

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 766.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

[Vol. XV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

From the interior, we learn that Tucuman, the last strong hold of the revolutionists, was about to be attacked, on the one side by the army under the command of General Aldao, whose advanced guard under the orders of Col Maza, was in Catamarca, and on the other by the forces of General Barro. Our readers will recollect that the battle of the Ciudadela in Tucuman, between General Quiroga and La Madrid, was the closing scene of the eventful revolution which commenced in 1828.

Congratulatory addresses to H. E. Governor Rosas, on the failure of the attempt against his life and that of his daughter, by means of the *Infernal Machine*, pour in from all quarters and are inserted in full in the Gazette. That from Don Antonio Diaz, on the part of himself and the other Oriental emigrants in this country, speaks of H. E. Governor Rosas as the shield of the Argentine Confederation, the bulwark of American Independence, and the support and hope of Liberty in the Oriental State. Adding that they (the emigrants) feel the most lively indignation, that their country, which was once the abode of peace and republican virtue, should afford an asylum to monsters of iniquity and perfidy, whose ingratitude is unexampled in history and who have converted the Oriental territory into a field for the forming of conspiracy, treason and murder.

Other addresses say, that had the attempt succeeded it would have been impossible to have restrained the fury of the people, a repetition of the Sicilian Vespers would have ensued, the blood of the treacherous assassin unitarians would have flown in torrents, and that nothing but respect for H. E. checks the just ire of the Federals. The demonstrations on the occasion are not confined to addresses. On the 13th instant, (the anniversary of the installation of General Rosas in 1835 as Governor and Captain General of the Province) in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Delegate Governor Don Felipe Arana, accompanied by the civil and military authorities, attended the Cathedral Church, where High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated, as a thanksgiving to the Almighty for having preserved H. E. and daughter. The grandeur of the Guardia Argentina with band and colours, were drawn up in front of the principal entrance to the Cathedral, — the fort and the marine-office displayed their colours, the towers were decorated with flags and illuminated, and the amateur representation at the Victoria Theatre in the evening attracted one of the most crowded and brilliant audiences ever seen within its walls.

On the 17th, High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated in the Church of *La Merced* under the same occasion. In the afternoon of the 16th during the whole of the 17th, flags strung in every street of the extensive parish in which that Church is situated, music performed, and there was a grand display of fireworks and illumination.

On the 18th, there were similar observances at the Cathedral, the streets were again adorned with flags, and rockets were discharged in abundance. In fact, in every parish of this Capital *funciones* of the same nature (originating with the parishioners, local authorities, &c.) have, and are to take place. To-morrow High Mass and Te Deum will be celebrated at La Merced Church, at the instance of the Vice-President and Commissioners of the corps of Serenos, and at night there is to be a grand ball

at the Argentine Theatre, the invitation to which runs as follows—

"The undersigned, in their own and in the name of the corps of Serenos, have the honor to invite Señor — to a ball at the Argentine Theatre on the 25th instant, at 9 in the evening, dedicated to H. E. the Governor Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, and his worthy daughter the Señora Doña Manuela, on the occasion of the preservation of his precious life from the infernal machine invented by the recreant loathsome unitarians."

On Thursday morning last, a Montevideo privateer boat called the *Iberia*, came into this port and delivered herself up to the government of Buenos Ayres. Her armament consisted of an iron 2-pounder on a swivel, 14 muskets with bayonets, 17 swords, 5 lances, 12 hand grenades and 1 chest gunpowder. She had on board 5 men, three of whom belonged to the boat and delivered her up, and 2 prisoners.

Admiral Dupont embarked on Thursday, and on his going on board his flag vessel the *Cuirassier*, she fired a salute, which was returned from the Fort. The *Cuirassier* sailed yesterday with the Admiral, who intends, we believe, to proceed to Rio Janeiro.

Havana, January 9, 1841.

The following arrivals of Jerked Beef have taken place since our last advices of 12th of December, viz—

Mensajero	2603 quintals.
Esperanza	3500
Juan Adios	3500
Joven Enrique	3500
Desahuerta	3570
Madrona	3500

of which the two first named cargoes got 12 and 11½ reales per arroba. The others were still unsold.

