

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

[Vol. XV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The *Infernal Machine* continues to be a prolific theme of congratulations from every quarter to H. E. General Rosas, on the late providential escape of himself and daughter; and of imprecations "loud and deep" against the authors of such a horrid contrivance.

The fatal box was stated to have been forwarded from Montevideo by M. Leite, the Portuguese Consul General, and without in the remotest degree incriminating him, such was believed to be the case, as letters purporting to have been written by that gentleman had, we understand, been received by parties here, warranting a belief. However, M. Leite, who came up in the French schooner of war *Eclair* expressly for the purpose of vindicating himself, disclaims, we are informed, all knowledge of the transaction, and declared the aforesaid letters forgeries.

It is an ascertained fact, we hear, that a box was actually transmitted from Copenhagen, with medals, diplomas, &c., addressed to Governor Rosas, by the Royal Society of Antiquarians in that capital; and it is now supposed that that box was intercepted in Montevideo, and that it was either substituted by the one containing the infernal machinery, or its contents rifled and the diabolical apparatus inserted in lieu thereof; M. Leite's name being assumed in order to ensure its safe conveyance through a channel forbidding the least suspicion of a sinister intention.

We are not aware whether the active investigation hitherto instituted has afforded any good clue as to the precise quarter where the fell scheme was hatched. All we do know, is, that rumour is rife on the particular.

As the seat of war in the Interior has been materially limited by the late triumphs, and the continued defections of insurgent Chiefs, intelligence of an important character is stated to be shortly expected.

Upwards of thirty of the prisoners of the Quebracho confined in the Retiro barracks were set at liberty on Thursday last, by order of H. E. the Governor.

We received by H. B. M's brig Partridge, London papers to 7th February. The following are extracts from "The Atlas" of that date.

CHINA.

CANTON.—The Admiral was still at this port the 24th October. The place had been found extremely unhealthy. Out of 3650 men landed there, only 2039 were fit for duty, chiefly owing to bad diet and want of fresh meat. The Admiral was expected to leave for Canton about the middle of November. Letters received at Tinghae, from the prisoners at Ningpo, stated that they were treated well, but suffered from want of proper clothing. The British naval force consisted of twenty sail of pensants, exclusive of steamers. The "*Melville*" has been repaired, and bears again the Admiral's flag. It is stated at Madras that Sir Hugh Gough is to be proceeded to China in her Majesty's ship "*Cruise*," to take the command of the land forces on that coast.

CANTON.—Mr. Staunton continued a prisoner on the 3rd November. Lin had been deprived of all authority, but he had petitioned the Emperor and appealed to his mercy; pleading his good intentions, but admitting his inability. He declares that he is unjustly accused of robbing the English of opium, since he has in his possession Captain Elliot's petition entreating him to receive it. He admits the superiority of the British in war, but suggests that they may be tired out by delays and sickness, and counsels the Emperor to make no concession, as the English would thereupon increase their demands; and he expresses an opinion, that our interference and blockade will draw down on us the hostility of other nations. At present the external trade of the celestial empire is quite at a stand. The Admiral's withdrawal from the vicinity of Peking is considered a great error, and both in China and in India he is said to have allowed himself to be duped by the Chinese commissioners. The negotiations would probably be protracted indefinitely by every artifice common in Chinese diplomacy, and a fresh expedition, after all, would be required to effect the original objects of the present. These gloomy views should be received with caution. Lin had been deprived of all his honors, and, after actually starting for Peking, had been recalled to await at Canton an investigation of his conduct on the arrival of Keshio, who is soon expected. This looks well.

Quarrel with the United States.

Under the head of "America" we have inserted the substance of an enormous mass of despatches from New York and Washington, of which the contents are of the very highest importance. It will be seen that the application of Mr. Fox, the British Ambassador to the supreme government of the United States, for the immediate release of Mr. M'Leod from the custody of the authorities of the state of New York, by whom he is imprisoned on a charge of burning the "*Caroline*" in 1837, has been met on the part of Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, by a distinct and positive refusal.

"The state of New York (he says) possesses a jurisdiction perfectly independent of the Federal government, that the offence with which M'Leod stood charged was committed within the territory and against the laws and citizens of the state of New York, and was subject, therefore, to her tribunals. The Federal government, he says, 'has no right to interfere, nor would the circumstances to which you (Mr. Fox) have referred, or the reasons you have urged, justify the exertion of such a power, if it existed.'" Mr. Fox, in his answer to this cavalier despatch, states, without circumlocution, that "his refusal to do justice, coupled with the ill-treatment of M'Leod, will lead to the most grave and serious consequences;"—words which present us with no ambiguous meaning.

The *Times*, in an able article on the subject, hints at the probability that America is not only incited by France to this evident courting of a quarrel with England, but is acting under her influence as to the fitness of the present moment for such a demonstration.

