



# BRUNNEN'S PATENT

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1242.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1850.

[Established in 1826.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

It has been currently reported for the last few days, that an understanding has been actually come to between the Argentine government and the Plenipotentiary of France. There seems to be no doubt entertained of the fact, though there is a difference of opinion as to whether the newly arranged Convention, like the Mexican Convention, will be at once carried out, as far as practicable, or whether its execution will be deferred till its ratification by the French government.

Our files of London papers reach to the 4th of April. Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess on the 29th of March, and will not meet again till the 8th of April. Shortly after Easter Government was to lay before the House of Commons a resolution for a select committee to inquire into the salaries for public services received by members of the legislature, as well as into the salaries of the judges, and of officers engaged in the diplomatic service of the country. All parties seemed to be united in the demand for cheap government.

The Royal Adelaide steamship, belonging to the City of Dublin Steam Navigation Company, was totally lost on her voyage from Cork to London, with every soul on board. The spot where this wreck took place—Tongue Sand, in the North Foreland—is within a few cables' length of the spot where a German man-of-war went to pieces in October last, when 200 lives were lost. In the present instance the victims are calculated to amount to nearly an equal number.

The capital of France was about to be thrown into another electoral excitement. M. Vidal, the socialist candidate who, at the recent election had been returned both for the departments of the Seine and the Lower Rhine, had chosen to sit for the latter; consequently there would be another election in Paris. M. Girardin of the *Press* had announced his intention to come forward in the Socialist interest; the Conservatives had as yet selected no candidate. The contest was expected to take place on the 28th of April.

On the 26th of March M. Larochejaquelein started the National Assembly by a proposal to sell France on the question of monarchy or republicanism. The proposition of the Legitimate deputy was to the following effect:—1. The nation shall be consulted upon the form of government it wishes definitively to establish. In order to effect this on the first Sunday of next June a general votation shall take place in the same form which is in use for the election of the President of the Republic, and in conformity with the new electoral circumscriptions. 2. Every elector shall deposit a card, which shall also be inscribed the word "Monarchy" or the word "Republic." 3. If the majority is in favour of the republic, this shall be proclaimed at the tribune of the Legislative Assembly by the President of the Republic. 4. If the majority is in favour of monarchy, the result shall be proclaimed by the President of the Republic. Only in this case on the first Sunday in July the nation shall proceed to elect by universal suffrage a great national assembly, charged with full powers. The President of the Republic shall retain the executive power until the day of the definitive constitution of the Constituent Assembly. A legislative assembly shall be elected on the same occasion, which was voted by acclamation. The sitting broke up at a quarter after six in the President of the Republic. Only in this case the sitting broke up at a quarter after six in the President of the Republic. Only in this case the sitting broke up at a quarter after six in the President of the Republic.

borg St. Antoine by a number of drunken men, who followed him for some distance and used menacing gesticulations. The carriage of the President, however, drove hastily away, and left the ruffians behind.

The Tuscan government is reported to have refused the demands made by Lord Palmerston for indemnity for losses sustained by British subjects during the disturbances at Leghorn last year. The reply is said to be couched in very severe terms. At the same time the Florence papers state that the Tuscan Minister for Foreign Affairs had proposed to submit the affair to the arbitration of any power Lord Palmerston might think proper to select, and that his lordship had accepted the offer, and named the Sardinian government. On the other hand, it was affirmed that a British squadron was shortly expected before Porto Ferrajo. It was also stated that an Austrian army of observation, to consist of 12,000 men, was to be concentrated round Leghorn. Imperial troops indeed had actually taken up positions in the following Italian cities—Leghorn, Lucca, Piaggio, Florence, Pisa, Siena, Bologna, Ferrara, Pavia, Rimini, Perugia, Foligno, Sinigaglia, Ancona, Ascoli, Fermo, and Macerata.

The last accounts from Greece left things in *status quo*, though all interruption to trade had ceased. The Hellenic government manifested disinclination to enter into negotiations with the French envoy, M. Gros, so long as the British fleet remained before Salama, and all the captured vessels were not returned. So far from there being any probability of these conditions being granted, England is said to have recently put in fresh claims.

