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BUENOS AYRES.

THE LATE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

From the moment of the establishment of the Republic of France in February last, we have never concealed from our readers our deep apprehensions of some sudden frightful political convulsion. Over and over again have we pointed out that the labour question would lead to some appalling results in Paris, and it is now our painful duty to describe one of the most frightful intestine conflicts which has ever been recorded in history. The massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, the commotions which took place during the revolutionary period from 1789 to 1795—the three days of 1830; or the last revolution four months ago, have all been surpassed by the present insurrection in horrible atrocity and devastating carnage.

For special incidents we must refer our readers to the copious details furnished elsewhere; we will here confine ourselves to a succinct statement of the main facts, such as they have reached us from the most authentic sources. In our last number we mentioned that the labouring classes were assembling in great numbers in the eastern part of Paris, and that some were proceeding to the National Assembly. A deputation of five *ouvriers* having waited upon M. Marie, at the Luxembourg, he listened to their grievances, but observing that their spokesman had been an active party in the affair of the 15th May, said to the men, "You are not the slaves of this man—you can state your own grievances." This expression was distorted among the workmen, that M. Marie had called them "slaves," and seems to have been the signal for the conspirators, who had organised a vast movement, to commence their operations. On Thursday night, the 22nd instant, the first barricades were raised, and the National Guards called out. On Friday the insurgents, for by that time the movement had assumed all the character of an open insurrection, possessed themselves of all that portion of the right bank of the river Seine, stretching from the Faubourg St. Antoine to the river, whilst on the left bank they occupied all that populous portion called the Cité, the Faubourgs St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower quarter of St. Jacques. The communications of the insurgents between the two banks of the river were maintained by the possession of the Church St. Gervais, a part of the quarter of the Temple, the approaches of Notre Dame, and the Bridge St. Michel. They who are familiar with Paris will see, by a glance at the map, that, by those extensive lines of operations, the insurgents occupied a vast portion of the most defensible parts of the city, and actually threatened the Hotel de Ville, which, if they had succeeded in taking, might have secured the final victory on their side. On the Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their positions than in actually fighting; but whatever successes the Government troops may have had in various quarters, where conflicts took place, as at St. Denis and St. Martin, it now appears that the enthusiastic courage of the insurgents repulsed them, and even beat them in other parts of the city. Lamartine rode with the staff of Cavaignac through Paris to quell the insurrection; but it was evident that nothing but the power of arms could compel the insurgents to yield. The Government forces were divided into three divisions; and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon the positions of the insurgents; but still Friday passed and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength. On Saturday the National Assembly declared itself in permanence, and Paris was placed in a state of siege. The Executive power was delegated absolutely to General Cavaignac; and at half-past ten the members of the Executive Government resigned. They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and honor had they withdrawn before a seditious or a public peril. They only withdrew before a vote of the Assembly. Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly; and as the intelligence arrived of slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one general after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became deep and alarming. Various proclamations were issued by General Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, but to no

effect. The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides. Except a lull during a frightful thunderstorm in the afternoon of Friday, the conflicts were without intermission. On Saturday, however, the carnage and battles on the south of the river were horrible. During the whole of Friday night, and until three o'clock on Saturday, the roar of the artillery, and the noise of musketry, were incessant. In this frightful state of things the Assembly betrayed not a little alarm. Deputations from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this fratricidal strife; but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent upon only yielding up the struggle with their lives; and their valor was only surpassed by their desperate resolution. On Saturday night, at eight o'clock, the capital was in an awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large masses of troops poured in from all the neighbouring departments; but still the insurgents, having rendered their positions almost impregnable, resisted, more or less effectually, all the forces which could be brought against them. The "red flag," the banner of the *Republic Democratique et Sociale*, was hoisted by the insurgents.

On the Sunday morning, at the meeting of the National Assembly, the President announced that the Government forces had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life; and that General Cavaignac had given the insurgents, on the right bank, till ten o'clock to surrender; when, if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their entrenchments in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they were now driven, and put the whole to the sword. The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection would be put down. The hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realised. The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards. On Monday the reinforcements General Lamoriciere had received from General Cavaignac enabled him to hem in the insurgents in the eastern part of the city; and, although reduced to extremities, they still fought with incredible valour. It was thought, on Monday morning early, that they would surrender; but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not immediately realised. At half-past ten on Monday the fighting was resumed; and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two more hours that the Government troops everywhere prevailed; and the heart of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country, in the direction towards Vincennes. The eastern quarters, comprising the faubourgs St. Antoine, du Temple, Meulincourt, and Pepincourt were the last subdued. The last band took refuge in the celebrated cemetery of Pere la Chaise, but the Garde Mobile hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were scattered in the neighbouring fields. On Tuesday the insurrection was definitively quelled.