The stock on shipboard and in stores was 34,000 quintals; the total imports of beef in 1840, amounted to 228,571 quintals, which shows a monthly consumption of 18,500 quintals; the prices ranged from 7½ to 12½ reales. They were lowest from May until July; since August no sales have been made under 11½ reales per arroba.

Drake, Brothers & Co.

From the New York Sun, February 17.

A few hours before going to press, last evening, we received from Buffalo news of the most astounding character in regard to the Falls of Niagara. In truth, we may almost say that this wonder of the world is no more. Its rocky wall, which looked eternal, and over which the mighty mass of waters has poured for centuries, has at last yielded. Nature has torn down her sublimest creation. The reverberating thunders of the cataract have ceased. Table Rock, Goat Island, and the rocky bed of the river above, have been rolled into the tremendous gulf below; and the Niagara may now be said to run down an inclined plane, instead of a perpendicular fall.

We cannot stop to ponder over or to comment upon this awful revolution of nature, and the results which will probably follow. But we hasten to lay the facts before our readers. We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. C. M'Norton, a passenger in the stage, for an Extra from the office of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, published on Sunday, at 4 o'clock, from which we gather the particulars.

We hasten to announce, says the Advertiser, to our readers, and to the world, an event in its nature at once the most stupendous and sublime that has ever been recorded in the annals of the wonderful. The Falls of Niagara—the unmatched phenomenon of nature—the centralization of power, grandeur and beauty—the theme of poetry and the material of the traveller's romance. The feelings of wrapt and terrific interest with which we beheld the spectacle we are about to detail (so far as the details are understood) were blended with those of mournful regret that earth was being robbed of one of her greatest glories, and our country of her unrivalled distinction.

It was always conjectured that the bed of these waters was once prolonged to a point far below its latter termination; that the cataract, at some remote period, fell over a similar precipitous height as far down as Queenstown; and that the elevated bed progressively crumbled away under the corroding, triturating influence of the almighty current, until, in the lapse of centuries, it reached and halted at the terminus over which it so far as authentic history speaks, the vast aggregation of lake waters has dashed and roared. This speculation is now rendered almost certain; for, although the supposed process seemed to have been stayed—although the consummate mastery of nature, century on century, has sustained its enormous load, nor seemed to flinch or dwindle under its everlasting vibration, yet has it at length been subdued and swept away by its never resting antagonist. But let us hurry to the first facts of the case.

On Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, we were manifested the first symptoms of the great catastrophe that shortly ensued. Mr. Arnold, a citizen of the village, while waiting at the foot of the spiral staircase for the return of the boat, in order to execute an errand on the opposite side, perceived the jutting rocks which formed on the Canada side, the famous submarine cavern, to break away and fall into the cauldron underneath. The incident itself, and its effect on the aspect of the Fall, were so remarkable, that he returned to the village and communicated the facts to several citizens; and very soon a large group had collected to watch for farther developments.

In the course of an hour, considerable masses were dislocated and thrown down. The sheet of water that before fell abruptly—almost perpendicularly—with an unbroken breast over the protruding edge, of course now shot down an obtuse angle, losing its graceful and majestic curve, but gaining in tumult and effervescence. By 3 o'clock p. m., the number of spectators was augmented by many from Buffalo, ourselves among them. Nothing further transpired that night. Early next morning, parties were anxiously gazing towards the falls, despite the severity of the weather, expecting to see the work of disorganization proceed.

At half past seven o'clock, a wide space of the frontal bastion, near to Goat Island, within the horse-shoe, fell down; and then followed effects with greatly accelerated rapidity.—What was actually taking place could only be surmised, as the great confusion of water hid the immediate stage of operations from sight. But it was plain to all that the supporting fabric of the cataract was fast wearing away beneath the tremendous engine. Its immemorial durability might have been owing to the strongly entrenched and adamantine rampart that had always presented its shoulder to the assailing flood, or to the compact and secure, though not so compact and secure, through ages of sapping, solving percolation.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The following is a copy of the Queen's Speech upon the opening of the present Session of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
 "I have the satisfaction to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

"The position of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness, and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, a Convention intended to secure the tranquillity of the Levant; to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire; and thereby afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have given directions that this Convention shall be laid before you.

"I rejoice to be able to inform you that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being completely accomplished.

"In the course of these transactions my naval forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their usual gallantry and skill.

"Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an Agent of my Crown, I at the same time appointed Plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese government.