The accounts from Madrid state that the difference which has for some time existed between England and Spain is likely to be shortly adjusted, though the instrumentality of the King of the Belgians. The alarm respecting Cuba had not subsided, and it is stated that the Captain General of the island has orders to let loose the slave population, and set fire to the towns, rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the Americans.

Much consternation had been caused at Lisbon by the experimental squadron of evolution, under Commodore Martin, taking up hostile positions in the Tagus, contrary to the regulations of the port. It was thought that some demonstration was intended for the purpose of supporting some British claims, the presence of which, however, subsequently removed to its proper anchorage ground, the previous position having, it was stated, been taken in ignorance.

The first week in April appears to have been definitively fixed for the return of the Pope to Rome, though reports were current of his postponement of his departure from Portici.

The French squadron, in imposing force, had arrived before Naples, for the purpose, it was said, of escorting his Holiness. The terms of this arrangement was also supposed to another cause, namely, a dispute between the French and Neapolitan governments respecting a tract of land, called Puerto di Corvo, claimed by the French, in the name of the Roman government, to which the territory belongs, but denied by the Neapolitan Government. It was suggested by others that the object of the French was merely to visit the corpse of Leves in Greece.

The Erfurt parliament assembled on the 20th of March. Great doubts were entertained as to its ability to accomplish German unity, though its proceedings had been hitherto very moderate. Prussia had broken off all diplomatic relations with the King of Württemberg in consequence of the speech of the late King to the chambers, when he reflected rather severely on the policy of the Prussian monarch. However, it is said he had gone over to the Bavarian Bund, and taken Oldenburg with it.

There was a report at Hamburg, March 26, that the peace between Prussia and Denmark was signed. This, however, seems to be premature; but by all accounts from Berlin and Copenhagen, very little doubt is left that it will be done within a short period. Russia had formerly demanded that no delay should take place in concluding a definitive peace, as otherwise she would no longer maintain a passive attitude.

An insurrection had broken out in Bosnia and was extending its range and increasing in strength. 2400 Turkish troops were defeated by the insurgents and compelled to evacuate the fortress of Banjaluka.

The 20th inst., being the anniversary of the accession of H. M. Queen Victoria of the throne, the Battery Libertad fired a salute of 21 thunders, the guns at 1 p. m. in honor of the occasion, the National brigantine of war Esterean displaying the British flag at the fore during the day.

(Copy)

Buenos Ayres, May 29th, 1850.

Sir,  
I should esteem it a favor, if Your Excellency would take an opportunity of expressing to His Excellency the Governor, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Kosse, that myself, in common with all my loyal countrymen resident in this capital, observed with grateful satisfaction, the honors which His Excellency had directed should be paid to the birthday of our beloved Sovereign, and that we hailed with the highest pleasure the renewed mark of the feeling of cordiality and good intelligence existing between the Argentine Government and that of Her Majesty.

I have only further to add my regret, that no ship of H. M.'s navy happened to be in this port, in order that a British authority might have been able to salute in return the national banners of the Confederation.

I avail, &c.,  
(Signed) JOHN W. SOUTHERN.  
To H. E. Sr. Don Felipe Arana, &c. &c.

(Extract)

Buenos Ayres, June 10, 1850.  
H. E. the Governor has directed the undersigned to state to Y. E. in reply, that it has been highly pleasing to H. E. to be informed of the satisfaction felt by Y. E. and the British residents at the salute which H. E. ordered to be fired in honor of the birthday of the august sovereign of Great Britain. It is, and always will be, gratifying to H. E. the Governor to extend the high esteem in which he holds H. M. Queen Victoria, the British nation, and the feeling of cordial friendship and good understanding existing between H. M. and the Argentine Confederation.

H. E. the Governor is aware of Y. E.'s regret that no vessel of H. M.'s navy should have been in these roads to salute in return the National banners of the Confederation, and he duly appreciates this very delicate courtesy on the part of Y. E.

God preserve Y. E. many years.  
FELIX ARANA,  
Henry Southern, Secy. H. M. Legation,  
Minister Plenipotentiary,  
&c. &c. &c.

