

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 763

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841.

[Vol. XV.

BUENOS AYRES.

INFERNAL MACHINE.

The disciples of Fieschi and Alibaud appear to have transferred their operations from the Seine to the Plata. A most diabolical attempt to take away the life of H. E. Governor Rosas, by means of one of those infernal machines so often employed against H. M. Louis Philippe, happily failed on the night of the 26th ultimo. A box, purporting to be addressed to H. E. by the Society of Antiquarians of Copenhagen, and directed to the care of M. Basan, Secretary to Admiral Dupotet, having arrived from Montevideo in the packet Rosas, was conveyed through that gentleman to His Excellency's house. On being opened by Doña Manuela, the daughter of General Rosas, the discovery was made of its atrocious object, fortunately without any injury to that popular young lady, the fendike ingenuity of the blood-thirsty contriver having been frustrated, by the derangement of one of the springs intended to produce the explosion of 16 brass barrels loaded to the muzzle. This horrid attempt, as was natural, created a deep sensation in this City, and the providential escape of His Excellency and daughter, politics aside, is a source of unfeigned gratification to every friend of the country, for we shudder to think what would have been the consequences under present circumstances, had the attempt succeeded.

We have heard several particulars related, but refrain from noticing them at present, as we understand M. Basan has proceeded to Montevideo in the French schooner of war *Kelair*, in order to institute an investigation, the result of which will doubtless lead to more correct conclusions.

We are indebted to a friend for the following description of this hellish contrivance.

Within a mahogany box highly polished, the internal measure being nine inches long by six and three quarters wide, and one inch and three quarters deep (English measure); when opened in the post in front of the box, on the left opposite corner is a fine temper spring, four inches and a half long, toothed like a saw. Across this spring there appears to have been a piece of thread covered wire, and when opened the box the lid which had kept down the spring would have liberated it, and it would then have acted upon the wire attached to two percussion pistol locks screwed down to the bottom of the box—stally. These locks appertain to small pocket pistols with screw barrels, and consist of the lock and that part of a pistol wherein the charge is contained. Upon the spring acting upon the wire, these pistols would have been discharged, and as the muzzles are placed in front of each other, the explosion of the powder with which they were charged would have communicated to some combustible matter leading to a battery of brass guns. In the centre of the box is a mahogany platform, six inches square, secured to its bottom by a strong screw in the centre. Upon this platform the battery of sixteen brass-pieces is embedded, and a piece of strong flax covered wire is passed or threaded twice round each barrel and through the platform, which secures the guns in position. The breech of the guns being placed on its centre (muzzles outward) they describe a circular battery of seven inches and a quarter diameter. The length of these pieces are from two inches to two and a quarter, with a bore of a quarter of an inch or a little more in diameter, each charged with two copper balls, which are visible, being within five-eighths of an inch of

the muzzle. The circumference of the barrels are unequal, not having been turned to a gauge to preserve uniformity.

The machine when closed has the appearance of a gentleman's dressing case. It has been placed for public inspection in the house of the Delegate Governor, Don Felipe Arana, and a vast number of persons both native and foreign have seen it.

The *Gaceta* of Thursday was issued at a late hour, owing to its being crowded with official documents. By the despatches from the Interior, it appears that Lavalle, with several officers, had left Catamarca on that province declaring against him, and returned to La Rioja where he joined Brizuela, with a design to make a stand in the formidable position of the *Cacera de Huacho*; but on being attacked by General Aldao, the combined forces of those two leaders fled in all directions, among the mountains, leaving behind them 12 pieces of cannon.— Thus President Oribe writes the whole of the Province of La Rioja is rescued from its thraldom.

Tuesday last, was the anniversary of the birth day of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province, upon which day he completed his forty-eighth year. There were considerable demonstrations on the occasion in Buenos Ayres. On the evening of Monday, military music performed in front of the private residence of H. E., and afterwards paraded the streets with the usual escort. On Tuesday, the flag at the Fort, and at the Marine Office were displayed, some streets were decorated with flags and H. E. received the congratulations of various civil and military officers and others. In the evening military music again paraded the streets and continued their performances until a late hour, and on both evenings (viz: Monday and Tuesday) a profusion of rockets and other fire works were discharged in front of the private residence of H. E. and in other parts of the town. This portion of the festivities continued on Tuesday until long after midnight.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Santos Lugares de Rosas, March 29, 1841.