Mr. M'Leod is, we regret to find, still a prisoner to the authorities of the state of New York. It will be remembered that he ventured to cross the frontiers, was seized, summarily adjudged, and committed to prison for his share in the burning of the "*Caroline*" during the Canadian Rebellion of 1837. Mr. Fox, the British minister, demanded his release, declaring that the act of burning the piratical vessel, which was not nominally within the jurisdiction

of the States, was the performance of an order from his superiors, and must be made matter of discussion between the two governments, but could not form the subject of prosecution against a private individual. Mr. Forsyth replies that, "highly valuing the maintenance of the amicable relations between the two countries, he deeply regretted to say that the President found himself unable to recognize the validity of a demand, a compliance with which was deemed so material to the preservation of the good understanding between the countries." Mr. Fox rejoins that he is not at liberty to state the views of his government, but repeats his own opinion. Mr. Forsyth said he had no more to say to Mr. Fox, but must wait the result of the demand made on Great Britain for reparation. On the reading of these papers in Congress Mr. Alford lamented to see the eagle of Columbia crouch to the lion of England. Mr. Granger said that if Mr. M'Leod was proved guilty he would be executed, and that execution would be due to the supremacy of the state of New York.—The British ambassador declares, that if a subject of the Queen of England be executed by the state of New York on such grounds, the consequences will be grievous in the extreme. The result of all this is expected with impatience.

By late accounts from the United States it appears that Mr. M'Leod had been liberated on bail, and the excitement caused by his arrest was subsiding.

Queen Victoria opened the Session of Parliament in person on 29th January. She was loudly cheered by the populace. The day was fine and the spectacle is stated to have been most gorgeous. An East Indian Prince witnessed the scene in the House of Lords and expressed great admiration thereof, particularly as it regarded the number and beauty of the Peersesses and other Ladies who attended on the occasion.

THE WEATHER has been fine and seasonable for the last fortnight. Thermometer 65 to 75

Official Documents.

The *Gazette* of 7th instant, contains a communication to the Governor dated Salto 1st inst., from Don Bartolomé Gomez, Justice of Peace, giving an account of the rejoicings in that town on 29th ult., in consequence of the defeat of the unitarians in Rioja. The town was decorated with flags, the portrait of H. E. carried in procession to the Church, where High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated, music was performed, rockets discharged and the bells rang a merry peal.

The President of the House of Representatives, under date 6th inst., addressed a note to the government, stating that the House had on that day passed a resolution, that a Committee should present as soon as possible, a project for a declaration of honor and gratitude on the part of the House to the officers and troops who in the years 1833 and 34, penetrated to the deserts of the South, and another in order to the compiling and publication of all the documents connected with that memorable expedition.

The Chief of Police in a note to the government dated 1st inst., states that 735 persons arrived in this city during the last month, the departures: 293.

Extracts from the Liverpool Mercury, Jan. 23.

The most important item in the intelligence of the week is the settlement of the long pending dispute between France and Buenos Ayres. The terms of the treaty on which the former has consented to raise the blockade will be found in our compendium. They are highly favourable to Buenos Ayres, and are, indeed, such as were offered by Rosas long ago. They have created quite a ferment amongst the French residents in South America; and a strong feeling of dissatisfaction also seems to prevail in France. It is not to be judged from the tone adopted by the different journals, some of which urge that the treaty, like that considered by Admiral Dupotet, should be disavowed by the French government. At the time when Admiral Mackau received his instructions and left France, M. Thiers was in power, and acting on a policy likely to lead to a general European war. Under these circumstances, it was an object of the first importance to get home as soon as possible the ships and men who had long been employed in the River Plate,—and the Admiral's instructions were doubtless to settle the affair on the best terms he could, but at all events to settle it,—and though the manner in which this has been done may not now be quite satisfactory, it would be a gross breach of faith and national honor were a French government to repudiate the treaty.—The blockade was established in March, 1838. Shortly before that period the exports to Buenos Ayres amounted to upwards of five million, more than half of which consisted of British manufactures. The re-opening of this extensive channel for traffic cannot fail to be highly advantageous to our manufacturers. It is said that Montevideo means to establish a blockade, and that the Governor, Rivera, has offered 600,000 dollars out of his own private purse towards the expence. As to the former project, the Montevideans are very likely to catch a Tartar if they attempt it; as to the latter, we are assured by a gentleman who has resided for some years at Montevideo, that Rivera has not 100,000 dollars in the world. His proposed liberality is, therefore, more bravado, and the threatened blockade is, probably, little better.

PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND BUENOS AYRES.

Government received yesterday the following telegraphic despatch, which had been delayed by the unfavorable state of the atmosphere:—"Great Jan. 11, 11 a.m.—The Maritime Prefect to the Minister of Marine. Peace has been concluded at Buenos Ayres. M. Page, Lieut. de Vaisseau, who arrived yesterday evening on board the Cassard, will set out for Paris by the first courier with the treaty."

By the brig *Hercules*, Captain Chullogh, which arrived at Falmouth on Thursday afternoon, from Buenos Ayres, advices have been received confirmatory of this announcement.—The *Hercules* left Buenos Ayres on the 10th of November, eight days after the French Admiral had raised the blockade, and signed a treaty of peace. This treaty was much more favorable to the Republic than was anticipated, and consequently diffused general joy among the Buenos Ayreans.

Manifesto that the blockade was raised, a great number of British vessels proceeded up the Rio de la Plata in confident expectation of finding a profitable market for their various freight. The patience of the mercantile world has certainly been severely tested by the tardiness of the French blockades of two of the principal emporiums of commerce in South America.

It seems that all the Paris papers disapproved of the Convention made by Admiral Mackau, except the *Journal des Debats* and the *Constitutionnel*. They defended it on the ground that it was the best peace that under all circumstances could have been made, especially in the then warlike aspect of affairs in Europe, which required that France should get her squadron (and the 5000 good seamen it contained) home from the River Plate.

