

BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1261.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.



[Continued from our last.]

The incident of the passport, narrated in our last, is only a sample of the unstable and shifting policy of the Imperial Cabinet. Unaccountable as it might appear, General Rivera has for the last twenty years, exercised a sort of talismanic influence over nearly all the successive administrations of the Empire; bulging them at one time with impunity, and bulging them at another with admirableadroitness and success. Such confirmed national degradation presupposes a chronic state of social debility arising either from the unfortunate prevalence of internal faction, or from an innate bluntness of moral perception, and a consequent want of deficiency that dignity and self-respect which form the stamina of national character; and of which young and nascent countries ought to be peculiarly jealous. They occupy the same relations, and subserve the same purposes in the body-politic, as a sense of duty, or a sense of honor in the case of an individual.

A fanciful account of the career of Don Fructoso Rivera, besides furnishing interesting materials for a volume of popular biography, would throw much light on the important questions recently agitated in this quarter, and on these actually pending between the Argentine Confederation and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, on the one part, and the Empire of Brazil, on the other; and aid for the benefit of the uninitiated we submit the following condensed sketch.

To birth, rank, or education in its popular acceptance, the subject of our memoir is little indebted; and we may safely diagnose with all heraldic investigations. The war of independence in the Banda Oriental found him with a subaltern commission in the Imperial service; and his first step in a career of "dubious notoriety," was to abandon the cause of his Royal Master, for that of the then struggling patriots. Had this been his only *faux pas* it might have been venial, but in Rivera's case it was the first link in a series of tergiversations and infidelities, unprecedented and unparalleled in modern times; and that fairly entitle their author to rank with the Castilles of a previous age.

His first experience of the patriot service appears to have proved unsatisfactory; for, after a very short term of probation, his sword and services were again proffered to the Imperialists, and again accepted. Incredible as it may seem, another act of treachery and infidelity yet remained, and this quintessence of hypocrisy and duplicity reappeared in the ranks of the liberating army.

Here his personal dissoluteness, his military inordination, and his penchant for intrigue, soon rendered his presence a nuisance; and, partly in disgust, and partly perhaps to avoid impending compromises, he withdrew from the general army carrying with him a few "congenial spirits," whose sympathies he had secured, and whose adhesion he secured, by pandering to their worst passions; at the cost of the general discipline, and to the prejudice and danger of the public cause. Half-soldier, half-freelooter, he retired with his *trusty band* of followers, towards the Province of Misiones, in declared revolt against the patriot authorities of the Banda Oriental; who in their turn publicly denounced his treason, and set a price upon his head.

An easy triump over defenceless peasants, ably assisted in the hour of need by their Imperial protectors, gave a certain eclat to the rebel freebooter; who was in consequence welcomed back to the patriot camp. His recent success, as too often happens, effacing the memory of his past delinquency. Flushed with his good fortune, and anxious to secure his vantage-ground, all the resources of intrigue and seduction were put in active requisition to form a party; and the first election for President of the Oriental Republic, under the recently established constitution, devolved on General Rivera.

The antecedents, personal character, and administrative qualifications of the now Supreme Chief, offered few guarantees of order and good government for the nascent State. A written Constitution, sanctioned and sworn to though it had been, was a mere "pope of sand" in the hands of Rivera. Intrigue, malversation, corruption and peculation, were the ordinary means and prominent characteristics of an administration, that has left deep and indelible traces in the history of the Oriental Republic.

But our principal object at present, is to trace the bearings and tendency of Rivera's policy as regards the neighbouring Empire.

The revolutionary spirit, then fermenting in Rio Grande, found in Rivera a wily intriguer and an insidious abettor. His sympathy in behalf of the anarchists was openly avowed, and his countenance and protection extended to their cause, without any efforts at secrecy or concealment. Rivera in fact became the purveyor general of the rebellion camp in Rio Grande; and with a wanton display of insolence towards his generous friends, and contempt for the general principles of international law, that regulate the intercourse of civilized States, celebrated a formal treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Don Bentes Caseros, ring-leader and chief of the Rio Grande rebels. To this notorious document due publicity was given by the Argentine press; and neither of the parties implicated ever dared to question its authenticity. The Imperial authorities, therefore, had ample data, for estimating the private worth and public character of General Rivera; that forms a striking contrast with the frank procedure and dignified policy both of General Rosas and General Oribe, who decidedly declined repeated and pressing invitations from the insurgents, and, instead of fomenting anarchy, contributed efficaciously to repressing and extinguishing it. In fact General Rosas, on the occasion alluded to, received through the medium of Messrs. Ashton and Parish, Charges des Affaires of H. B. M. at Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, the most expressive thanks of the Imperial Government, in acknowledgment of the measures he had adopted, in support of the integrity of Brazil.