In celebration of the auspicious anniversary of the birth day of Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, the National Flag shall be hoisted to-morrow morning at sun rise at head quarters, accompanied by a salute of 21 guns from each of the divisions of artillery, which shall be repeated by the Battalion of *Aguaadores*. Similar salutes shall take place at sunset. The bands of the different regiments shall at the same time perform.

This trifling demonstration from the army is a just homage to the Supreme Authority of the Law, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, who from his heroic and relevant services, is worthy of our veneration, love and respect.

Companions in arms—Let us reiterate with enthusiasm on this great day, the solemn oath we have taken to shed the last drop of our blood, in support of the worthy and patriotic administration of the Illustrious General Rosas; in him are centred the glories of the Argentine Confederation, and to his firmness and wisdom, are owing the destruction of the recreant and traitor unitarian band.

Printed.

NATIONAL SAVED.

The flotilla of Admiral Brown arrived off Montevideo on Tuesday last, and took up a position pretty close in shore. On the following day he hoisted the Oriental flag and saluted it with 21 guns, to evince that his government is not waging war against the Oriental State, but this demonstration was construed by those on shore as a compliment to the existing government at Montevideo, and the salute was immediately returned from the Fort of San José, by an equal number of guns. Captain Cox with two vessels of the Riverista squadron arrived at Montevideo on Sunday, and on Monday the other got in.—they remained on the lat inst. at anchor between the Cerro and Rat island, whether they will leave this tolerably secure position and 'show flag' remains to be seen.

A grand ball was given on Wednesday night last, by Don Antonio Diaz, Minister of war and marine of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, at his residence in this Capital. The circulars of invitation, stated the ball to be dedicated to Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor, "in celebration of the glorious triumphs obtained by the Confederate armies over the recreant unitarians under the wise direction of H. E. the Governor and Illustrious Restorer of the Laws Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas."

We have on this space this week, thus cursorily to notice one of the most brilliant entertainments which has ever taken place in this country.

Official Documents.

The *Official* of 27th and 29th ult. contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 21st and 29th December last.

A decree dated 25th ult., states that the government taking into consideration that Federal citizens of the army and navy of the Province, have endured great privations and fought with the most heroic perseverance in the glorious campaign for the sacred cause of the liberty, honor and dignity of the Confederation against the barbarous designs of the recreant unitarians. That they have hazarded their lives and abandoned their property in order to insure the peace of the Republic and annihilate the recreants. That justice requires that every means should be taken to lessen as much as possible the injuries they have sustained. That the federal therefore orders and decrees—That the federal citizens of the Province, who are now in arms by land and water against the unitarians, and who remain in service until the conclusion of the campaign and pacification of all the Republic, shall be exonerated for the term of twenty years from the payment of the *Contribuciones Directas*, licence duties and registration of cattle, carts and other vehicles. "The widows and children of those who have fallen in the glorious campaign against the recreant unitarians are to be entitled to the same favours.

A note dated San Luis, February 3, 1841, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, from Licenciado Santiago Funes, states that by a decree of the House of Representatives, he has been appointed Delegate Governor of the Province of San Luis, during the absence of the Governor proprietary, now in campaign.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres returned a congratulatory reply to the above on 25th ult.

The extracts we have from time to time given relative to the dispute with Mehemet Ali, have been all on the Ministerial side of the question. Indeed, the Ministers on both sides have met with the cordial support of the Tory journals and periodicals, with the exception of "The Morning Herald." The Radical journals however take a different view of the affair, and can see nothing dangerous to British interests in the conquest and ambition of Mehemet Ali, and the countenance he receives from the French.—They argue that "the consequences of anarchy are far more fatal than those of despotism," and if Mehemet Ali has depopulated the country by cruel conscriptions and oppression, it was equally depopulated by civil war and misrule under the Ottoman sway. "The Westminster Review" of January last, contains a bitter article upon the subject, under the head "Anglo-Turkish War," in which it asserts that Great Britain participated in the negotiation which transferred the whole of Syria to Mehemet Ali, in proof of which it refers to the despatch of John Henry Mandeville, Esq., the British Minister at Constantinople to Lord Palmerston, dated March 31, 1839, in which Mr. Mandeville says—