Later accounts from France say that the anger of the oppositians to the Convention was subsiding, and that the government of France had ratified it.

Courier and New York Enquirer," in speaking of Eastern affairs under date Paris 2nd January, says—

"The truth is, that the English have succeeded *à merveille* in this affair. You are aware of the proceedings in Syria, which terminated in the capture of Beyrout and St. Jean d'Acre by the British fleet—for to say the combined fleet would be too misnomer—and which brought about the treaty between Commodore Napier and Mehmet Ali, which you will have read, and which went to guarantee to the Pacha Egypt heretofore, on condition that he forthwith evacuate Syria, the Italy cities, Candia, &c. &c.; and that he surrender the Turkish Babelous at the cost gained by Commodore Napier in this affair. Admiral Stopford has declared the treaty null—the Commodore having gone beyond his powers in concluding it. But in the meanwhile, the British government—which means, in this case, the Four Powers—has recognised and ratified the treaty, reserving only one article, the *heredite*; because, in point of fact, none but the Sultan himself could alienate in perpetuity any portion of his dominions—for they will still deal with us as forming part of them. The alarm which this little bit of spleen of the g-llant old Admiral had caused at first, has subsided, and no difficulty is now anticipated in the final arrangement of the question.—Our despatches from Alexandria (dated 12th December) state that Ibrahim Pacha and the entire of the army of Syria were, in two divisions, in full retreat upon Egypt. Preparations had commenced for the restoration of the Turkish fleet, and for carrying into effect the other provisions of the treaty, so that ere this all has, it is believed, been terminated. It is true that the last letters from Constantinople (of 8th ult.) announce that the Sultan and his ministers—who without the quadruple alliance, could not have shown their faces to Mehmet Ali—had declared that he should be expelled Egypt; but this would be *un peu trop fort*.—Mehmet Ali will be confirmed in his government of Egypt, for Lord Palmerston says he, that is, that all cause for alarm seems to have disappeared.

It must be confessed that England has carried through this matter with a high and able hand, and she is now about to evince discretion or perhaps the higher quality—wisdom in her moderation. Now, that she has done all that she ought to do, or that she has done all that she ought to do, or that she has done all that she ought to do, she very sensibly falls back upon her alliance with France, and being no longer opposed to her, you will see, or those best qualified to form a judgment on the point are much mistaken—a removal of the clouds and intense connexion of the governments of those two countries. It will, however, require much time to—I will not say heal, but even to cicatrize the wounds caused by this Eastern affair, and the measures which M. Thiers took and contemplated against England in consequence—and it will require ages of amity ere France, under any Ministry, return to good feeling towards England, or that the English Nation forget the rancorous hostility—indeed deeply enemy avowed to her—by the immense majority of the French people and by almost the unanimous Press of France. It will be long also, ere that Austria and Prussia, and the other German states, and Piedmont and Italy, forgive the necessities which impelled them to do what they have done; but they will ultimately come round.

All our interest in the matter is therefore at an end (to all appearances). There will be yet much of diplomatic negotiation and much manoeuvring to be done, but it will arrive under all probability approaching amity for which world, it is to be feared, wishes a universal war, will, on the contrary, see established a general peace.

Along with this question of peace abroad will be settled that of universal tranquillity throughout France. Mind I do not pretend to say that the general peace about to be proclaimed will ensure for France. On the contrary, there are parties so much dissatisfied with the manner of its being brought about that they will, for some time at least, pant for an opportunity to regain the ground they have lost, or to avenge their pride or their honor which they feel—whether satisfied or the contrary I shall not say—has been wounded or compromised. These are Russia and France, but however both may, and it is indispensible do, detest England and desire her

downfall, neither will begin a new quarrel for mere fighting sake, and after the caution she has received it is not hazardous to predict that many years will elapse ere our friends and our enemies, England, will be found in a condition so unprepared, indeed so disabled, as she was at the commencement of the proceedings between the Porte and Mehmet Ali. Thus good feeling may not be restored, but good sense may prevail, and a treaty, which will do all that would be prepared to meet with vigour.

Here in France there is at this moment no very formidable party in opposition to the government, and no bond of union seems likely to be presented to the various sections of political opponents. The Republicans exist, and the secret societies most of their members make cartridges and lay up guns and such things with no true daggers, and the Legitimists dream of Henry V, and the Bonapartists dwell daily into nothing. Much management may be requisite, nevertheless, to restore union and strengthen France, but there appears no very great, at least no pressing danger of any new outbreak. Hitherto the King has lived upon expedients—admirable and successful as they were—they were only expedients. Now is about to be done for France, for firmly establishing his Dynasty. How that is to be done—whether by extending public liberty or more closely confining it, I do not pretend to say; but society is unhinged—all is disorder. The remedies are not only strong and efficacious, but immediate; for any such such as France has just experienced might be fatal to him. There is at this time much speculation abroad upon the question of fortifying Paris; but all, with the exception of the Commerce, which is the property of M. Mangin, who has no party, agree that fortifications of some sort or other, are of the last importance. This approach to unanimity may make the project palatable; particularly as the Report upon it is to be drawn up by M. Thiers, and the Chamber may vote the money, but when the day of reckoning comes there will be repentance and dissatisfaction. The Minister of France, in his exposé last week, showed that the receipts fall short of the expenditure for the coming year, in about the sum of thirty millions of francs, and still be talked about the practicability of going on without a loan—that is, by applying the reserve fund of 150 millions of francs, now in the Treasury to the present exigencies (which also about the warlike preparations of M. Thiers and the outlay on the fortifications) and the application of the surplus of the sinking fund, but neither are approved by the capitalists, so that a loan for 100 or 120 millions of dollars will in all likelihood be the upshot of the present state of affairs. The Minister is true takes the actual scale of expenditure as likely to be carried on, but there can, there ought to be no doubt that a disarmament will take place, for I repeat, the chances of war have become few indeed, if they have not disappeared altogether, so that there will be a diminution of expence.