The loss of life in this most unexampled conflict has been terrific. We are afraid that the predominating loss will be found to be far greater on the side of the soldiery than of the insurgents. No fewer than fourteen general officers have been put *hors de combat*, a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are General Negrier and Generals Deart and Bea; Generals Charbonnel and Renait, and others, severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded. But perhaps the most touching death is that of the Archbishop of Paris. The venerable prelate, on Sunday volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin, and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was carried by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished, and has since died. The editor of the *Pere Duchesne*, M. Laroche, the translator of Sir Walter Scott's works, was shot in the head at the barricade Roenboart, where, in the dress of an *ouvrier*, he was fighting, with unheard-of valour, at the head of a party of in-

surgents. It will probably be never correctly ascertained to what extent the sacrifice of human life in this fearful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from five to ten thousand slain, but we hope this is exaggerated. The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceeds five thousand. All the prisons are filled, as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuileries, the Louvre, Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands; and they will probably be deported to the Marquises Islands, or some transatlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with that object. We have not space to recount many acts of individual heroism. Many soldiers, mere boys, exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages. The women were hired to poison the wine sold to the soldiers, who drank it, reeled, and died. We would gladly turn from the details of the awful deeds which have been perpetrated. It seems to be believed generally, that if the insurgents had succeeded in following up their most admirably concerted plan of operations, and having advanced their line, and possessed themselves of the Hotel de Ville, and followed up their successes along the two banks of the river, that the whole city would have been given up to pillage; indeed the words "PILLAGE AND RAZE" are said to have been inscribed on one of their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been seized and captured in the faubourg St. Antoine alone.

Our readers will naturally ask where did all these arms come from? who organised this conspiracy? whence did the funds proceed which, it is asserted, were scattered profusely amongst the populace in order to lash their courage up to the highest point of daring. No one believes that the Legitimists furnished the means; Prince Louis Bonaparte has not the requisite command of money; and, indeed, his name was not even whispered throughout the whole of this eventful period. It is not doubted that the means came from persons within the National Assembly. No one dares to name the guilty parties; but they are declared to be the same who got up the affair of the 15th May; and when M. Flocon, in the midst of the fearful struggle on Saturday last, endeavoured to raise a feeling against strangers by his vile insinuations that it was foreign gold which was circulated to overthrow the Republic, he perhaps of all men knew from what quarter it proceeded.

Contrary to general expectation, the provinces have been generally quiet. The only exceptions have been the Marseillaise; an *emueute* broke out there on the 22nd, barricades were formed, and after the loss of about 20 National Guards, killed by the insurgents, the barricades were successively carried, and the movement put down.

With the exception of a small portion of the Northern Railway, where the rails were taken up, all the postal communications have been maintained.

Our latest advices from Paris describe some frightful scenes of large bodies of prisoners being shot in various attempts to escape. The National Assembly seems wound up to a high state of excitement. Upon the debate, if it may be so called, on the decree to transport the five or six thousand prisoners taken, Causidiere burst into a loud imprecation against their cruelty; and from the tone of the speakers no doubt exists in our minds that the insurgents were supported by the Montagnards of the Assembly. Already several Legions of the National Guards have been disarmed by Cavaignac. He has been empowered to form a new Ministry, the list of which will be found in another column. Bastide, it is said, will continue Foreign Minister; but General Cavaignac will have a heavy task to reduce every thing to order. The Assembly, when he proposed to yield up his authority, was thrown into frightful alarm. No official statement has yet been published of the killed and wounded, indeed everything seems in disorder. The issue of this awful conflict is in the hands of Providence. At present the population of Paris is employed in tending the wounded and in burying the dead. The troops from the country are returning to their

homes; but still Paris is described as one vast camp. When matters shall have subsided—in a few days—it will then be seen what political consequences will flow from all these most terrible events.