"I wished to have it clearly explained to me whether Mehemet Ali sought to obtain possession of these governments (viz. the whole of Syria, Damascus, and Aleppo, Adana and Haleb, Secukin and Latakia) in order to obtain the same terms as is held the command of the different provinces in Turkey, by the governors named to them by the Sultan. The answer was: 'Upon the same conditions as those granted to other Pashas.' In which it is said, that since his Excellency insisted upon my giving my sentiments, they were these: that as long as resistance could be made with any chance of success, I would be the last person to counsel submission to the demand of Mehemet Ali, and the Sublime Porte were alone able to judge if the means which they possessed were sufficient to stop any further advance of the Egyptian army. If this were not the case, it seemed to me that, had it not been the necessity of yielding to these demands, a great deal of might would be less than that of making this country the seat of a long and sanguinary struggle, and of risking the existence of the capital."

The article then continues—

Mr. Mandeville inquires, however, whether there is no middle course; and the Reis Effendi states that the Porte is willing to cede the whole of Syria, but not to surrender Adana, and entails the intervention of France and England to bring about this settlement. "I agreed," says Mr. Mandeville, "to this proposal, and promised that 'They had endeavoured should not be wanting to induce Adnaul Roussin to consent to it.'" On the 29th March, 1839, Mr. Mandeville writes to Ibrahim Pacha, that "the Sultan has ceded to Mehemet Ali the government of the whole of Syria," but the communication made no reference to Adana.—On the 14th of April, however, Mr. Mandeville writes to Lord Palmerston that he has been urged by the Reis Effendi to offer Adana to Ibrahim Pacha, which he had refused to do; and on the 4th May, 1839, he writes to Lord Palmerston—

"The Sultan yesterday graciously conceded the administration of the Pachaalik of Adana to Ibrahim Pacha, by appointing him Mousahall, or collector of the revenues of the crown, in that district; and an additional value has been given to this favour by the Sultan having sent Ibrahim one of the officers of the divan, a man of rank, and brother to the Minister of the interior, to announce to him the communication of this concession."

The article further says—

The affection of Mehemet Ali for England is notorious to every one who had ever had any opportunity of judging of his conduct and character. The country, situated midway between Great Britain and her immense Indian territories, had become—thanks to his friendship and to his power over the tribes of the desert—the great and the safe high road for our countrymen and our correspondence, so that the Indies of the East were become nearly as accessible to us as the Indies of the West. Mehemet Ali always believed that he was the source of our alliance. In spite of every attempt to awaken his jealousies and his fears, he has allowed us to erect towers in the desert, and without levying a contribution on a traveller, or a postage on a letter, to use his territory for every purpose which could increase our communications.

strong were his attachments to England, that he resisted the most tempting offers which were made to him to take a part with the French in the invasion of Algiers, though they were willing to purchase his co-operation on almost any terms. When he first determined to subject his army to European discipline, and to introduce the military organization of the civilized world, he applied to Great Britain for officers, and his application was gratefully received, and availed himself of the services of the French. So, on creating his navy, he addressed himself to the English government to obtain the aid of our naval intelligence. He desired that his military operations should be directed by British instructors, but his request was rejected; and on its rejection he obtained from the French ministers all the information and aid which he required. We have had numerous occasions of consulting the Pacha, of associating his interests with our interests, of directing his course, and of deciding his policy. These occasions have been sadly neglected, and we have forced him to look out for other alliances, and to regard us as having done him no purpose but those of hostility, no feelings but those of ill-will.