Foreign Department.

Buenos Ayres, June 10, 1850.  
The Governor of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation, in view of the friendly explanations which the Government of H. M. the King of Sardinia has given in a note dated the 27th of August last on occasion of the hostile conduct of its *ex. Charge d'Affaires* Baron Pichot d'Hermillon, and in which it avouches its lively desire to preserve unchanged the good relations of friendship which unite it with the Argentine Confederation; doth—  
Art. 1.—Don Antonio Duazary is definitively acknowledged the character of *Consul General* of H. M. the King of Sardinia in the Ar-

gentine Confederation; and article I of the Decrees of the 23rd of November last in which he was recognised in the capacity of provisional *Consul* is declared to be without effect.  
Art. 2.—Let his commission be registered anew, &c.  
ROSAS.  
FELIX ARANA.

The new *Consul-General* has been instructed to avoid with the greatest care the devious course pursued by his predecessor. The following is from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of his Sardinian Majesty—  
Turin, January 30, 1850.  
Signor *Consul-General*.

The attitude of France with respect to Buenos Ayres might give room to apprehend fresh complications. But I have full reliance that in any contingency you will know how to protect efficaciously the interests of the King's subjects, observing with the strictest neutrality, and carefully avoiding the least motive of dissatisfaction to the Government of Buenos Ayres. It will likewise be essential for the Sardinian subjects established there, or accidentally there on business, to maintain the most prudent reserve in the same sense. For this purpose you will make use of all your influence and ascendancy. This line of conduct, though it may be attended with the momentary sacrifice of some pecuniary advantages, must be pursued, if it is deemed to be in the interest of the King, as we have at stake in La Plata.

The commander of the brig of war on the Plata station will lend in any case the assistance that may be required by our merchant marine.

Such are the intentions of the King's Government, which you may make known to that of Buenos Ayres, in case that availing it may establish new complications between France and the Argentine Government.

Respectively, Signor *Consul-General*, the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.  
(Signed) ALESSIO.  
Turin, February 3, 1850.

Signor *Consul-General*.  
As I remark to you in my preceding despatch, No. 109, the King's Government is firmly determined to maintain the strictest neutrality in the events which may occur between France and the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The most precise instructions in this sense are sent out not only to Signor Gavazzo, *Consul* at Montevideo, but likewise to the Commander of our naval force on the Plata station, in order that on his part he shall cause neutrality to be respected by our merchant marine.

In order that in this respect no suspicion attach to our honesty of purpose, you are authorized to make known the first despatchation taken by the King's Government. This communication can not be received by the Argentine Government, which, though we are insinuated as, I cannot help believing it was therein a fresh evidence of our equal conciliatory and friendly intentions towards it.  
(Signed) ALESSIO.  
Alessio.

In his note to the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 27th of August last, the Sardinian Minister bears ample testimony to the uniform protection extended to his countrymen by the Argentine Government. He says—

"I feel it to be my duty on this occasion to state to Y. E. how much H. M. has appreciated the efficient protection which the Argentine and interests of his subjects, in the territory of the Argentine States, have continued to enjoy at the hands of your government, notwithstanding the absence of every Sardinian agent from Buenos Ayres. We have seen therein with unfeigned pleasure an evident mark of your government's regard for the government to render still more friendly its relations with that of the King."

Foreign Department.  
Buenos Ayres, June 10, 1850.  
The Governor of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation, in view of the commission presented by Mr. Francis Halbach, in which he is named by H. M. the King of Prussia, is



# MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

No. of Vessel.	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tonnage.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>NATIONAL.</b>				
20	Brig Guillermo, Christian F. Wignaway.	217	Visser, Daguez & Hughes	Antwerp
21	Brig Lepteros, J. J. Tronzo.	219	Guerra, Rialdi & Cambaceres	England
22	Brig Narca, Martin	210	Santa Maria, Lianli & Cambaceres	Rio Janeiro.
23	Brig General Beltraco, Juan Garrido.	211	Santa Maria, Lianli & Cambaceres	Rio Janeiro.
24	Brig Estor, L. C. Nielsen.	241	Vicente Casares and Sons	Antwerp
25	Brig General Beltraco, Juan Garrido.	211	Vicente Casares and Sons	Antwerp
26	Brigante Suenes, J. B. Baltaro.	194	Adolfo Manilla & Co.	England
<b>BRITISH.</b>				
1	Brig Chase, George Norton.	217	Charles R. Home	England.
2	Brig Lepteros, J. J. Tronzo.	198	Nelson, Green & Co.	London.
3	Schooner Venus, William.	227	Flower, Atkinson and Co.	New York.
4	Brigante Harriet, John Hunter.	191	John Best and Brothers	Liverpool.
5	Brigante William, John Bell.	270	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
6	Brigante George, George Sargent.	204	Dugall, Barton & Co.	London.
7	Brig Suenes, Juan B. Baltaro.	194	Adolfo Manilla & Co.	England.
8	Brig Suenes, Juan B. Baltaro.	194	Niwell & Co.	Liverpool.
9	Brig Suenes, Juan B. Baltaro.	194	Harper, Brothers	England.
10	Brigante Maria, Thomas Rice.	193	John Best & Brothers	London.
11	Brigante Maria, Thomas Rice.	193	John Best & Brothers	London.
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100	Brigante Maria, Thomas Rice.	193	John Best & Brothers	London.

## Vessels loading at Liverpool for Buenos Ayres on the 4th April.

Barques Rhonda, 202 tons, Baird and Juniper, 194, Bailin.  
At Bordeaux, Lion, to sail 10th April, Adela, both for Montevideo.  
At Genoa, Costante, for Buenos Ayres, to sail 10th April.  
At Rio Janeiro, Bella Union, Venus, both for Buenos Ayres.

The number of vessels arrived in the port of Buenos from foreign ports, from 1st January to 31st May, 1880, is as follows—Argentine 5, American 3, British 3, Brazilian 22, Bremen 1, Belgian 1, Danish 3, French 6, Hamburg 1, Norwegian 1, Oriental 5, Prussian 1, Roman 1, Sardinian 16, Spanish 6, Swedish 2. Total 73 vessels or 13,198 tons.

Merchant Vessels from foreign ports in the port of Buenos on the 31st May 1880.  
Argentine Brigantine Rosario, British Barque Mary Miller, brig Royal William, brigantine Marvel, Oriental Zamaca Charra, schooner Cif Campador, American Barque Kingston, Sardinian Brig 2, Italian schooner Minia, Spanish Brig Jupiter, Prussian, Bria and Febo, Polish Brig Romantico, Brazilian Barque Suadade. Total 15 vessels or 2640 tons.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.  
March 23, Rhonda, Baird, from Bucoo.  
" 27, Eureka, Loke, hence 1st January.  
April 2, Aconcagua, Bennett, " 11th Dec.  
" Prima Donna, Follet, hence 1st Jan.  
" Alexander, Cobb, " 26th Dec.  
AT ANTWERP.  
March 29, Dalhousie, Spillie, hence 15th Dec.  
" 31, Juanito, Eckell, " 4th "  
" Minna, Lina, hence 28th January.  
April 3, Luna, Christoffer, " 10th "  
" Dorota, Masu, " 31st "  
AT COWEE.  
" 24, Federico, Amodeo, hence 15th January, for Hamburg.  
AT MARSHELLE.  
" 11, Cesar, Collet, hence 8th Dec.  
AT HAMBURG.  
" 27, Ankolet, Bogue, hence 15th Jan.  
" AT CADIZ.  
" 24, Villavieva, Codina, hence 19th Jan.  
" AT GENOA.  
" 22, Corbo II, Serra, hence 1st Jan.  
" Gentil Fanny, Gaggino, hence 6th November.  
" 27, San Michel, Cichero, hence 7th December.  
AT MATANSA.  
Feb. 5, Nino, Yano, hence 26th Dec.  
" 10, Adolfo, Maristan, from Bucoo.  
March 3, Nuevo Ramonito, Sola, hence 6th January.  
" 5, San Agustin, Domenech, from Bucoo.  
AT HAVANA.  
Feb. 10, Salvador, Millet, hence 18th Dec.  
" 15, Joaquin, Sant, " 21st do.  
" AT NEW YORK.  
About 7th April, Isabella, Folchauer, hence February 1st.  
Do. 6th " Wexphalia, Wessing, hence January 27th.  
" AT BOSTON.  
April 3, Cronstadt, Hatch, hence January 16th.  
" Rotschild, Small, " February 9th.  
" B. Aymer, Nichols, " 10th.