"These Plenipotentiaries were, by the last accounts, in negotiation with the government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that government shall be induced by its own sense of justice to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

"Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by these powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms of justice and equity.

"I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, which I have directed to be laid before you."

Extract from "The English Chronicle" of 23rd January.

M. Humann has already notified to France the blessings brought upon the country by the war-party. Glory is to be purchased at the cost of every social improvement. Paris is to have a wall at the price of "three Dutch innovations which, in augmenting the revenues of the soil, amply compensate the treasury for temporary sacrifices." M. Humann thus addresses the Chamber of Deputies:—

"It is not without profound regret, gentlemen, that in order to provide for the department we have been compelled to diminish, by one half, the amount of grants to the *Ponts et Chaussées*, and to resign ourselves not to *underside any enterprise before the year 1848*."

Improvement is to be for seven years. The spirit of enterprise, which has promised so much for France; which, in the security of peace, has bestowed so many blessings on the country; which has elevated the condition of the labouring classes, giving to them an importance hitherto disallowed—this spirit, with all its humanizing influences, is to sleep a sleep of seven years, whilst the mercenaries of glorious war work at the Paris wall, and taxation grinds the people to pay for the huge absurdity.

However, in the year 1848, when the wall, the eighth wonder of the world, shall have been built and—paid for, then, so pronounces the minister, the spirit of social improvement shall awake from its long sleep, and again build bridges and make roads. The honest, noble Parisians being once fairly commanded by the mortars of the government, "fruitful amelioration" shall again smile in the fields of France—shall again labour on the high-ways—again throw bridges across her silver streams. It is but a pause of seven years, and it will be well to wait. Indeed? Can you promise so much, M. Hamann? Let but the party who clamour for the fortifications, who argue that Paris belted with stone would

be little other than the city of the blast,—let this party once predominate in the councils of the Tuileries, and war and glory be let slip, like hail-boulds, upon Europe, and who shall say that even in 1858 the sun will once again descend with healing blessings upon France?

As it is, however, the monstrous handiwork of M. Thiers and party is to be paid for at the cost of seven years' national improvement.—Will not the real patriots of France protest against this wicked policy of the true interests of their country? Will they prefer a huge monument of absurdity, a useless fabric—or useful only against the citizens of Paris—to those national benefits that bring forth a hundredfold in making a country really powerful in the intelligence and happiness of its people.—What a barren waste of wealth lavished upon a show of strength—a mere appearance of security—for a city like Paris is not to be saved by some walls, but mainly hearts. As a means of defence against external enemies, the *castrum* is ridiculous, even though M. Thiers, with a grave air, jingled as his best authorities the names of Vauban and Napoleon.

Were our feelings hostile to France, we would censure in 1838 the work as the most extravagant means of impoverishing the country, of staying the progress of "fruitful amelioration," and thereby making the people less intelligent, less united, less powerful. But we have better views for France—better aspirations for the great cause of civilization. We would show that the truest glory is to be reaped in the fields of peace; we would expose to the loathing and disgust of Frenchmen that miserable personification, military glory—that compound of the bloodshed and the spoiler.

For seven years—the Paris wall be built—France may rest stationary. Seven years—Here be the first-fruits of the Thiers policy—the policy of the brigand and the mountebank! Opinions even in France were greatly divided upon the project for erecting the contrivance around Paris. Mr. Thiers in an elaborate speech defended it, and his opinion seems to have prevailed in the Councils of France and the Chambers.—Whilst some applauded the scheme, others denominated it as one of madness, fraught with serious consequences both in a financial and moral point of view and totally unavailing for the objects proposed.

In the French Chamber of Peers on the 8th February, the *Marsais de Dreux Breze* (Royalist), addressed to the Ministry the following interrogations relative to the treaty concluded by Admiral Mackau, on the part of France, with Buenos Ayres. He entered into a history of the dispute, praising the Molé Cabinet for having in the first instance, demanded reparation for France. He blamed severely the conduct of the Thiers Ministry for having abandoned the cause of General Lavalle to treat with General Rosas, thereby injuring France in her honour, dignity, and influence.