The scene now shifts, and the dramatic persons appear in new characters. On the expiration of his term of office, Rivera descended to private life; and after an unsuccessful attempt at revolution, against the Government of his successor, was driven as a political refugee into the territory of the Empire. To have re-entrenched former wrongs might, in the circumstances, have appeared ill and unbecoming in the Imperial Government; but the knowledge and experience it had acquired of Rivera, as a treacherous soldier, a faithless friend, and a turbulent neighbour, might at least have saved it from the new degradation of becoming the dupe of a known impostor, and the victim of a

professed anarchist. Destiny willed otherwise. His sins of omission and commission were alike forgotten, and a measure of Imperial grace and favour meted out to him, in an inverse ratio to his claims and deserts.

With the knowledge and connivance of the Imperial authorities in Rio Grande, he was allowed to rally a new invading force, and by their culpable negligence, if not criminal participation, the Imperial authorities became his virtual allies, and jointly responsible with him for the consequences that ensued. Nor was this a solitary case. The very same process was repeated after the decisive action of Arroyo Grande; and though the last ray of hope for Rivera and his party was "quenched in utter darkness" at India Muerta, the hallucination of the Imperial Cabinet appears still to survive; and there is no doubt that Rivera, "rained in fortune and beggared in reputation," though he be, enters as a potential element into all their sagacious combinations. "Drowning men catch at straws," and verify the maxim of the Empire, that at a low ebb, when her destinies are confided to the ability and good faith of Don Fructoso Rivera!

[To be continued.]

We copy the following interesting correspondence from the Oriental Journal *Defensor*, of the 12th ult.

British Legation, Montevideo, 18 October, 1850.

His Excellency Brigadier General Señor D. Manuel Oribe, &c. &c.

Most Excellent Sir, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. T. A. Jackson, Master of the late British Barque "Primula," that was wrecked off Cape Corrientes in the month of August last, who arrived with the crew of that vessel near point Espinillo, where they received every possible care and hospitality from the Commandant of the District, after suffering great and severe hardships from exposure to the weather, which deprived several of the men of the use of their limbs.

It is difficult for me to express in sufficiently strong terms the deep sense of gratitude that I entertain for the many acts of humanity and kindness, that have been received by British subjects who have during the late equinoctial gales had the misfortune to be wrecked on different parts of the shores of the Banda Oriental, but it has been a great alleviation for my calamity to have fallen under the hospitable and generous hands of Your Excellency and the officers and men under Your Excellency's orders. I must beg to repeat to Your Excellency in the strongest terms how highly I appreciate this late act of hospitality as well as the humane treatment received by the sick crew of the late British Barque "Primula" from the Commandant of the District, to whom I request Your Excellency to have the goodness to convey my thanks.

I have the honour to be, most Excellent Sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT GORE.

COPY. ROBERT GORE. Montevideo, 24th September, 1850.

Captain, the honorable Robert Gore, H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires and Consul General, Montevideo.

Honourable Sir, I, Thomas Arntson Jackson, Master of the late Barque "Primula," of Liverpool, wish in a public manner to express my gratitude to H. E. General Oribe and the officer (Bernardino Caseros) under his command, for the kind and hospitable treatment in which they have treated me and my crew, since we have been in their camp after the misfortune of losing my ship by

foundering at sea off the River Plate. I directed the course of the boats towards Monte Video, but, owing to the strong South East gales and the Westerly current setting up the River, we were driven 50 miles to the Westward of Monte Video.

Immediately on the approach of the boats at Espinillo, Bernardino Caseros, the Commandant of the station, directed his subordinates to take the possible care of the sick that were in the boats; accordingly the invalids were placed upon litters and drawn in an easy manner to his station, and there treated with the greatest care and attention.