In Egypt we have periled our communications with India, and have done our best to make the ruler on whom those communications depend (once our cordial friend) our bitter enemy. We have shaken to its very basis—we have done our best to undermine and destroy the most energetic, the most organized, the most hopeful of Oriental governments; the only government indeed which had vigour in vitality. We have roused in France the indignation of a whole people for holding their friendship at so mean a price—for breaking up our alliance on so miserable a pretext. France has been humiliated, and she feels the humiliation, and feels it not the less because our abandonment has led her statements into a succession of errors. Our commercial negotiations are arrested, for we have wounded her proud susceptibility, and poured oil upon the almost extinguished flames of international enmity. Appearing to check we visit in reality, further the policy of Russia, which in the absence of France, would have the means of best advancing her own selfish ends. We have stopped short of a general war, but we have opened the Pandora's box of all those passions which are the parents of the passions of war, and which, represented by an armed peace, keep war still menacing our portals.

It is one of the characteristics of heedless policy that it loses sight of those who are principally concerned. The quarrel is about Syria—we have the Syrians been consulted? Our affairs in this—our interest in their happiness, which has been displayed by the very brotherly and beneficent course of destroying their towns, and massacring their people. We do not inquire whether they like to be governed by the Turks—we do not even inquire whether the Turks can govern them, but decide at once that the Turks shall govern them, because that suits our notions of the fitness of things. Unfortunate Syrians!—banned from Turk to Egyptian and Egyptian to Turk, well may they exclaim, "I'll fight with both their houses!" well may they curse the meddlers who

"Make a desert, and then call it peace."

There is something very repugnant to true courage, as there is to humanity, in the service which our navy is called upon to perform. To bombard defenceless places, to ravage long lines of coasts, to affect all very ignominious warfare. The laurels gathered in fields like these have neither freshness, nor beauty, nor duration.—The strength that is exercised for elevating and improving the condition of the human race, is not exhibited in such a nation may glory; but to use power for the ruin and misdeeds, for purposes of desolation and destruction, is most dishonouring and ignoble. What would be our judgment—what our emotions, if our towns were ruined, our ports blockaded, and our people murdered by foreign invaders, by the plea that they came to settle our internal disputes?

No doubt that many and heavy grievances afflicted Syria. The conscription was a source of misery, attributable to Mahomet Ali alone; for, during the Ottoman rule, the government was too weak to call out forced levies. The only Syrians who accepted military service

were voluntarily enrolled, and the whole number did not exceed a single regiment. The manner in which the Egyptian conscriptions were raised was in the highest degree irregular, oppressive, and cruel; and when they were given for levying troops, young men were seized by the authorities wherever they were found—in the streets and the towns, in the open country, returning from the mosques, or labouring at their usual avocations. It is true that the same state of things existed in the provinces of Turkey subjected directly to the Sultan's sway; but in Syria this peculiar tyranny was a novelty—in a country accustomed to tyranny in almost every conceivable shape, at least in every shape in which the tyrants were aided by a feeble and ignorant government like that of the Turkish Pashas. And though it has been alleged, with some show of reason, that the demerits of the population for the manning of his armies, was one of the necessities of Mehemet Ali's position, while his disputes with the Porte continued undecided, and while he was constantly menaced with invasion, this was no plea to satisfy the unhappy Syrians who were called from their hearths and their homes for quarrels not their own, and the tyrants averred, indeed, that a military life was an improvement in the condition of the Syrians—that the soldier was better fed, and clothed, and housed than the peasant, but such arguments tempted few or none of the Syrians to voluntary enlistment. And as the conscription fell upon the Mahometan population alone, the Christians not being deemed worthy to enter the ranks of the army, the Moslems found their position in this respect worse than that of the Christians and Hebrews, whom they had always been accustomed to despise.

Advertisements.

HAY, & CO. GIB. GRS.
O the finest and best quality of the house of George S. Maco & Co. No. 150, Call-de-Mexico.

New Boarding House.

Mr. and Mrs. Brassch, respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to obtain No. 79, near the Commercial Rooms, where every satisfaction will be given in respect to table and lodging, at moderate prices. m33 3t

ON SALE.

IN Calle Piedra, No. 140 and 142, a few cases containing each 1 and 3 doz. superior Yarumouth blotting (writing) just arrived. m32 3t

NOTICE TO FOREIGNERS.

THE first series of lithographic sheets, representing the principal scenes and views of this country, is just finished and on sale at the establishment of the Editor, Argentine Lithographic printing office, No. 21, Calle de Representacion. m32 3t

ON SALE.