We copy the above interesting article from "Willmer and Smith's European Times." We must postpone to another occasion any notice of the numerous incidents to which it makes reference. The Ministry at first appointed by General Cavaignac was constituted as follows—Senard, Interior; Gouchaux, Finance; Bethmont, Justice; Lamoriciere, War; Carnot, Public Instruction; Touret, Commerce; Recurt, Public Works; Bastide, Foreign Affairs; Le Blanc, Marine. The selection of MM. Carnot and Le Blanc not having met with the approbation of the Assembly, our old acquaintance, the Admiral, at once resigned, and it was expected that his example would be followed by his obnoxious colleague. M. Bastide was, in consequence, transferred to the Marine department and General Bedeau appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The "European Times" justly remarks that the events in Paris have cast into the shade almost all other continental intelligence. We will, however, mention a few facts.

In Italy fortune was beginning to be more propitious to the Austrian arms. After taking Vicenza, the Imperial troops had occupied all the line of the Po, cleared the Venetian state of all the forces of the new Republic of St. Mark and proceeded to lay siege to Venice. Meanwhile the Sardinian army, 60,000 strong, still occupied the line from Rivoli to Goito. In the Chamber of deputies in Turin the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont had met with strong opposition.

The capital of the Neapolitan kingdom was tranquil, but several provinces were in open rebellion.

England had expressed her readiness to acknowledge the independence of Sicily. The parliament of this island had published a list of four candidates for the new throne. They are a son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon, son of the Prince de Canino (Lucien Bonaparte), and the Prince de Beauharnais.

From Germany there is little of interest. The question of the duchies had made no progress. Warlike preparations, however, continued to go on on both sides, notwithstanding the rumours of a speedy peace, and another battle was daily expected. Swedish troops were every day arriving at Elsinore, and a division had marched for the frontiers of Schleswig. The German forces had advanced from Flensburg towards the north.

As regards the United Kingdom, Great Britain remained quiet, but there was a chance of a speedy renewal of political excitement, it being apprehended that the ministerial measure under discussion in Parliament with regard to the Sugar question would be ultimately thrown out, in which case, it was thought, the Whigs would resign, and the reins of government be offered to Lord Stanley and the Protectionists. In Ireland things continued to look gloomy. The contemplated universal Repeal league had not been definitively formed. John O'Connell had intimated conscientious scruples in regard to becoming a party to it, and even expressed his intention of retiring into private life. The exclusive Protestant repeal lodges were, meanwhile, rapidly increasing. The "Irish Felon" had appeared, and, without exhibiting the talent of Mitchell, the editors were, if possible, still more violent and hostile to British connexion.

The diplomatic world seems to be in commotion. Within the last few months the British Minister in Madrid has been dismissed, the Belgian representative at the same court has had his passports sent to him, the Spanish Minister in London has been politely invited to withdraw, the British Charge d'Affaires in Venezuela, in anticipation of a similar invitation, has taken a voyage for the benefit of his health, and, lastly, in our own good city, M. Picolet, the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires and officiously acting Consul of England and France, has just received his *congé*. Diplomats in every part of the world have been a long while running riot, and it was high time to curb them. Pity 'tis that the Argentine government had not taken the initiative in this salutary movement. If, immediately after this Mess. Mandeville and De Lurde's insolent note of the 16th December, 1842, it had sent those gentlemen their passports, we are persuaded that many of the deplorable complications and disasters that ensued would have been avoided.

In regard to the causes of Baron Picolet's dismissal we have only room at present for the following decree—

Foreign Department.

Palermo de San Benito, September 2, 1843. The government of Buenos Aires, charged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation—

Considering—
That the uniformly unfriendly conduct of the Charge d'Affaires of H. M. the King of Sardinia, Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, towards the Confederation and its government, has just been aggravated by this diplomatist to such a degree as to render his presence in this country incompatible with the honor of the Confederation and of the government, and with the preservation of the friendly relations happily existing between this government and that of his Sardinian Majesty and which it is of so much interest to both to maintain unimpaired;

Decrees—
Art. 1.—Let passports be furnished to the Charge d'Affaires of his Sardinian Majesty, Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, in order that he shall leave the Confederation in the space of thirty days.

2.—Let there be addressed to the government of his Sardinian Majesty a detailed *exposé* of the just and urgent motives which oblige the government to adopt this resolution.

3.—Let this be communicated to all whom it concerns, published, and inserted in the Official Register.

ROSAS.
FELIPE ARANA.

After the capture of Colonia the intrusive government and the foreign armed rabble in Montevideo appear to have become seriously alarmed lest President Oribe should storm the town. They have accordingly applied to the French for assistance, and Admiral Le Predour, complying with their request, has caused several of his vessels to take up positions nearer shore so as to be able to fire upon the besiegers in the event of an attack; and has, besides, landed all his disposable marines in order to re-inforce the lines. Notwithstanding these precautions, the alarm, at the date of the last advices, had not subsided.