As soon as it was known to H. E. General Oribe of our misfortune and the helpless condition we were in, he kindly commiserated with us and sent an express to the Commandant (Bernardino Caseros) desiring him to pay all attention to our wants, which was in accordance with the humane character and disposition of Bernardino Caseros.

I have the honour &c. &c.

Signed Thomas A. Jackson. We, the undersigned British Shipmasters, now lying in the Port of Monte Video duly appreciate with thanks the kind manner in which the Master and crew of the late Barque "Primula" have been treated by H. E. General Oribe and those under his Excellency's command.

[Signed] William Tard, Brig Richard Mount, George de Zeure, Robert A. Johnson, P. H. Nichols, Brig George & Richard, Peter Poente, Brigantine "William," R. Norworthy, Brig "Guisara."

Translation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Head-quarters at Carrizos de la Victoria, October 11, 1850.

To Robert Gore, Esq. Charge d'Affaires of H. B. M. H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, has received the note wherewith Y. H. accompanies the manifestation of gratitude made by the Captain of the British vessel "Primula," wrecked on Cape Corrientes, for the attentions and succour afforded to himself and crew by the Officer of the guard at Espinillo, at which point they arrived after the shipwreck; adding to said manifestation the very appreciable one addressed to H. E., with the same motive, by various Captains of British vessels lying in the port of Montevideo.

H. E. the President has in consequence ordered the undersigned to express to Y. H. whilst acknowledging the receipt of Y. H. aforementioned note, and documents thereto annexed, the grateful satisfaction with which he sees that, in compliance with his orders in regard to the treatment given to the shipwrecked crew of the barque "Primula," as well as to any other unfortunate who have found or may in future find themselves in a similar case, they have derived the benefits for which they so expressively manifest themselves grateful; and, moreover, that H. E. most sincerely esteems the tribute of justice which Y. H. has so graciously paid to the humanity which regulate his conduct and that of his subordinates, in all cases in which, like that of said shipwreck, his natural philanthropy is so greatly interested. Oribe par with the just satisfaction in which H. E. the President, Brigadier General D. Manuel Oribe, holds the expressions with which he is honored by Y. H. in your note aforementioned, he also esteems the manifestation of gratitude subscribed by the Captain and crew of the "Primula," will signify the same to them in his name.

The undersigned reiterates to Y. H. the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

CARLOS Q. VILLARROEL.

Rio Janeiro, September 27, 1850. In its principles our readers will find an article which by the title that divides it is little less imminent or not? provokes a vindication of the opinion which sustains it. Nor will we avoid its publication, because the General Guaido, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation, demanded his passport yesterday in which he says that we are informed of it by a person that

deserves entire credit. No other terms we give our readers to-day, and even when we acknowledge that the new circumstances greatly complicate our relations with the Argentine Republic, we have no doubt that the Imperial Cabinet will proceed in a manner that will inevitably bring about a rupture.

On a great question of war, we ought on no part to observe all circumstances, and more particularly since we are in want of the information that would be necessary in no case would we aggravate the state of the negotiations. We feel, however, a perfect right to advise our readers that the interests of our country and especially its dignity, may in no way be compromised. Those that precede over the destinies of our Nation ought to bear in mind the motto that Bayard courageously inscribed on his sword—

«Dieu, moi, et mon honneur.»

«And death me not without honor.»

(Correio Mercantil.)

Rio Janeiro, September 27, 1850.

His war imminent or not?

On the eve, as it is said, of a war to the south of the Empire, the profound silence that is maintained on such an important subject, and the ignorance the Brazilians are kept in respecting matters that may have the most serious influence on the destinies of the country, are to all of us a source of serious astonishment. Is there only in this the discreet reserve that is convenient on matters that, directly interesting all Brazilians, make it proper that there be none of the division that separates parties? Or is it so, we who have maintained it until now, and will do so while it is necessary, because first of all we are Brazilians, that we are unable to utter peaceful remarks while in time, and we hope they may be considered with the same sincerity and good faith which dictate them.