THE undervalued article for July 7 received, with a general assortment of Drugs, Surgical instruments, and Apothecaries utensils, at S Bishop's, Chemist, No. 49, Calle de la R-conquista.
Aromatic vinegar, salt of lemon, ammonia salts, Cologne water, lavender oil, orange do., rose do., milk, hair oil, otto of roses, pastils, Windsor soap, milk of rose, man de luce, hair powder, scouring powder, cream of tartar, powder, cream of tartar, slip salve, corn plaster, Cheltenham salt, Dalby's emulsion, Dutch drops, essence of spruce, do. of pepper, cream of tartar, cream of tartar, cream of tartar, H. nry's magenta, Farington's hair oil, apple wash, feet, mediterranean, soda do., arrow root, chamois, brandy bottles, peppermint lozenges, gum do., S. rapices, pear sugar, infusions, pearl barley, cinnamon, allspice, cloves, nutmeg, rice, oatmeal, English starch, Prussian blue, lemon acid, crystal emulsion, cold cream, gold beads—skin, gold leaf, ivory black, black lead, red lead, permanent ink, red do., chlorid—lime, do. acids, copal varnish, turpentine, caraway seeds, caraway oil, white mustard, do. true, Jamaica ginger, lac shell, soap, Spanish juice, tamarind. m37 3t

HATS, SHOES, &c.

SELLING at William H. Lyell, & Co. No. 48, Calle de la Piedra, English beaver hats of superior quality (with each its box) at 60 dollars, English hats of superior quality, also an excellent assortment of stocks and silk handkerchiefs all at very moderate prices. m37 3t

Scotch National Schools.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Sub-Committee to the Institution on, will be held in the Scotch Church on Monday evening the 5th April, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Committee,
R. MCILMONT, Secretary.
Dunoon Ages, March 26, 1841.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

Per Arrivals and Sailings of Foreday - See Marine List.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Vessel and Captain Name, Consignee, and Destination. Contains entries for various countries including British, American, French, Sardinian, Spanish, Danish, Bremen, Brazilian, Hamburg, Swedish, Norwegian, Belgian, Neapolitan, Russian, Austrian, Argentine, and Dutch.

Table with column: FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR. Contains entries for BRITISH, FRENCH, and UNITED STATES vessels.

MARINE LIST PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

On referring to our Shipping List we find that the following has been most unaccountably omitted -

Sailed on 24th December last, Sardinian polacre Siempro lo Stesso, A. Ferrara, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprice, with 7800 dry hides, 4000 horns, 4000 arrobas tallow, 10 bales with 250 arrobas hair.

The British barque noticed in our last as having arrived on the 26th ult., is the Countess of Durham, 324 tons, William Viner, from St. Ules 27th January, Montevideo 19th ult., with 387 moyes salt and 110 tons coal, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

The Plata was in sight same day. March 27. - Wind S. W.

Arrived, British brig Plata, 231 tons, Stephen Thorpe, from Montevideo 22nd inst., general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Sailed, British barque Mary Lloyd, John Donaldson, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 900 dry hides, 1086 dry salt hides, 4719 salt d hides, 677 dry horse hides, 9944 horse skins, 31,800 horn tips, 256 pipes with 7700 arrobas tallow and grease, 8 bales with 600 doz. and 2800 lbs. nutria skins, 15 do. with 450 arrobas hair, 70 do. with 1420 arrobas wool, 63 do. with 1375 doz sheep skins.

American barque Iwanowa, John Dyer, for Liverpool, despatched by J. Hayes & Co., with 4914 dry hides, 4264 horns, 100 bales with 2500 arrobas wool, 78 do. with 1050 doz sheep skins, 4 do. with 2000 lbs. nutria skins, 3 do. with 99 doz calf skins, 2 do. with 1000 calf skins, 2 boxes merchandise.

French brig Adrien and Marie, Louis Bessel, for Barcelona and Cetta, despatched by Daniel Gowlard & Co., with 1064 dry ox hides, 1202 salt ox hides, 1125 dry horse hides, 12 marquetas with 96 arrobas tallow, 103 bales with 2009 doz sheep skins, 124 do. with 10100 arrobas wool.