M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied to the *Marsais de Dreux Breze*, by remarking that the 29th of October Cabinet was quite disinterested in the question, but he would not avail himself of that mode of meeting the case, as the Cabinet of which he was a member should not ratify it if it believed for a moment that it was prejudicial to France's honour and interests. The conduct of Admiral Mackau met with the approbation of the King's government. M. Guizot then proceeded to examine the instructions supplied by the King to the Admiral by the 1st of March Cabinet.—The essential points to be obtained were indemnities for French subjects, and that France should be placed on the same footing as the most favoured of other nations. M. Guizot contended that these objects had been attained. He especially referred to the fifth article, attacked by M. de Dreux Breze, and insisted that no preference had been given to England by Buenos Ayres. M. Guizot entered into a consoling and patriotic eulogy from that of the European party—the towns against the provinces. Out of much disorder a great concession had been obtained, and the treaty was an immense result for civilization. M. Guizot was much congratulated on his speech.

M. Pelet de La Lozère, Minister of Finance under the 1st of March Cabinet, defended the Thiers in his policy in the instructions given to Admiral Mackau, which had led to such an important result.

M. de Dubouché admitted that Admiral Mackau had only followed his instructions, but

he protested against the treaty. No Peer spoke after the latter, and the Chamber proceeded to hear reports of petitions.

The treaty between France and Buenos Ayres, (says a London paper) will, therefore, be ratified by the French Congress.

The armaments going on in France causes considerable excitement in Europe. Other powers are also arming, yet it appears to be the opinion that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. In Italy more ships, which have been put in commission, and others which are on the stocks are ordered to be completed immediately, including several fine war steamers. It is said the British army is to be increased by 10,000 men—the navy in proportion.

Estimate for "The Morning Herald" of 9th February.

The determination of the government of France to complete the fortifications, and to render effective the army to the strength of 505,000 men, with the skeletons of a reserve amounting to half that number, seems to excite a great sensation in all the other European courts. Reclamations are said to be pouring in on all sides; and if we are to credit the German papers, something more efficient than reclamation is taking place. According to the *Staats-Zeitung*, the Austrian army is immediately to be increased by 94,000 men, and it is well known that the King of Prussia has organised his army in such a manner, that a large force can be instantly brought into operation. It is likewise stated, that an increasing anxiety prevails in all the western part of Germany, and that the King of Prussia is so anxious in allowing his sentiments to be known, that orders have already been issued, to discontinue the French language as the language of the court society. Report has also, says that the British government may be closed in the list of complaining powers, and that Lord Granville has been charged to make known its opinions to M. Guizot.

Our correspondent, who is not much warmed by these hostile demonstrations, in his private letter says, that, according to his judgment, the military preparations of France will continue until the Chambers separate, and the project of fortifications put into substantial execution, and that then Lord Granville may be able to demand domestic enemies, will readily yield to the wishes of the great powers for a general partial disarmament.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR, We were notified in the "GREENS MORNINGS" the numerous felicitations addressed to H. E. the Governor, on his providential escape from the fatal effects intended by the explosion of the *Infernal Machine*, sent from Montevideo; the acknowledgement of which would have made our benefactor City a scene of jubilee and rejoicing. Tho' I am a foreigner, I most cordially felicitate H. E. and his amiable daughter Miss Manuella, and congratulate myself and other foreign residents upon the failure of the murderous scheme.

The following lines have been elicited by the occurrence above named; if you consider them worthy of a place in the columns of your useful paper, you will, by publishing them much oblige your Sir.

Un extorcion digno del País.

Rojicie, ya Federala, and yung Chieftain hail!
 The *Infernal* Bus has been of no avail!
 Kind Providence with a protecting hand,
 Has foil'd the intentions of a murderous band,
 And I don't think the infernal plot should fail
 And *Federacion* and the *Chief* prevail. [were
 Who would have thought that hellish madmen there
 Such wicked deeds in darkness to prepare!
 Who in cold blood endeavor'd to destroy
 At once the *Country's* pride the *Father's* joy!
 Who to accomplish their own foul intent
 Would sacrifice the best of our countrymen
 And by such crimes as no'te were known before
 Expose our lives and blood our streets with gore!
 Let us felicitate, then, the great Chief Magistrate
 Of this sick young, but Independent State;
 Felicitate his daughter, who is lov'd by all—
 Felicitate ourselves that *Rosas* did not fall.
 May blessings be on *Manuella* and on the *Federal Cause*.