Trade is duller, for the season of the year, than it has been since 1837. Great distress, consequently prevails in Paris, for the official returns show that no less than two-fifths of the population, that is, that 38,000 men are without employment. The Republicans are no fewer than during most part of last year, and are confined, principally, to small tavern and coffee-house keepers. One of this class, the proprietor of the *Café Anglais*, on the Boulevard des Filles-du-Calu, however, he ranked among the large failures, his debts amounting to 700,000 francs (140,000 dollars). The trading and manufacturing provincial cities are not better off. Bourdeaux is declining daily, and Lyons has suffered not only from a diminution of orders, but from the loss, which have done immense mischief. Still this is a most powerful country. Her public affairs are not well managed; so, that if improvement in that respect takes place, France, which was so many disadvantages occupied, will distinguish a place among Nations, may aspire to a still more commanding position.

We have had a fortnight's had frost, but the weather has become mild. Bread and flour are cheap, so that if the people had the means to purchase their flour which they feel comfortable, at a lower rate than for some time past; but I repeat, that the contrary is the case, and that misery prevails to a melancholy extent in this magnificent city.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST. For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Date Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tonnage	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Nov. 14	Brig Ames, Thomas Scott.	267	Alexander Ross Lafone.	Liverpool.
Brig Hobbs, George Nicholas Schickland.	252	Robert Lyle and Co.	Liverpool.	
Brig Ellis, Richard Watkins.	124	Daniels Gowland and Co.	Cadix.	
Dec. 2	Brigie Aguilera, T. Y. Williams.	214	Daniels Gowland and Co.	Liverpool.
Brigie Diana, Robert Hyatt.	214	James C. Thompson.	Liverpool.	
Brigie Rossett, John Peat.	249	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Liverpool.	
Brig James, Charles Foxworth.	272	Robert Lyle and Co.	Valparaiso.	
Feb. 1	Brig Ames, John Alexander.	161	Anderson, Waller and Co.	Falmouth.
Brigie Schuster, S. A. W. Jones.	252	Robert Lyle and Co.	London.	
Schooner Apertition, John G. Gruch.	127	Alexander Ross Lafone.	Liverpool.	
Brigie Nixon, M. B. Jones.	191	Daniels Gowland and Co.	Cuba for orders.	
Brig Ranger, George Gray.	131	Daniels and Lewis and Co.	London.	
Brig Waddie, S. M. Kerton.	175	John Best and Brothers.	Liverpool.	
Brig Lady Harvey, Thomas Jones.	202	John Galt Smith and Co.	Great Britain.	
Brigie Fortis, J. H. Hillyer.	229	John Best and Brothers.	Great Britain.	
Brigie Emory, John Beale.	242	John Galt Smith and Co.	Great Britain.	
Brigie Holywood, Fran M. Halliday.	231	John Galt Smith and Co.	Great Britain.	
Brig (Vesey) Robert Hamilton.	211	Alexander Ross Lafone.	Liverpool.	
Brig James, Thomas Garrow.	216	Roscoe, Twyford and Co.	Liverpool.	
Brig Nic Mar, William Powell.	205	Robert Hillier Wilson.	almost.	
Brigie Constable of Durham, W. Wain.	244	Roscoe, Twyford and Co.	Liverpool.	
Brig Plat, Stephen Thorp.	231	Parlane, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool.	
Brigie Fredrick, John W. Knapton.	214	Robert House Williams.	Liverpool.	
Brigie Cherub, William Whitley.	253	Best and Brothers.	Liverpool.	
Brigie Light, John Harvey.	222	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Liverpool.	
Brigieation Rosa Edouard, J. Williams.	123	J. C. Thompson.	Liverpool.	
Brigie St. John the Baptist, Captain.	243	Anderson, Waller and Co.	Great Britain.	
Brigie Washburn, William W. Hardy.	202	Joseph Percival.	Great Britain.	
American.				
Nov. 5	Bregentine Fair American, E. Rowe.	145	Daniels Gowland and Co.	Boston.
Brig Citrus, James Anthony.	171	Daniels Gowland and Co.	Boston.	
Ship Emory, Myers.	236	Parlane, Macalister and Co.	Boston.	
Feb. 5	Shipque Drayton, Robert Peabody.	142	Daniels Gowland and Co.	London.
Brigie Owen, James Green, Junr.	184	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Montevideo.	
Ship Fortin, Eben Colburn.	258	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.	
Ship Corvathus, W. K. E. Simpson.	258	Greenway, Gordon and Co.	Boston.	
Brigie Moscovy, Thomas C. Simpson.	272	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.	
Ship Oregon, Jonathan Starnes.	242	Daniels Gowland and Co.	Boston.	
Ship Baseline, Stephen Carter.	37	Greenway, Gordon & Co.	Boston.	
Ship Kaminlin, William A. Jones.	215	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.	
Ship Repta, Joseph Adams.	497	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.	
Brigie Madison, Morgan West.	254	William A. Rhodes.	Philadelphia.	
Brigieation Paik, W. G. Thompson.	123	J. C. Thompson.	Boston.	