French brig Bonne Sophie, Jatio Martin, for Maranhao, despatched by Thomas Rouse, with 1000 dry hides, 1400 salt doz, 15 pipes with 400 arrobas tallow, 267 bales with 7015 arrobas wool, 20 do. with 660 arrobas horse hair, 15 do. with 375 doz sheep skins.

Brazilian packet schooner Eufrasia, Mariano Francisco de Silva, for Montevideo, despatched by Martin Hardoy & Co., with passengers.

The National brig of war General Belgrano, fired a gun at half past 3 p. m. and hoisted a blue petar as a signal for sailing.

March 28. - Wind W. Arrived, Hamburg brig Helena, 152 tons, E. A. Van Dyke, from Montevideo 26th, 238 moyes salt, to Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Leora, J-ac Bessou, for Montevideo to load for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Jose Coelho Meyrelles, with 30 fanegas indian corn and some return cargo.

Brig Buenos Ayres (hulk), for Ensenada.

Danish brig Forester, F. Knudsen, for Havre de Grace, despatched by J. J. Klick & Co., with 1607 salted ox hides, 5350 horns, 508 bales with 12,700 arrobas wool, 99 do. with 2450 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 350 lbs. ostrich feathers.

Brazilian brig Amiel, José F. de Araujo, for Pernambuco, despatched by Manuel Acededo Ramos, with 160 boxes tallow candles, 300 fanegas salt (return cargo).

At 5 a. m. the National flotilla on a cruise, viz. - Brig General Belgrano, 24 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral William Brown.

Brig General Feague, 11 guns, Captain Joaquin Hilda go.

Brigantine General San Martin, 5 guns, Captain Gerald Fisher.

Brigantine Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain William Bathurst.

Schooner Libertad, 5 guns, Captain Thomas Craig.

Zumara Entrenaria, 8 guns, Captain Nicolas Greig. March 29. - Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Frances Burn was under way but anchored again from low tide. March 30. - Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Victoria, 66 tons, Antonio Gazzo, from Montevideo 27th, general cargo and 35 passengers, to Antonio de Aidana & Co.

Sailed, British barque Frances Burn, Stewart Watling, for Palmonth for orders, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 8094 dry ox hides, 4237 salted ox hides, 14,825 horns, 137 marquetas with 825 arrobas tallow, 57 bales and 44 chiguns with 20523 arrobas hair, 21 do. with 1665 doz. nutria skins, 27 do. with 675 arrobas wool.

British brig Pursuit, William Weir, for Palmonth for orders, despatched by Robert Hastie Wilson, with 1230 dry salted hides, 4314 wet salted do., 15,000 ox and cow horns, 106 pipes, 93 half do. and 47 quarter do. with 4440 arrobas tallow.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, 10 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Melo, for Montevideo.

The Godfrey was under way but anchored again a league S. E. of the outer roads from head wind.

The *Ernesto*, Burn and Godfrey, saluted with several guns on leaving the outer roads.

March 31.—Wind E.

Arrived American ship *Brutus*, 207 tons, Joseph Adams, from Montevideo 29th, general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

French barque *Benares*, 174 tons, Caradour, from Terraguah 31 January. Montevideo 29th inst., wane, brandy, &c., to Ferdinand Delisle.

Brazilian brig *Independente*, 180 tons, J. A. Mats, from Patagon 11th inst., with yerba and wool, to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

British brig *Frederic*, 214 tons, John M'Kenzie, from St. Uex, Montevideo 27th inst., with 412 meyer suits, &c., to Robert Hattie Wilson.

Sailed, Hamburg ship *Godofredo*, A. Behn, for Philadelphia, calling off Montevideo, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2183 dry ox and cow hides, 144 hides with 1400 horse hides, 5 do., with 1200 calf skins, 2 do., with 1317 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 do., with 3252 doz. goat skins, 83 do., with 2110 doz. sheep skins, 3 do., with 1281 arreas hair, 293 do., with 67453 arrobas wool. Loaded in Montevideo, 3000 quintals in jerked beef.