We are compelled, from want of space, to defer the continuation of "the Gore-Gros mission" till our next.

We have received New York papers to the 25th of June.

The fraction of the Democratic party called "Barnburners," who dissented from the decision of the Baltimore convention, had held another convention at Utica, and nominated Martin Van Buren for the Presidency and Henry Dodge for the Vice-Presidency. Thus, it would appear, there will be three tickets run in the approaching election.

The news of condemnation of Mitchell had caused a great ferment among the Irish in the United States. Meeting were taking place in every quarter, in which an appeal to arms was loudly advocated; and subscriptions were actually on foot to aid the movement. The more enthusiastic even had it in contemplation to get up a couple of expeditions, one of 5000 men to land in Ireland for the purpose of raising the standard of revolt, and another to proceed to Bermuda with the view to rescue Mitchell. A brother of the latter had arrived at New York.

Papineau, the well-known Canadian agitator, was again in the field, preaching up a separation from the mother country.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States were exchanged at Queretaro on the 30th of May, after its provisions as modified by the American Senate had passed both branches of the Mexican legislature by a large majority. General Herrera had been elected President of the remnant of the Mexican Republic. The American General had pardoned the "St. Patrick" deserters, who were to remain in the Mexican service. Numbers of the American officers and troops had volunteered to form part of an expedition to Yucatan, where the Indians continued to perpetrate awful depredations. The rest of the American forces, composing the army of occupation, were marching to the seaboard to embark for the United States.

An insurrection of the blacks in the French island of Martinique had broken out compelling the governor to anticipate the execution of the decree of the provisional government of the French Republic, declaring the abolition of slavery. Numbers of the white population had been massacred, and the greatest consternation prevailed.

In Hayti the inhabitants, negro and mulatto, continued to wage a war of extermination on each other.

The contest in Venezuela still continued undecided. General Paez had entered Maracaibo through the plains of Apure, and the territory of New Granada, and was determined to resist to the last extremity, unless other Provinces should rise in arms, and oblige him to withdraw his forces from Maracaibo. In this connexion we deem it not amiss to insert here a letter which appears in the "New York Express," in which mention is made of a noted character who has, for several years, rather discreditably figured in some of the South American republics as an agent of the British Government.

Puerto Cabello, May 26, 1843.

Within the last ten days we have had various reports in circulation respecting very serious disturbances in the provinces of Barcelona and Madrid; but they require confirmation. The bark Paez leaves this day for Philadelphia, having on board a valuable cargo of coffee, hides, &c., together with several passengers, among whom is the redoubtable Belford Hinton Wilson, her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the Government of Venezuela, who returns to England, via the United States. This individual has gained for himself considerable notoriety from his mischievous and intermeddling propensities.—Without superior, or even median talents, he has managed to make himself mischievous during the late disturbances at Caracas. The audacity of this personage became so intolerable during the administration of General Soublette, that the Government repeatedly recalled his recall by the British Government. He is perfectly aware, that should Monagas be overthrown, and the party of the constitution, under Gen. Paez, gain the ascendancy, very little ceremony would be observed in sending him out of the country.

The April number of the "Edinburgh Review," in a critique on the work of the impostor, John Anthony King, contains the following:—

In his foreign relations, Rosas appears to us, as far as our information extends, as much sinned against as sinning. We trust that papers will soon be laid before Parliament which will fully explain the motives which have induced England to interfere in the affairs of two independent communities, separated from her by nearly half the globe; and to employ her vast naval superiority in blockading the ports, and destroying the trade of one of her surest and most improving customers. We hope, too, these papers will go far enough back. Unless they show the nature of the original matter of dispute between Rosas and France; how France in order to obtain the aid of the Banda Oriental against Rosas, expelled from Monte Video his friend Oribe; and when in 1840 she was arming against England, abandoned to Rosas those whom she had seduced to rise against him; how when her fears of England subsided, she renewed her hostility to Rosas, and under circumstances unknown to the public drew England into the quarrel. Unless, we repeat, all this is shown, no sound judgment can be passed on the acts which we have done, or on the measures now to be adopted to remedy the mischief of those acts. And for this purpose the narrative must go back for ten years. We have, indeed, a considerable amount of information as to the conduct of France; and we do not recollect a more revolting instance of the

involent oppression with which she treats every nation on which she can safely trample. Even if our own acts shall appear to be justifiable, they can scarcely escape from being tainted by our concurrence, even if it appear to have been ignorant or involuntary, in her violence, fraud and chicanery.