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## Advertisements.

**Shipping List**  
OF  
**Richard Sutton, Jun.**  
Licensed Ship Broker.

**For London.**  
The A. I. British schooner "WOLVO" 173 tons, Capt. W. G. Broudie, having engaged a part of her cargo will have quick dispatch—Consiguas Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

**FOR GENOA.**  
The A. I. Sardinian polacca "PACHETTO FELICE" 243 tons, Capt. W. G. Broudie, having engaged the greater part of her cargo and going on board, can still admit cargo on freight. Also she has excellent accommodations for passengers—Consiguas Messrs. Adolfo Manilla & Co.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The fast sailing, new, A. I. Newwagge barque "BALDER" 230 tons, Capt. C. Andersen. This fine vessel being on her last voyage, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet quick dispatch, her accommodations for passengers are excellent.—Consiguas Messrs. F. E. Hartefeldt Sons.

**For New York.**  
The new A. I. Hamburg brigantine "ATLANTIC OCEAN" has excellent accommodations for cabin passengers.—Consiguas Messrs. J. N. Bleher & Co.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
PASSENGERS ONLY.  
The splendid, new, A. I. Bremen brig "SAUSER" 200 tons, Capt. Haase, has excellent accommodations for cabin passengers.—Consiguas Messrs. Bugge, Bornfeldt & Co.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A. I. British brig "BARONET" 397 tons, Capt. Wm. Wylie, having engaged a large proportion of her cargo, can still take freight, and hides and balms—the vessel has splendid accommodations for passengers.—Consiguas Messrs. Flower, Atkinson & Co.

**FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.**  
The superior National brig "MENTOR" 220 tons, Cap. L. C. Nielsen.  
Consiguas J. Parnovikoff, Esq.

**FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.**  
The superior A. I. Sardinian brig "VALENTINA" 187 tons, capt. N. Mariani, having engaged the greater part of her cargo, can still receive about 1000 cwt. beef or equivalent.

**FOR ANTWERP.**  
The clipper built A. I. Belgian brig "INFATIGABLE" 544 tons, Cap. A. Cordier, has only room for 3000 to 4000 dry hides and will meet quick dispatch.—Consiguas Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

**FOR HAMBURG.**  
The clipper-built A. I. Tuscan schooner brig "ROSELLE" 241 tons, Capt. Deuschlich. This vessel being on her first voyage can admit 1000 dry hides on freight.—Consiguas Messrs. Finsterhaus, Flegge & Co.

**For Freight or Charter.**  
To any Port.  
The A. I. Hamburg brig "WILHELMINE" 510 tons.  
Consiguas Messrs. J. N. Bleher & Co.  
The A. I. new Norwegian barque "TONSBERG" 418 tons.  
Consiguas Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.  
The A. I. Danish lugger "CORRYTHIANER" 169 tons.  
Consiguas A. Romaguera, Esq.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF BRAZIL.**  
The superior Sardinian brig "SABINA" 230 tons.  
Consiguas Messrs. A. Manilla & Co.

For the foregoing vessels apply to  
**Richard Sutton, Jun.**  
Ship Broker,  
No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

**To Let.**  
Furnished or unfurnished apartments, with the use of a parlour commanding a beautiful view of the river, with every modern convenience.  
Calle Julio (Alameda) No. 6.

## FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Schooner Spenser, 3 guns, Lieut. James W. Connelton.  
FRENCH—Barque Actuelle, 15 guns, Commander Montavel.  
Steamer Archimedes, Commander Bigault.  
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Robo, 4 guns, Lieut. Albin.  
SARDINIAN—Three-masted schooner Fava, Lieut. Sivori.