Passengers for Philadelphia, Doña Dolores Reissig de Marguindo and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Frazier, child and servant, and Master Herman Zimmermann.

Passengers for Montevideo, Mrs. Ferdinand Delisle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rodowald and servant.

French schooner of war *Eclair*, for Montevideo.

Brazilian schooner *Flor del Salto*, Faustino José Viana, for Colonia, despatched by José Coelho Meyrelles, in ballast.

April 1.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived American barque *Madona*, 262 tons, Michael Wise, from Malaga 30 January, Cape de Verde 1st ult., Montevideo 30th, wane, 50 meyer suit, 3000 feet plank, 50 bundles masting, paper, &c., to William A. Rhodes.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine *Nueva Amistad*, Francisco Marquez, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 3115 quintals jerked beef, 170 arrobas grease, 3 boxes with 66 4 z. sheep skins, 5 do., with 176 arrobas wool.

Brazilian brigantine *Activo*, Serafin Sifedez, for Montevideo, despatched by Eduardo Freyer, with passengers, 500 bags ashes and 1 box with 60 pieces chemise.

Brazilian brig *Descubridor*, Juan Fernandez, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Coelho Meyrelles, with 2000 quintals jerked beef, 699 arrobas tallow, 1 bale with 160 horse hides, 1 do., with 20 doz. deer skins, 5 do., with 100 doz. sheep skins, 18 do., with 360 arrobas wool, 10 bales dry goods.

Sardinian *zuccha* *Do Verdaderos Amigos*, Estevan Chaparro, for Montevideo, despatched by Juan Hautstein Pinsky, in ballast.

American barque *Louisa*, William Woodrick, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 120 fanning hides, 120 pipes, 9 half do., 3 quarter do., 2 barrels, 116 serons and 50 half do., with 8992 arrobas and 24 lbs. tallow, half do. with 449 arrobas hair, 5 do., with 182 doz. slunk calf hides, 616 do., with 14,952 arrobas wool, 20 do., with 429 doz. sheep skins, 4 do., with 157 doz. lamb skins.

April 2.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner *Carmen*, 57 tons, José Venancio de Sosa, from Montevideo 31st ult., general cargo and passengers, to Antonini Brothers.

Sardinian packet schooner *Luisa*, Domingo Macero, from Montevideo 1st inst., cargo and passengers, to Carlos Galenno.

Brazilian packet schooner *Eufracia*, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 1st inst., passengers, to Martin Hardy & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian brigantine *Bella Union*, Nicolo Brunengo, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallat, with some bags of ashes, &c.

Prussian brig *Lucina*, H. Albrecht, for Fal-mouth for orders, despatched by Alexander Ross Lafone, with 13,142 cow hides, 8520 horses.

Brazilian brigantine *Luciano*, José Dominguez, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallat, with passengers and some bags of sales, &c.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (2nd inst).

British.....	29
American.....	15
French.....	15
Spanish.....	3
Sardinian.....	9
Belgian.....	1
Swedish.....	4
Norwegian.....	2
Hamburg.....	4
Brazilian.....	0
Danish.....	0
Bremen.....	2
Nesapolian.....	1
Russian.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Argentinian.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Total.....	104

The French ship *Davivier* and French barque *Eole*, are posted to sail this day.

The American brig *Castor* has been sold. The Portuguese brig *Generoso Feiz*, is now under the flag of Brazil.

The brig *Star*, sailed from Liverpool on the 14th January for the River Plate.

THE WEATHER during the week has been reasonable. Thermometer 66 to 74.

Extract of a letter from Valparaiso dated 10th February last.

"Viscount the Prefect of Arequipa has declared himself supreme chief of the Republic of Peru, supported by the troops under his command 'at Arequipa, Allose, Ayacucho, Cosco, Puno and saena—strong hopes however are entertained that this affair will be settled without bloodshed."

The news of the raising of the blockade of the ports of the Argentine Republic by the French, reached England and the United States of America almost simultaneously. We have been told that the 'Convention of Peace' was published in London on the 14th January. We trust the British press will have put forth a less ridiculous version than that given in the *New York Journal of Commerce* of the 19th January. That we justly characterize it, our readers will allow by comparing, for example, the 4th article as construed by the *New York Journal*, and as translated by ourselves in our paper of the 7th November.