The legislative act on the matter that has just closed, the measures the Brazilian Government has been obliged to adopt as a government, which have been published by the press, but perhaps with the customary exaggeration, there being no possible means of acquiring knowledge in a country where a complete secrecy is maintained on diplomatic measures, all these facts together represent a picture of a struggle between the Empire of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Is the rupture so near at hand, and in such a manner inevitable, that no more can be discovered as yet? Is it possible that the country is so much in danger, and its dignity, its dearest interests involved in the prompt solution of the matter, that we will allow all its consequences in an unavoidable necessity in the present posture? It is our intimate conviction, and we are sure that all Brazilians with any knowledge of the matter, that our neighbors to the South of the Empire, have given us for many years past, a complete complacency, be they intentional or occasioned in a great measure by the exceptional circumstances in which the bordering countries have been placed. We have on the part of Brazil reasons to maintain that it is owing to identical circumstances that those Governments have some motives of complacency and believe that not one case can be cited in which the Government of Brazil had a decided influence, or one in which there has been any want of uniformity in its justice to our offended neighbors, when they wish to come equally forward to some reasonable compromise.

But if this understanding could not be realized until the present time, and if all the complaints proceed from a very complicated state of the case, that makes it so intricate, is it so difficult to designate satisfactory what will be the reparation that may be expected from the war that is said to be so imminent? Will it be a revenge for injuries, and satisfaction to the offended nationality without the repetition of the hope that the future will be a human satisfaction of such acts; or of equal offenses?

If we do not suppose the inevitability of defeat, if they are not out of the human condition, if these things are more remote than probabilities in a struggle between a powerful Nation like Brazil, and petty States divided and weak, like those that surround us to the South of the Empire. Being their victors in the struggle, how would we avoid the repetition of the offenses for which we should be interested in, because without this advantageous result the immense sacrifices of a war would all be lost? Which would be the interest in the Brazilian interests, that are said to be completely sacrificed in the territory between the Ybicay and the Corcovado mountains, why not try to do beforehand, employing some of those obliging friends, we mean to say, the good offices of some of those powerful Nations that have taken no more interest in the pacification of the River Plate?

Decidedly nobody would think of the conquest of a few leagues of territory on the side of the River Plate, as an infillible means to bring about the cessation of the complications to the south of the Empire. The acquisition of a part of the territory of the Oriental Republic, or even of the whole, is so far beyond the calculations of Brazilian statesmen, and from the wishes of the Brazilian people, that it would meet with such formal opposition on the part of the Governments, who are the guarantees of the independence of the Republic, that we may at present dispense with any serious discussion thereon. And without this result of the questions we should be, at the end of the

war, just in the same place where we began; in the position in which we supposed ourselves bound to sustain. In and as at present, dependent on the continued fluctuations of Oriental policy, all the mercantile and political interests of Brazil. The disastrous epoch through which we are yet passing, is not certainly the most proper occasion for the policy that we have seen in those governments will sadly misanthropize their interests and those of the country, who should rather endeavor to find means, which themselves eager to accept them, from themselves disposed to turn to account all the elements of the present state. The best policy, the safest policy for Brazil, is therefore peaceable and temporary policy with her neighbors; a sort of moderation and impartial justice to the best policy within the Empire. And those statesmen will commit a fatal error and greatly expose their country, who, deciding on the opposite course, even though they are not away by motives purely personal, shall under cover of the energetic measures which were so often called for, attempt to maintain an exclusive domination, and contribute to the adoption of a bellicose and offensive policy, and that which in its execution, a comprehensive policy at home, which, while it promotes the perfection of the great mass of the oppressed does not easily conciliate the numerous interests of the Empire.

But we were treating of the complete ignorance we are in respecting the real projects of our Government, and the imminence or proximity of a rupture in the South, and we fear we shall continue in this state of uncertainty, so long as the efforts of the press and the press daign not to raise the veil that covers such hidden mysteries.

There are some notions of high policy hidden to our profane sight, that advise our Pamphileans of the necessity of a prompt decision of the question. The necessity of war at all hazards, was as quoted, and the imminence or proximity of a rupture in the South, and we fear we shall continue in this state of uncertainty, so long as the efforts of the press and the press daign not to raise the veil that covers such hidden mysteries.