When it is recollected that we have now been nearly six years at war or at half war with the Government of Buenos Ayres, and that every year of that strange quarrel has tended to prolong it, it is of great importance that we should estimate correctly the military force of our opponent. Forty years ago we paid most dearly for our ignorance. We believed the Spanish Americans to be a timid, defenceless race, attacked Buenos Ayres unexpectedly, and entered it after what General Beresford calls a "very feeble opposition." Six weeks afterwards the native forces had retaken Buenos Ayres, and General Beresford was a prisoner with all that remained of his garrison.

The next year we renewed the attack with a force of between 9,000 and 10,000 men; the largest and the best appointed and disciplined army that South America has ever seen. Our soldiers entered the town, for it was open, and were destroyed from the houses. And again we have to abandon Buenos Ayres, with only this difference, that our surviving troops left it not as prisoners, but under the protection of a capitulation. Those defeats we received from the population of a country in which war had not been seen for 300 years. Since that time that unhappy country has never seen peace. It probably has not now a male inhabitant who has not been trained to danger and discipline. Again in the contests to which we have alluded, infantry was opposed to infantry. The scene of the battle was chosen by ourselves, and it was preceded by little manoeuvring. The conditions were as favourable to an invading force as could be. The difficulties of South American warfare will not be known, or, at least, will not be experienced, until a European force attempts, not a mere descent and attack on a town, but a real campaign in the Pampas. Until it has to contend with armies of the best horsemen in the world, carrying their infantry *à crupe*, driving thousands of spare horses at their flanks, and performing marches of 50 or 60 or even 70 miles in twenty-four hours. Such armies it will be impossible to pursue, impossible to avoid, and not very easy to resist. It will be a repetition of the war between Rome and Parthia.

If England and France, or both united, ashamed of being played with, and deceived and fooled by Rosas, tired of witnessing from the blockading squadron nothing but the tyranny should attempt to change this little war into a serious one, we expect calamities not perhaps as frightful as those of Cabul, or as interminable as those of Algiers, but serious enough to spoil a Budget, perhaps to overthrow a Ministry—Where a Kafir war costs one million, an Argentine one will cost five!!!

The above extracts are taken at random and require no comment, it being evident that the reviewer, though forming just ideas as to the difficulties with which a serious attempt at conquest in these countries would be attended, is in other respects very ill-informed or most lamentably prepossessed.

The *Hastings*, 73, with Mr. Southern, the newly appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, on board, sailed from Spithead on the 1st July for Madeira, Rio Janeiro and China; but as she had not arrived at the first port when the packet sailed thence, it is supposed she will have put back. The *Alecto* steamer at Rio Janeiro, it is understood, is placed at the disposal of Mr. Southern. We hope he will come clothed with powers that will enable him to remove all difficulties in the way of his immediate reception here.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

September 2.—Wind E.
Arrived, Bremen barque *Anna*, 266 tons, J. Wessels, from New York 1st July, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co. with 10,704 pine boards, 23 logs mahogany, 3 boxes do. veneers.

American brigantine *Eagle*, 142 tons, Charles Davis, from Gloucester, U. S. 18th June, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co. with 10,000 feet pine lumber, 75 barrels pitch, 30 do. tar, 35 do. biscuit, 1 do. saws, 112 do. spades, 8 do. wooden buckets, 6 do. chairs, 8 packing chairs, 1 box matches, 11 barrels salt beef, 20 do. pork, 5 bundles tea, 40 kegs lard, 20 boxes and 5 bundles effects.

Italian three masted schooner of war *Fama*, Lieut. Alexander Wright, from Montevideo 1st inst. Passengers—132.

American schooner *Jubilee*, 64 tons, Horace Dean, from Montevideo 1st inst, in ballast. Passengers—100.

Italian schooner *Pio IX*, 44 tons, Antonio Gazzo, from Montevideo 1st inst., in ballast. Passengers—62.

Sailed, British brig *Vigilant*, 308 tons, Wm. Steward, for the Continent, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 13,650 dry ox and cow hides, 3941 salted do, 6 seroons tobacco, 14,650 horns.

Danish brig *Sophia*, 160 tons, Christian Iversen, for New York, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 11,576 horns, 955 dry ox and cow hides, 4 bales goat skins, 217 do. wool, 82 do. sheep skins.

Brazilian brigantine *Emprendor*, 130 tons, José Maria Reyes, for Santos, despatched by Miguel R. Nobrega, with 370 quintals jerked beef, 15 boxes candles.