Brig Josephine, Warren Hodge.	232	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.	
Brigie Susan, J. B. Wain.	148	Daniels Gowland and Co.	Boston.	
French.				
Nov. 4	Brigie Daumesnil d'Orleans, P. Adam.	316	Seris and Co.	Havre de Grace.
Brigie Fraternite, Henri F. Fouchet.	220	Greenway, Gordon and Co.	Havre de Grace.	
Brigie Jeanne Baptiste, Pierre L. Latorre.	120	Marin Hardy.	Havre.	
Dec. 2	Brigie Yuzeston, Yuzeston.	214	Blanc and Comptoir.	Havre de Grace.
Brigie Yuzeston, Yuzeston.	214	Blanc and Comptoir.	Havre de Grace.	
Brigie Daumesnil, Barthelemy.	282	Gosset, Seris and Co.	Havre de Grace.	
Brigie Spiceland, Harlow.	127	Daniels Gowland and Co.	San Jacinto.	
Palace Marquis, Ferns G. Garrow.	239	Thomson Ross and Co.	Havre de Grace.	
Mar. 7	Brigie Camille, Narymoun.	275	Lavallée.	Havre de Grace.
Brigie Hermine, M. Seris.	120	Seris and Co.	Havre de Grace.	
Brigie Benares, Caroline.	171	Ferdinand Delisle.	Havre de Grace.	
Sardinian.				
Nov. 8	Brigie Anron, Manuel Vapallo.	274	Jacinto Capelle.	Genoa.
Brigie Inca, Juan Chera.	220	Blanc and Comptoir.	Cuba.	
Jan. 2	Ship Biassi Maria, Manuel Antonio.	244	Lavallée.	Montevideo.
Palace Seltzer, Francisco Crespo.	180	Jose Coelho Meyreles.	Montevideo.	
Schooner Ricardo, Antonio Dolera.	28	Jacinto Capelle.	Montevideo.	
Brigie Maria Eugenia, Francisco Crespo.	144	Blanc and Comptoir.	Montevideo.	
Palace Alfredo, Luis de Argente.	114	Antonio de Alaba.	Montevideo.	
Mar. 14	Brig Tronco del Brazil, Carmelita.	149	Antonio Adams and Co.	Montevideo.
Spanish.				
Nov. 10	Brigie Global, Guadalupe Cardella.	180	Lavallée.	Cadix.
Brigieation Rita, J. R. Rosengren.	128	Lavallée.	Havana.	
Mar. 25	Brig Cervantes, Bruno Garcia.	185	Lavallée.	Cadix.
Denish.				
Dec. 17	Brig Phoenix, Hans Schmitt.	770	J. Kirk and Co.	Havana.
Jan. 3	Brig Anna Karoline, M. Kerting.	40	Charles E. Horn.	Havana.
Brigie Jacob, Edward Frederik.	350	Franzisco Domingo Jato.	Mediterranean.	
Mar. 7	Brigie Catherine, M. A. Anderson.	282	J. Kirk and Co.	Constant.
Brigie Gertrude, N. P. Nilsson.	168	Greenway, Gordon and Co.	Cuba for orders.	
Bremen.				
Dec. 29	Brigie Sigismund Cesar, Maria Rieger.	240	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
Apr. 5	Brig Louise, Van Hagen.	263	Roscoe, Hutz and Co.	Bremen.
Brazilian.				
Nov. 18	Brigie Luisa, J. M. de Silva.	301	Alexander Ross Lafone.	London.
Brigie Orestes, J. H. Hillyer.	287	Yara and Tambo.	Perambuco.	
Mar. 7	Zimmermann 14th November, J. J. Ferruz.	198	Yara and Tambo.	Perambuco.
Brigie Pimenteira, J. de C. V. Silva.	161	Alexander Ross Lafone.	Rio de Janeiro.	
Schooner Expedicion, J. F. C. Silva.	161	Jose Pereira Carneiro.	Rio de Janeiro.	
Brigie Georano Felix, A. L. Labrador.	161	Jose Pereira Carneiro.	Rio de Janeiro.	
Brig Independencia, Francisco Paula.	27	Jose Coelho Meyreles.	Montevideo.	
Schooner Alameda, Juan V. de Sousa.	27	Jose Coelho Meyreles.	Montevideo.	
Schooner Almeida, Francisco Paula.	27	Jose Coelho Meyreles.	Montevideo.	
Brigieation Maria, A. G. de Silveira.	120	Mangel Amoretti Ramon.	Brazil.	
Brigieation Santa Helena, Antonio de Alaba.	120	Mangel Amoretti Ramon.	Brazil.	
Brigieation Maria da Conceicao, Silva.	85	Martin Hardy and Co.	Montevideo.	
Hamburgh.				
Feb. 8	Brig Maria Elizabeth, Folke.	298	Roscoe, Hutz and Co.	Amsterdam.
Brigieation Laura and Louisa, C. Roscoe.	298	J. Kirk and Co.	Constant.	
Brigieation William, J. R. Rosengren.	128	Lavallée.	Hamburg.	
Mar. 25	Brig Helena, A. E. Van Dyke.	182	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
Swedish.				
Jan. 14	Brig Vasa, Hertz.	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	London.
Brigie Svea, Christian Vapallo.	211	Alexander Ross Lafone.	Cuba for orders.	
Brigie Victoria, L. M. Westberg.	173	Alexander Ross Lafone.	Cuba for orders.	
Brigie Victoria, C. Newen.	173	Alexander Ross Lafone.	Cuba for orders.	
Apr. 14	Brigie Louisa, S. A. Fogelmark.	272	Parlane, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool.
Havana.				
Dec. 10	Brigie Seventeenth May, A. S. Jorgensen.	216	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Constant.
Brigie Nivaldo, Nivaldo, Yeller.	160	Antonio Adams and Co.	Constant.	
Apr. 8	Brig Jose, John A. W. Jones.	242	Roscoe, Hutz and Co.	Constant.
Belgian.				
Feb. 8	Brigie Indulgencia, S. J. Miller.	242	Roscoe, Hutz and Co.	Constant.
Neapolitan.				
Jan. 2	Brig Coast, Saldador Napoli.	350	Zimmermann and Tresner.	Constant.
Russian.				
Feb. 2	Brigie Johannes, M. Beger.	280	Roscoe, Hutz and Co.	Constant.
Austrian.				
Feb. 25	Brigie Regina Victoria, Santo Basal.	343	Antonio de Alaba.	Constant.
Argentine.				
Feb. 15	Bregentine Constable, Levi Honeycomb.	285	Anderson, Waller and Co.	Constant.
Dutch.				
Feb. 24	Calles Het Varnwen, R. Pinksterboer.	129	Roscoe, Hutz and Co.	Constant.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