According to the *Journal of Commerce*, the stipulation was as follows—

"Art. 4. It is understood that the government of Buenos Ayres will continue in a perfect and absolute state of independence. The eastern republic of Uruguay in the manner which has been stipulated in the Convention of Peace concluded 27th August 1828, with the Empire of Brazil without injury of its natural rights; that it shall demand justice, honor and security of the Argentine Confederation."

Whereas it was in reality conceived in the following terms—

Art. 4. It is understood that the government of Buenos Ayres, shall continue to consider the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay as in a state of perfect and absolute independence, in the same terms as stipulated in the preliminary treaty of peace concluded the 27th August 1828, with the Empire of Brazil, without pre-judice to its natural rights, whenever required by justice, the honor and security of the Argentine Confederation.

The French brig for Cassard, arrived at Brest 12th January, with the news of the raising of the blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres. The intelligence was transmitted by telegraph to Paris, and reached London on the 14th.

Advertisements.

TO LET.

TO single gentlemen, three apartments at No. 130, Calle de la Paz, with a sala fronting the street, which has a fine view. 333.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice that the General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church, will be held at said Church on Monday the 13th inst., to take into consideration the best means of appointing another Chaplain, the Rev. John Armstrong having signified his intention of retiring from the Chaplaincy.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. M.'s Consul.

Buenos Ayres, April 3, 1841.

WANTED.

A Partner in a lucrative business, who can command at least fifty thousand dollars, and who can give his personal certificate to. For particulars apply at Calle Corrientes No. 227.

Cost-sets will be made to steam sheep not less than three thousand at a time, apply as above. 333.

ENGLISH COOK.

WANTED a sober, steady English man-cook, for a small English family. Some good supply without having good testimonials as to character. Apply at the office of the Mercantile Gazette.

Merchandise for November and December 1840.

THE Persons who have taken the above works if on the Commercial Room are requested to return them.

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Do. Portugal.....	do. do.
Plata macucana.....	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. do.
Do. Patriot and Pataciones.....	do. do.
Six pence.....	do. do.
Exchange on England.....	60 a 62 do. per ct.
Do. France.....	20 a 30 per do.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	19 a 30 per Socio
Do. United States.....	per 100 dollars
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.....	68 a 70 in p. arroba
Do. for France.....	68 a 65 do.
Do. for N. America.....	62 a 63 do.
Do. for Spain.....	48 a 50 do.
Do. salted.....	51 a 53 do.
Do. Horse.....	24 a 25 do. each.
Calf skins.....	52 a 55 do.
Sheep skins, common.....	30 a 31 per dozen
Do. fine.....	34 a 35 do.
Deer skins.....	24 a 24 do.
Goat skins.....	40 a 45 do.
Norwegian.....	54 a 6 do. per lb.
Citichilli Skins.....	50 a 100 per arroba
Horse hair, short.....	50 a 55 per arroba
Do. mixed.....	53 a 52 do.
Do. long.....	7 a 9 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	90 a 100 do.
Do. picked.....	7 a 9 do.
Do. short fine skins.....	25 a 30 do.
Do. dirty.....	15 a 25 do.
Tallow, pure.....	38 a 40 do.
Do. raw.....	17 a 19 do.
Do. mixed.....	25 a 28 do.
Jerked Beef.....	40 a 45 per quintal
Horns, mixed.....	300 a 400 per unit.
Do. Ox.....	600 a 700 do.
Sheep bones.....	100 a 170 do.
Hide cutting.....	20 a 25 per 100 lb.
Old-tick feathers, white.....	20 a 24 per lb.
Do. black.....	10 a 12 do.
Salted tongs.....	12 a 14 per fan
Salt on board.....	12 a 14 per fan
Discount.....	1 a 2 per ct. pr. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week. The lowest price dollars, no transactions. The high rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 pence. The lowest ditto 2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE,

No. 75, calle de Cangallo. Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor

PRICE.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS, (CURRENT) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 10 cents.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.