[Laws,
 Long life attend the Illustrious Restorer of the
 Thanks be to the Almighty, and fervent be His
 praise—
 For His unbought mercies our voices let us
 May blessings ever flow from His most boundless
 hand—
 And peace, and wealth and plenty cheer our adop-

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Day of Arrival	Vessels and Captain Names.	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Nov. 14	Brig Agnes, Thomas Seale,	267	Alexander Ross Lafone,	Liverpool.
Dec. 2	Brig Ezra, Richard Wadlow,	131	Daniel Gowland and Co.,	India.
Jan. 2	Brig Augustus, Robert Hays,	131	Daniel Gowland and Co.,	Liverpool.
Feb. 1	Brig Agnes, John Alexander,	131	Anderson, Waller and Co.,	Falmouth.
Feb. 1	Schooner Stella, P. A. Merry,	131	Alexander Ross Lafone,	Falmouth.
Feb. 1	Schooner Apocrypha, John G. Grady,	127	Alexander Ross Lafone,	Falmouth.
Mar. 1	Brig Murray, M. Halford,	225	Brown, Twyford and Co.,	Cowes for orders.
Mar. 1	Brig Raughy, George Gray,	131	Anderson, Waller and Co.,	Falmouth.
Mar. 1	Brig Wadlow, N. M. Kean,	175	John Best and Brothers,	Falmouth.
Mar. 1	Brig Lady Hester, J. Hillier,	253	John Best and Brothers,	Falmouth.
Mar. 1	Brig George, John Bode,	242	John Galt Smith and Co.,	Newcastle.
Mar. 1	Brig Hamilton, J. van M.,	191	John Galt Smith and Co.,	Great Britain.
Mar. 1	Brig Zetoy, Robert Hamilton,	145	Reeves, Twyford and Co.,	Falmouth.
Mar. 1	Brig Mic Mac, William Powell,	305	Robert Hastin Wilson,	Falmouth.
Mar. 1	Barque Contesse de Dertum, W. Viner,	131	Parsons, Macleister and Co.,	Liverpool.
Mar. 1	Brig States, Thomas Throp,	211	Parsons, Macleister and Co.,	Liverpool.
Mar. 1	Brig Franklin, John McKern,	214	Robert Hastin Wilson,	Liverpool.
Mar. 1	Brig Chubb, William Whitley,	252	Rees and Brothers,	Liverpool.
Mar. 1	Barque Oliver, John Hartley,	222	Nicholson, Green and Co.,	Liverpool.
Mar. 1	Brig James, Thomas Green,	175	J. & C. Thompson,	Liverpool.
Mar. 1	Barque St. John the Baptist, Gifford,	244	Anderson, Waller and Co.,	London.
Mar. 1	Barque Wandora, William W. Harby,	202	John Parviziotti,	Genoa Britain.
Mar. 1	Brig Ariston, William Thrope,	191	John Best and Brothers,	London.
Mar. 1	Brig Cognac Packet, William Souter,	182	Flowers, Atkinson and Co.,	London.
Mar. 1	Brig Janet, John E. Wilson,	182	Anderson, Waller and Co.,	London.
Mar. 1	Barque Elizabeth, William Turner,	230	John Best and Brothers,	London.
American.				
Nov. 2	Brigentine Fair America, E. Rowe,	148	Daniel Gowland and Co.,	London.
Nov. 2	Brig Clara, James Andrew,	131	Daniel Gowland and Co.,	London.
Nov. 2	Ship Hamilton, Myers,	256	Parsons, Macleister and Co.,	Boston.
Nov. 2	Barque Diana, Benjamin Edwards,	187	Daniel Gowland and Co.,	San Francisco.
Nov. 2	Brig Oswego, James Green, Junr.,	148	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.,	Montevideo.