BRITISH. His Clo. 16 guns, Captain Stephen Freemantle
FRENCH. Brig Carriere, 18 guns, William Morris, Lieut. Commander.
 Dupret.
 Brig Cyron, 23 guns, Captain Maria Joseph Alphonse Odell-Fellan.
BRAZILIAN. Brigantine Camaron, 7 guns, Captain Rodriguez.

PASSION WEEK.

On Monday the 5th instant, in the afternoon, there was a procession from the Church of La Merced, which passed through various streets, accompanied by a numerous body of the Clergy, a company of infantry soldiers, music, and a great crowd of people of both sexes. The images borne on the occasion were Our Saviour, St. John, &c. In the evening a sermon was preached in said Church to a vast congregation.

On Tuesday the 6th, a similar procession to the above-mentioned took place from the Church of St. Domingo.

On Thursday the 8th, the Government procession accompanied by the civil and military authorities, paid the customary visits to several Churches. The Delegate Governor attended. The Masters of the Ceremonies were Don José Maria Sagasta for the civil department, and Colonel Francisco Escobar for the military. The streets and churches were thronged during the afternoon and evening, almost every one being in mourning. Altars were erected in various streets and pulpits from which orations were delivered. The music vocal and instrumental at the College Church in the evening attracted a great congregation. At mid-day the colours at the various British, British-Office, and on board Spanish, Sardinian and Brazilian vessels, were hoisted half-mast, yards crossed, and ships were closed.

On Friday the 9th (Good Friday), the Altars in the Churches were veiled. In the evening the procession of the Santo Sepulcro with an immense retinue left the Church of La Merced, and returned thither after passing through various streets.

On Saturday the 10th, at mid-day, the Fort fired a salute of 21 guns, simultaneous with which the bells of Churches rang a merry peal, music was played, rockets were discharged, colours were run up to the mast head, yards square, shops re-opened, mourning attire doffed, &c. &c., in honor of the resurrection. At night bands of music paraded the streets and Judasses were burnt.

On Sunday the 11th, at 3 in the morning, High Mass was performed in the Church of St. Domingo, and a procession took place through and outside the Church, the congregation notwithstanding the early hour there was numerous in the extreme, particularly of females. At sun-set there was another procession from the same Church, in which Our Saviour rose from the dead, 'Our Lady of the Rosary,' &c., were borne through the streets, attended by music and a great retinue of Clergy, &c. &c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

No arrivals.

April 10.—Wind S. E. strong.

Sailing, British brig Alcipo, William Bennett, for Liverpool, despatched by Briggs, Twyford and Co., with 500 dry ox and cow h ds, 4841 salted ox and cow hides, 8 tons bones, 60 pipes and 100 mercurials with 2950 arrobas talow, 137 bales with 3425 doz. sheep skins, 104 do. with 2800 arrobas wool, 12 do. with 450 arrobas hair.

April 11.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner Alianza, 43 tons, Francisco Paula, from Montevideo 10th inst., in ballast, to Jose Coelho Meyreles.

Sailed, Danish ship Cybele, E. Beck, for Hamburg, despatched by J. J. Kirk & Co., with 6995 dry ox hides, 1800 salted ox hides, 127 bales with 3175 arrobas wool, 8 do. with 251 arrobas and 18 lbs. hair.

Passengers, Mr. Charles Zeigler, his son (Charles) and Master Adolf Bullrich.

American ship Sarah Sheffe, William Grey, for New York, despatched by Jones and Johnson, with 7474 dry hides, 4 bales with 400 calf skins, 8 Rio de Janeiro, 12 Rio de Janeiro, 12 Rio de Janeiro, 12 Rio de Janeiro, and 30 chiquas with 7125 arrobas wool, 20,000 horns, 6 boxes address (return cargo).

