for it anywhere it is to M. Vidal.

Sir R. Peel.—Mr. Mandeville never expected it would be published. I doubt whether it was done with the consent of M. Vidal, who, I believe, was labouring under severe illness at the time. I think it was an act of treachery towards M. Vidal.

The conversation then dropped.
Tines, March 12, 1845.

FEDERATION THEATRE.

This Evening will be performed
EL HEROE POR FUERZA.
EL GASTRONOMO SIN DINERO.
 To-morrow 25th, **DOS VALIDOS CASTILLOS EN EL AIRE.**
 SAYSNETE.
 Monday 26th, **AMOR Y DEBER.**
EL AMANTE PRESTADO POR 2 HORAS.
 Entrada—\$2. Seats—\$3.

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.				
Feb. 20	Brig Ann Hensell, T. S. Hensell	277	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth.
27	Barque Chandos, David Wighton	273	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Liverpool.
Mar. 8	Barque Argentina, Thomas Wilson	246	Corriene, Macalister & Co	Liverpool
8	Barque Baronet, James Scotland	227	Barber & Orr	Falmouth.
8	Barque Sultana, Hugh Longmuir	221	J. & J. Carlisle & Co.	Falmouth.
13	Barque Johanna, James Davidson	293	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Mauritius.
20	Brig Cestus, Gaillet	223	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
30	Brig Hebdien, John Longredge	266	Henry & George Dowse	London.
April 2	Brig Richard Warren	273	Hughes & Brothers	London.
9	Brig Trio, James Winters	194	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Plymouth.
14	Brig Amelia, James Black	243	Kennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
18	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert	321	John Galt Smith & Co.	Great Britain.
18	Brig Britannia, George Wear	186	John Galt Smith & Co.	Antwerp.
24	Schooner Casarea, John A. Godol	173	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	London.
24	Brig Middleton, John Tennion	261	Brice, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
May 2	Brig Magnolia, James Johnson	236	Henry & George Dowse	London.
14	Brig Ann, John Sutfley	163	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Mauritius.
14	Brig Columbine, James Simpson	192	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	London.
17	Brig Superb, David Japp	187	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Great Britain.
22	Barque Ross	186		
American				
Mar. 7	Brig Emily Farnham, Daniel Hodgson	216	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
April 17	Brig Philip Hone, David C. Mitchell	231	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
23	Schooner Enterprise, C. Nicholson	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
23	Brig Henry, Robert H. Means	232	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York.
24	Brig Kussan, John Curtis Carter	322	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
26	Barque John Carey, Benjamin Carver	248	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
28	Barque Neptune, Warren Cooper	231	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
French.				
Mar. 19	Barque Universel, Louis Vuigner	267	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace
27	Ship Rio, Daynel	309	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace
April 7	Brig Seine Basquais, J. Belar	169	Chapeaurouge & Co.	Havre de Grace.
May 2	Brig Ave Maria, Baudouin	225	Jacob Parsavichin	Havre de Grace.
6	Brig Caroline, Antoine Mazell	138	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	Cette.
17	Brig Sylphide, Francis Victor Requier	120	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Feb. 28	Barque Esperanza, Juan B. Gastaldi	302	Jacinto Caprile	Marsaille.
Mar. 27	Barque Paulina, Juan Corvotto	256	Zumaran & Treserra	Brazil.
31	Barque Eglida, Francisca Vierchi	172	Pietranga, Piaggio & Co.	Brazil.
April 2	Barque Normandia, A. Haniel	235	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Marsaille.
19	Bgn. Veres Americana, C. J. B. Duran	121	Risso & Rosa	Brazil.
22	Barque Maria Eugenia, C. Lazzolo	244	Zumaran & Treserra	Brazil.
May 13	Polacore Carolina, Roque Piaggio	206	Pietranga, Piaggio & Co.	Brazil.
13	Schooner Aguilá, Pascual Sarsano	79	Manuel Aeevedo Ramos	Brazil.
Spanish.				
Feb. 20	Brig Margarita, Simon Anasiategui	184	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga.
April 21	Barque Joven Agustin, A. Donenech	212	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
26	Brig Arrogante Emilio J. T. Sandelin	204	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
May 8	Brig Henrique, Juan Barceilo	151	Zumaran & Treserra	Brazil.
12	Barq. Union Compostelana, Fereyro	191	Llavallol & Sons	Brazil.
13	Brig Cacique, B. Aurich	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Brazil.
13	Polacore Desada, Jose Esqueo	180	Llavallol & Sons	Brazil.
14	Brig Nueva Santa Ana, J. J. Gorordo	120	Freyer & Brothers	Brazil.
18	Brig Empeendedor, Antonio Siches	203	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	Brazil.
Brazilian.				
Mar. 7	Brig Feliz Union		Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	Brazil.
April 21	Bgn. Douro, Antonio Alves Dias	232	Panatina Jovita Jungo	do.
22	Brig Sociedad, D. da Costa Rosa	183	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
23	Brig Bon Jesus, Pedro Jose Salas	233	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
27	Brigantine Guillermina, J. G. A. Risso	125	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
May 13	Brig Confianza, Anacleto Elisario	208	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
16	Schooner Venus, Francisco Carneiro	141	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
17	Brig Orestes, Manuel Pereyra Jardin	300	Juan Gualberto Garcia	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen	193	Thode & Co.	Cowes.
Mar. 9	Brig Henriette Sophie, John F. Moller	217	Thomas Armstrong	Cowes.
April 8	Brigantine Comet, A. M. Schmidt	106	Zumaran & Treserra	Continent.
May 13	Schooner Succours, N. H. Schmidt	104	Charles R. Horne	Continent.
Hamburgh.				
April 24	Brig Charlotte, John Bestmann	120	Lewis Winter	Hamburgh
Portuguese.				
Oct. 31	Bgn. Flor de Amorin, Antonio Cunha	145	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Rio Janeiro
Prussian.				
May 17	Brig Carl, Mariacourt	208	Thode & Co.	Bahia.
Austrian.				
Jan. 13	Polacore Mina, Jose Candiafo	131	Risso & Rosa	Busse

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Frobrand, steam frigate, Captain James Hope.
 Gorgon, steam sloop, Captain Charles Hotham.
 Schooner Dauphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Reginald Thomas John Levinge, Commander.
 Ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Robert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley.
FRENCH—Brig Pandour, 16 guns, Captain Duparc.
 Brig Ducoudré, 20 guns.
BRAZILIAN—Brig Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio F. Pereyra.