Nov. 2	Ship Fortyn, Ebenezer Child,	148	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.,	Boston.
Nov. 2	Ship Caradonia, W. R. Waller,	259	Greenway, Gordon & Co.,	Boston.
Nov. 2	Barque Massaw, Thomas C. Simpson,	279	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.,	Boston.
Nov. 2	Ship Oregon, Jonathan Smith,	203	Daniel Gowland and Co.,	Boston.
Nov. 2	Ship Howells, Stephen Cutler,	207	Greenway, Gordon & Co.,	Boston.
Nov. 2	Ship Keweenaw, Daniel P. Eddy,	207	Daniel Gowland and Co.,	Boston.
Nov. 2	Ship Bruce, Joseph Adams,	297	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.,	New York.
Nov. 2	Barque Malona, Michael Wain,	162	William A. Rhodes,	Philadelphia.
Nov. 2	Schooner Palm, J. H. Bell,	162	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.,	Boston.
Nov. 2	Brig Kaohina, W. W. Jones,	182	Daniel Gowland and Co.,	Boston.
Nov. 2	Brig Susan, J. E. Geddes,	182	Daniel Gowland and Co.,	Boston.
Nov. 2	Brig Messenger, B. A. Taylor,	312	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.,	Boston.
French.				
Nov. 2	Barque Duchesse d'Orleans, P. Adam,	216	Seign & Co.,	Havre de Grace.
Nov. 2	Brig Yvertois, Huret,	169	Martin Houdry and Co.,	Havre de Grace.
Nov. 2	Barque Tintinn, Lerehe,	214	Blanc and Constantin,	Havre de Grace.
Nov. 2	Barque Diana, B. Wadlow,	182	Gourin, Serin and Co.,	Havre de Grace.
Nov. 2	Barque Senebier, Haert,	157	Ponce and Co.,	Rio Janeiro.
Nov. 2	Polacre Marais, Fernand Grand,	267	Thomas Rousseau,	Marseilles.
Nov. 2	Barque Cassandre, Narguet,	267	Thomas Rousseau,	Havre de Grace.
Nov. 2	Brig Hermans, M. Martin,	172	Gourin, Serin and Co.,	Marseilles.
Nov. 2	Barque Bonaire, Caradonia,	172	Perdant Delisle,	Marseilles.
Sardinian.				
Nov. 2	Brigque Anzani, Manuel Vapello,	271	Liacino Capello,	Genoa.
Nov. 2	Brigque Anzani, John Azzari,	267	Blanc and Constantin,	Genoa.
Nov. 2	Ship Diana Maria, Giuseppe,	182	Darbavill,	Genoa.
Nov. 2	Polacre Subaltero, Francesco Cono,	189	Jo. O. Baudouin,	Genoa.
Nov. 2	Polacre Subaltero, Antonio Berti,	189	Jo. O. Baudouin,	Genoa.
Nov. 2	Brigque Maria Eugenia, Luis Bolla,	247	Zumaran and Trezerra,	Genoa.
Nov. 2	Polacre Subaltero, Letto de Amintore,	144	Antonio de Albornoz,	Montevideo.
Nov. 2	Brig Trinita del Brazil, Czaroloso,	47	Antonio Albornoz and Co.,	Montevideo.
Spanish.				
Mar. 23	Brig Cervantes, Bruno Garcia,	85	Llauriol,	Cadiz.
Danish.				
Dec. 21	Brig Phoenix, Hans Schmitz,	270	J. Kieck and Co.,	Livorno.
Dec. 21	Brig Anna Dorothea, C. Koberg,	150	Charles K. Harbo,	Havanna.
Dec. 21	Barque Soga, Edward Frederik,	50	Federico Domingo Justo,	Mediterranean.
Mar. 1	Brig Catherine, M. A. Audouin,	162	Greenway, Gordon & Co.,	Cowes for orders.
Mar. 1	Brig Fottuna, N. P. Nielson,	162	Greenway, Gordon & Co.,	Cowes for orders.