French barque Gustavinos, Genot, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Martin Hardy & Co., with 2500 quintals jerked beef, 300 marquets with 3000 arrobas talow, 6 barrels and 1 box with 350 arrobas grease, 4 bales with 100 doz. sheep skins, 3 do. with 120 arrobas hair.

French brig Frederic and Eugene, Bronson, for Cotte, despatched by Bartolomeu Frantz & Co., with 1233 dry hides, 4000 salted do, 12 marquets with 120 arrobas talow, 132 bales with 3500 arrobas wool.

April 12.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine Cacique, 130 tons, Antonio Gilarte de Silveira, from Paragana 22nd ult., with yerba, rice, casha and wool, to Manuel Acededo Ramago.

French schooner of war Eleair, from Montevideo 11th.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner Enfraga, Mariano Francisco de Silva. Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, both for Montevideo.

French brig of war Tactique, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Dorn-Pouget, to the assistance of the French barque Eole, wrecked on the Ortiz Bank.

American ship Emperor, William Cutting, for Boston, despatched by Greenway, Gordon & Co., with 1805 salted hides, 438 bales with 10,711 arrobas wool, 4 do. with 729 doz. goat skins, 94 do. with 1890 doz. sheep skins, 31 ackes with 245 arrobas hair.

Passenger, Mr. Edward Dorr.

Sardinian schooner *Victorina*, Antonio Gazzo, for Montevideo, despatched by Antonio Aldana & Co., in ballast.

April 13.—Wind S. E. foggy in the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

The ship *Emperor* which sailed yesterday was in sight this day.

April 14.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Swedish brig *Trio*, 275 tons, S. A. Fogelmark, from St. Ubes 28th February, Montevideo 13th inst., 449 moyer salt, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

American brig *Susan*, 133 tons, J. B. Goodhue, from Boston 10th February, general cargo, to Daniel Gowlan & Co.

Brazilian brigantine *Nova Brillante*, 107 tons, Francisco Lopez de Santos, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., rice, coffee, tobacco, &c., to José Coelho Murrelles.

Brazilian brigantine *María del Carmen*, 85 tons, Alejandro A. Silva, from Montevideo 12th inst., yerba, tobacco, caña, &c., to Martia Hardy & Co.

H. B. M.'s brig (packet) *Partridge*, 10 guns, William Morris, Lieut. Commander, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., arrived at Montevideo on the 11th at midnight, sailed thence 13th, with the mail of the packet *Magnet*, from Falmouth 5th February.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo, Señores Astrada, Emilio Frías and Mr. Lobb.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Charles H. Twyford, Thomas Jones, Richard Hughes and daughter, Daniel Cash, J. S. C. Sprouton, Lobb, Captains Pringle and Perkins.

April 15.—Wind E.

Arrived, National brigantine *General San Martín*, 5 guns, Captain Gerald Fisher, from off Montevideo 14th.

Sailed, Brazilian brig *Don Pedro Segundo*, José Anastacio Carmalita, for Montevideo, despatched by Daniel Gowlan & Co., with 7 bales dry goods, &c.

The *Mohawk* was under way but anchored again from head wind.

April 16.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship *Pearl*, 20 guns, Captain Charles Colville Frankland, from Rio Janeiro 2nd instant, Montevideo 14th.

British brig *Livercoat*, 200 tons, William Thompson, from Liverpool 8th February, Island Mayo 10th March, with 73 moyer salt and 100 tons coal, to order.

Brazilian schooner *Ana Constanza*, 40 tons, José Bastos, from Montevideo 15th, with general cargo and passengers, to Carlos Galeano.

French brig of war *Tactique*, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Dornis-Pouget, from off the Ortiz Bank.

Sailed, British barque *Mohawk*, George Smith, for London, despatched by John Galt & Co., with 1200 dry ox hides, 4913 wet salted hides, 10,00 horns, 50 tons bones, 180 pipes, 47 half do, and 13 quarter do, with 7425 arrobas tallow, 100 bales with 2500 arrobas wool, 2 do, with 64 arrobas hair.

Spanish brigantine *Rita*, Jaime Pares, for Havana, despatched by Zamaran and Teserra, with 2850 quintals jerked beef, 17 marquetas and 213 bladders with 165 arrobas tallow.

Shipping Memoranda.

The French barque *Eole*, hence 5th instant, for Havre de Grace, has been met with wrecked off the Ortiz Bank. The Captain and crew are stated to have arrived at Montevideo.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Theatre opened for the Season on the 11th instant, with the tragedy of *Edipus*, and a farce. The house was crowded in every part.—Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor was present, it being her first visit to this theatre since the month of September 1838. She was visited in her box by numerous persons, including the Brazilian *Chargé d'Affaires*, Captain Freemantle of H. B. M.'s brig *Clay*, &c.

On 12th, a play and a farce.