Without pretending to demand information which it might be considered impudently to give, or to demand, without involving diplomacy to the public square, we feel, nevertheless, obliged to request such knowledge as it is possible to afford, and which may suffice to allay the public anxiety, as far as it is possible, and which the motives are for the bellicose disposition displayed in all the measures of our Government, and which may be said to exist in a still higher degree in the acts of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. Let us be told by those who are best informed, and who are not inclined to lose the opportunity to accept it, but over whose opinions we are not to be

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[End.]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

On the 26th inst. the number of troops of the Copenhagen garrison of the 13th inst. contain the following proclamation to the army from the King of Denmark: «We, the King, His Majesty, and heid "The King's" Thanks to the Army—

In the name and by command of His Majesty the King of Denmark, to the whole of the warriors of the army in active service, the commanding officers and the subalterns thereof, he thanks the victory gained by

them. The King is satisfied with his troops; he is proud of his army. He knows that the bravery of his soldiers and the love of his subjects are the firm and constant bulwark of his throne. He knows that the courage and the courage manfully in the hour of danger; you have learned to appreciate your power; you have learned to appreciate your strength; you have learned to appreciate your glory. But fresh conflicts are in store for you, and in which the eyes of all Europe are turned to you. Be firm, be brave, be true; when they may, only show yourselves as brave as Schleswig, at Fredericia, and at Island, and victory will crown your efforts again.

«By the General command, Von Kaas.»

Schleswig, Aug. 5, 1850.

The King has been pleased to promote the Commanding General to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army. The Prussian Government has made known that if any of the refugees from London who came over on the 6th inst. to offer their services to the Holstein authorities, and were refused by them, should be found in Holfur, they will be arrested by the police and imprisoned. Among the numbers in the former anti-slavery camp of Georgy, who left him to join General Klappin in Comora last year.

The papers complain of the large quantities of requisitioned Danish arms, which are being made in southern Schleswig. Holfur has to supply the daily portion of 16,000 lbs of bread, and 20,000 lbs of meat.

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The Kaiser Zeitung has a telegraphic despatch from Hamburg of the 17th inst., stating that an engagement took place on the evening of the 16th between a Danish steamer, accompanied by two gun-boats, and a Holstein steamer (the Lwenz) which was likewise accompanied by two gun-boats. The engagement continued through the night, and at half past six, the morning the Danish vessels retired, and the Lwenz suffered from the enemy's fire, and was obliged to burn.

[Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Spanish brig Florentino, arrived yesterday, from Malaga the 10th of September, has brought Malaga papers to the 6th.

By their we learn the death of Louis Philippe, ex King of France, at his late residence of Claremont, in England. We are not aware of the precise date of the melancholy event, but it is stated to have occurred on the 26th of August.

By their we learn the death of Louis Philippe, ex King of France, at his late residence of Claremont, in England. We are not aware of the precise date of the melancholy event, but it is stated to have occurred on the 26th of August. The remains of the late King were removed to the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Charles Borromeo, at Wehrberg, four miles distant from Claremont, on the 26th inst. It is a desire to be buried at Drex, in France, which from the existing laws of the Republic, in regard to the exiled royal family, can not of course be carried into effect at present. If the Spanish journals we have seen may be credited, popular opinion in France was undergoing a change in favor of the restoration of the late King. Louis and Calais was finally established on the 26th of August, almost instant communication between London and Paris, is thereby secured.

Consulate of the United States of America, Buenos Ayres.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—Permit me through your paper to examine the names of the persons who are to be Consul-General of Brazil and Sardinia, and the Consul of Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain, Bremen, the Netherlands, Hamburg and Prussia. The substance of the names of the persons who are to be Consul-General of Brazil and Sardinia, and the Consul of Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain, Bremen, the Netherlands, Hamburg and Prussia. The substance of the names of the persons who are to be Consul-General of Brazil and Sardinia, and the Consul of Denmark, Sweden, Great Britain, Bremen, the Netherlands, Hamburg and Prussia.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 28.—Wind E. S. E. Arrived, French ship *Arctique*, 340 tons.

June, from Bordeaux 21st August, to Zimara, 200 tons. Arrived, French ship *Arctique*, 340 tons. Arrived, French ship *Arctique*, 340 tons. Arrived, French ship *Arctique*, 340 tons.

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