Bremen.				
April 2	Brig Louisa, Van Hagen,	216	Bunge, Hutz and Co.,	Bremen.
Brazilian.				
Nov. 14	Brig Luisa, J. M. da Silva,	301	Alexander Ross Lafone,	Montevideo.
Nov. 14	Brig Ermete del Inferno,	167	Vera and Timoteo,	Pernambuco.
Nov. 14	Schooner 14th November, J. R. Ferreira,	189	Antonio de Albornoz,	Pernambuco.
Nov. 14	Brig Pernambuco, J. de Souza Cardoso,	283	Joao Nogueira Monteiro,	Pernambuco.
Nov. 14	Brig Guineo Felix, A. de Lencastre,	189	Antonio de Albornoz,	Pernambuco.
Nov. 14	Brig Independencia, J. A. Mala,	189	Manuel Sousa Mosquera,	Brazil.
Nov. 14	Schooner Almas, Francisco de Paula,	189	Antonio de Albornoz,	Montevideo.
Nov. 14	Brigentine Coligale, A. G. de Silveira,	189	Manuel Acopado Barreto,	Brazil.
Nov. 14	Brigentine Nova Britania, J. F. Sousa,	189	Joao Coelho Meyrelles,	Brazil.
Nov. 14	Brigentine Maria de Carmo, J. de Souza,	189	Antonio de Albornoz,	Montevideo.
Nov. 14	Schooner Ant. Constante, J. Basaco,	40	Carlo Trezerra,	Montevideo.
Nov. 14	Polacre Concepcion, Juan de Acha,	121	Llauriol,	Montevideo.
Nov. 14	Brig Nra. Sra. de Ajuda, A. da Costa,	152	Felipe Javier Nunez,	Small.
Hamburg.				
Feb. 2	Brig Maria Elizabeth, Fohler,	208	Bunge, Hutz and Co.,	Amsterdam.
Feb. 2	Brig Laura and Louise, C. Rutzsch,	153	Llauriol,	Hamburg.
Feb. 2	Brig Willelmina, J. A. Rosenberg,	153	Llauriol,	Hamburg.
Feb. 2	Brig Helma, E. Van Dyke,	102	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.,	Hamburg.
Swedish.				
July 2	Brig Vera, Herno,	200	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.,	Continents.
July 2	Barque Sveta, Christian Vinner,	231	Alexander Ross Lafone,	Continents.
July 2	Brig Phoenix, J. M. Wadlow,	85	Marin Houdry and Co.,	Montevideo.
July 2	Brig Phoenix, G. Nasson,	280	John Parviziotti,	Valparaiso.
April 1	Barque Tito, S. A. Fogelman,	273	Parsons, Macleister and Co.,	Continents.
Norwegian.				
Dec. 1	Brig Sveinsson, May, A. Bergmann,	160	Antonio Albornoz,	Continents.
Dec. 1	Brig Nicolai Nicolayson, Tvedt,	160	Antonio Albornoz,	Continents.
Belgian.				
July 2	Brig Infancia, N. J. Weller,	212	Bunge, Hutz and Co.,	Continents.
April 2	Brig Catherine, G. L. Ypes,	222	Nicholson, Green and Co.,	Cowes for orders.
Russian.				
July 2	Barque Zhabot, Voloz,	280	Bunge, Hutz and Co.,	Continents.
Austrian.				
Feb. 2	Barque Regina Victoria, Santo Baso,	242	Antonio de Albornoz,	Continents.
Argentinian.				
Feb. 1	Brigantine Condor, Levi Hesterburg,	182	Anderson, Waller and Co.,	Continents.
Dutch.				
Feb. 2	Brig Hta Vertween, H. Panksthorst,	238	Bunge, Hutz and Co.,	Continents.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Ship *Ped*, 20 guns, Captain Charles Colville Praxhalder.
 Big *Partridge*, 10 guns, William Ramsay, Lieut. Commander.