On 13th, an amateur performance (as least as it regarded the male portion of the charac-

ters) of the tragedy of "Taysole." The scene in Mexico in the time of Montezuma. The plot, an Indian Chief who is hopelessly in love with the wife of another Chief, whom he kills, and is himself put to death by the disconsolate widow. It is rarely we have seen an amateur performance so well got up. The two Chiefs met with adequate representatives, especially in the gentleman who personated the married one.—He has a good voice, and his action was appropriate and at times graceful. Doña Alejandro Pacheco was the heroine of the play, and at the fall of the curtain there was a call from the pit that she be regularly engaged at the Theatre, which call, brought forth Mr. Manager Culebras, who gave a satisfactory reply. She would be a good actress, but that her education was not sufficient to prevent much distortion of enunciation. Two duets were sung by amateurs, and two concerts were played, one on the violin the other on the clarinet. The receipts of the evening are to be appropriated in aid of the expenses of the National squadron, they must have been very great for the house was thronged and the entrance money, &c., were optional. Señores Pedro Romero and Pedro Ximeno officiated as money takers.—The government box was occupied by Don Manuel Insarte, Minister of Finance; that of Doña Manuela Rosas was decorated with red and white satin—Miss Sophia Frank sat with her all the evening. This box had numerous visitors, amongst whom we observed the Marquis de Iturbide, the boxes were Don Antonio Diaz, lady and daughters, a number of Orientals, the lady of General Alvear and daughters, Generals Mancilla and Guido and their ladies, and a great portion of the rank and fashion of this Capital. A strong guard of the Police were in attendance, and effectually prevented the nuisance of smoking in the lobbies. Would they were always thus active.

On 15th, Peter the Great and a farce. We did not attend.

We have not space this week to notice the regular performers and other et ceteras.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (16th inst).

British.....	20
American.....	36
French.....	11
Spanish.....	2
Sardinian.....	8
Belgian.....	5
Swedish.....	1
Norwegian.....	3
Hamburg.....	4
Brazilian.....	13
Danish.....	5
Bremen.....	2
Neapolitan.....	1
Russian.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Argentine.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Total.....	105

The above includes the British brig *Pickwick*, which we have withdrawn from our list of vessels in Port on Thursday last, conceiving she would have sailed.

Birth.

On 5th instant, the lady of Thomas Deccum, Esq., of a son.

Died.

At Montevideo, on the 3rd instant, after a few days severe illness, Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, Joiner, aged 59 years. The deceased was a native of Liverpool, and for many years a resident at Buenos Ayres. His remains were accompanied to the Protestant Cemetery by a numerous and respectable circle of friends.

The following is a verbatim Copy of a placard on the Gate of a Village Inn in Dorsetshire, England.

Stolen or borrowed, from out of my strawyard, A saw and a hammer, by some sorry blaggard; Whoever has got them, and will so them restor, I'll give him this tin if he'll do so no mor: But if he attans this after this note, He dezerves a tyt rod round the place were his throate is.

Advertisements.

Metropolitan for November 1840.

THE Person who has taken the above work from the Commercial Room are requested to return it.

HAVANA CIGARS.

OF the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Macdon, No. 150, Calle de Mexico.

OV SAIL.

IN Calle Piedad, No. 140 and 142, a few cases containing each 11 and 3 doz. superior Yarmouth blasters (HERRINGS) just arrived. m33 3t

HATS, SHOES, &c.

SELLING at William Hayton's store, No. 65, Calle de la Piedad, English beaver hats of superior quality (with each its box) at 60 dollars. English shoes and unbleached cotton socks, also an excellent assortment of stock and silk handkerchiefs all at very moderate prices. m27 3t

TO LET.

THREE single gentlemen, three apartments at No. 130, Calle de la Paz, with a sala fronting the street, which has a fire place. m33 3t

NOTICE.

A Young man native of England, and who understands the Spanish language, is desirous of some employment in a Commercial house or baracca. Application made to No. 31, Calle de la Paz, will be duly attended to.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership to carry on the general commission business, under the firms of Barber and Orr, in this City, and Orr and Barber in Liverpool.

ALFRED BARBER. WILLIAM ORR.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	do. do.
Plata mexicana.....	do. for one y. pr. cent.
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patocanos.....	do. do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	60 a 62 do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	35 a per do.
Do. mixed.....	54 a 55 do.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	54 a 55 do.
Do. Montevideo.....	18 a per ptacoo.
Do. for England.....	70 4/8 ptacoo.
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger. 68.....	70 4/8 ptacoo.
Do. for France.....	64 a 66 do.
Do. for N. America.....	64 a 65 do.
Do. for Spain.....	68 a 70 do.
Do. salted.....	53 a 55 do.
Do. Horse.....	23 a 26 do. each.
Calf skin.....	53 a 55 do.
Sheep skins, common.....	39 a 32 per dozen
Do. fine.....	35 a 36 do.
Deer skins.....	22 a 24 do.
Goat skins.....	40 a 45 do.
Nutria skins.....	54 a 60 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	90 a 100 do. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	50 a 52 per arroba.
Do. mixed.....	54 a 55 do.
Do. long.....	90 a 100 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	18 a 22 do.
Do. picked.....	28 a 42 do.
Do. shorn from the skins.....	50 a 55 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15 a 30 do.
Tallow, pure.....	28 a 30 do.
Do. raw.....	18 a 22 do.
Do. with grease.....	25 a 26 do.
Jerked Beef.....	30 a 45 per quintal
Horns, mixed.....	600 a 800 per mill.
Do. Ox.....	600 a 800 do.
Shan bones.....	150 a 170 do.
Hide cutting.....	18 a 22 per 100 lb.
Outch feathers, white.....	30 a 24 per lb.
Do. black.....	10 a 12 do.
Salted tongues.....	1 a
Salt, on board.....	10 a 12 per fan
Discount.....	1 a 3/4 pr. cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars. no transactions. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 23 pence. The lowest ditto 22 pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.