September 3.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M. packet *Kestrel*, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry Baker, from Rio Janeiro 22nd August, Montevideo 2nd inst, with the mail brought to Rio Janeiro on the 18th August by H. B. M. packet *Penguin* from Falmouth, 4th July. Passengers—Messieurs Joseph C. Mohr, Stephen Webster, G. H. Haymes, Louis La-plane, Carlos Calvo, and lady, Antonio Sarmella, Wilfred La-han, and Lady, Mrs. J. P. Thaurban, and Miss Catherine White.

British brigantine *Merchant*, 124 tons, John Luke, from Cape de Verdes 15th April, Rio Janeiro 4th August, with 230 tons salt, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

British brigantine *Susanna* Callings, 197 tons, W. B. Crocombe, from Trapani (Sicily) 25th May, Bahia 9th August, to Nicholson, Green & Co. with 300 tons salt.

French barque *Anna*, 247 tons, Lecomte, from Havre 5th June, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 53,000 French tiles, 200 zinc boards, 8 baskets champagne, 200 sheets zinc, 347 boxes merchandize.

Sailed, British barque *Isabella*, 221 tons, Samuel Herbert, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 3535 salted ox and cow hides, 2000 dry do, 4,700 bones, 10,000 shin bones, 18 bales horse hair, 5 do. sheep skins, 290 boxes and 210 pipes tallow, 69 bales wool, 22 bags do.

Passengers—Mr. J. F. Hoigate, Mrs. Robert Mitchell and two children.

French barque *Docoedic*, 282 tons, J. M. Barbedienne, for Havre, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 14,058 dry ox and cow hides, 1199 salted do, 150 barrels and 100 boxes tallow, 24 bales wool.

Passengers—Messieurs Narciso Arrota and Agustin Arrota and lady.

Brazilian brig *Virginia*, 244 tons, Manuel Nunez Barbosa, for Havana, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 6353 quintals jerked beef, 75 seroons tallow, 115 hides for linings.

September 4.—Wind N.

Arrived, Spanish brig *Joaquin*, 248 tons, Gerardo Orta, from Barce on 30th May, Malaga 27th June, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 241 pipes, 51 half pipes, and 30 quarter casks red wine, 50 quarter casks white do., 30 quarter casks sweet do., 10 pipes, 10 half pipes, 20 quarter casks oil, 80 kegs anchovies, 20 do. tunny fish, 290 jars spirits, 25 bales white paper, 30 do. do. brown, 2 boxes books, 1 demijohn olives, 1 box chocolate, 196 boxes raisins, 12 seroons earthenware, 2 boxes preserved meats.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner *Carmen*, 122 tons, José Rizzo, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Brazilian schooner *Bolla Jovita*, 122 tons, J. P. da Silva, for Rio Grande and Porto Alegre, in ballast, despatched by Carlos M. Huergo.

Brazilian brig *Bolivar*, 232 tons, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Pernambuco, despatched by Antonio Marquez Mendoza, with 3990 quintals jerked beef, 230 salted ox and cow hides.

September 5.—Wind S.E., rain.

Arrived, Italian brig *Hidra*, 139 tons, Antols, from St. Catherine's 20th ult., to Jacinto Caprie, with 20 boxes tin, 75 boxes and 15 bales merchandize, 7 boxes cards, 5 boxes plaster of Paris figures, 7 boxes chestnuts, 10,000 tiles, 219 bales brown paper, 207 do. white, 13 boxes drugs, 18 bundles whip cord, 1 box delf flower pots, 1 do. artificial flowers.

September 6.—Wind S.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine *San José*, 121 tons, Joaquin Fernandez de Reis, from Rio Grande 30th August, to José Gregorio Lezama, with 500 alcaques salt, 80 boxes preserves 9 do. wine, 29 do. champagne, 1 bale merino, 1 case morrocco, 2 do. dressed calskins.—Passengers 53.

Sailed, American schooner *Jubilee*, 64 tons, Horace Dean, for Montevideo, in ballast.

September 7.—Wind N. W.

Sailed, Italian schooner of war *Fama*, Lieut. Alexander Wright, for Montevideo.

Italian schooner *Ninfa*, 122 tons, José Barbosa, for Montevideo, in ballast.

September 8.—Wind N.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine *San José Americano*, 152 tons, José Antonio Mattozinhos, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1257 quintals jerked beef, 64 boxes raisins, 24 bales morrocco, 1 box silks, 391 do. tallow candles.