FRENCH. Brig *Cadmus*, 18 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Jean Henri Joseph Dupetit.
 Brig *Cygn*, 22 guns, Captain Marie Joseph Alphonse Oct-Mellon.
 Brig *Tactique*, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Duran Poutot.

BRAZILIAN. Brigantine *Camaron*, 5 guns, Captain Rodrigues.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 6th February.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig John Brooks, Captain J. Smith.
 Barque Alice Brooks, Captain J. Scott.
 Brig Governor, Captain Adamson.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Emma Graham, Captain J. Ferguson.
 Brig Wilson, Captain Simpson.
 Brig Village Girl, Captain Wolf.
 Brig Susan, Captain W. Gilham.
 Brig Isabella and Ann, Captain J. Hutchison.

MARINE LIST.

April 17.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, (in the evening) Belgian brig *Caroline*, 220 tons, G. L. Ypes, from Montevideo this morning, 30 tons salt and 8 masts, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Oriental schooners *Agulla* and *Daña Tecla*, both from Colonia, with salt, to Francisco C. Belaustigui.

Sailed, British ship *Pickwick*, William S. Platt, for Cork or Falmouth for orders, despatched by Greenway, Gordon & Co., with 3783 salted hides, 80 tons bones, 541 pipes with 20,658 arrobas tallow, 24 barrels with 2400 horse hides, 8 do with 1175 doz. nutria skins, 46 do. with 15917 arrobas hair, 6 do. with 150 doz. sheep skins, 108 do. with 2450 arrobas wool.
 Passenger, Mr. Louis Winter.

April 18.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, British brig *Cognac Packet*, 182 tons, William Soutter, from London 18th February, Torbay 24th do., Montevideo 16th inst., with bread, coal, plank, &c., to Plowes, Atkinson & Co.

Brigantine from London, Mr. George Sparr.

Brazilian packet schooner *Eufracia*, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 17th, to Martin Hardey & Co., with passengers and 1719 doubloons.

American brig *Messenger*, 213½ tons, B. A. Taylor, from Montevideo 17th, 502 barrels salt, pitch, tar, 4 boxes tea, spermaceti candles, &c. &c., to Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.

Brazilian polacre *Concepcion*, 121 tons, Juan A. Avila, from Montevideo 17th, general cargo, to Llauriol.

(at night) Brazilian brig *Nuestra Señora de Ajuda*, 129 tons, Alejandro José da Costa, from Parangua 23rd ult., Montevideo 17th inst., yerba and tobacco, to Felipe Javier Nunez.

Sailed, Norwegian brig *Juno*, John A. Mysen, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Ferdinan Delisle, w/ the same cargo (salt) which she brought to this port.

April 19.—Wind E.

Arrived, British brig *Janet*, 182 tons, John R. Wilson, from Montevideo 17th inst., general cargo and 140 tons coal (more or less), to Anderson, Weller & Co.

British barque *Elleris*, 230 tons, William Turner, from Montevideo 17th, 89 moyer salt, 135 tons tallow, to John Best and Brothers.

Sailed, French schooner of war *Relair*, for Montevideo.

Brazilian packet schooner *Luisa*, Domingo Maccio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Brazilian schooner *Carmen*, José Venancio de Sosa, for Montevideo, despatche Antonio and Brothers, with 400 arrobas grease, 200 horse hides, 150 fanegas ashes, 4 boxes with 500 ponchos, &c.

April 20.—Wind E. N. E. foggy in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Neapolitan brig *Cesare*, Salvador Naples, for Palermo, despatched by Zumaran and Trezerra, with 1616 dry hides, 23 halves and 44 bags with 885 arrobas wool.

British barque *Rosana*, John Post, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 150 dry hides, 40 tons raw bones, 40 do. calcined do., 189½ pipes with 7201 arrobas tallow, 11 barrels with 350 arrobas hair, 9 do. with 225 doz. sheep skins, 95 do. with 2035 arrobas wool, 205 do. with 1289 quintals and 1550 arrobas hide cuttings.

National brig *Emilia*, (late American Fish Fisher Ames) Eugene Godot, for the Parana, despatched by Nelson Hartwig.

H. B. M's brig *Clio*, 16 guns, Captain Stephen Freemantle, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. Edward Lumb.

Brazilian schooner *Esperador*, J. C. Vieira for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Pereira Carneiro, with 2240 quintals jerked beef, 500 quintals grease in bladders, 50 maracas and 300 small do, with 950 arrobas tallow, 100 boxes tallow candles, 2 horses.

April 21.—Wind E. N. E. foggy in the morning. No arrivals.

Sailed, Bremen brig *Sigismund Cesar*, Martin Runge, for Hamburg, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazer & Co., with 12,921 dry hides and 166 lining hides.

Brazilian packet schooner *Eufrazia*, Mariano Francisco de Silva, for Montevideo, despatched by Martin Hardy & Co., with passengers.

April 22.—Wind W. Aazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French barque *Printemps*, Henri F. Fougere, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Greenway, Gordon & Co., with 5040 dry hides, 1900 dry salted hides, 1000 wet salted hides, 7500 horns, 1005 pipes with 35261 arrobas tallow, 121 bales with 3729 arrobas wool, 20 do with 700 arrobas hair, 11 do with 12581 doest goats skins, 8 do with 640 horse hides, 7 do with 348 doz deer skins, 2 do with 300 calf skins, 6 do with 150 doz sheep skins, 6 do with 1190 lbs ostrich feathers.

April 23.—Wind S. S. E. aazy.

Arrived, United States schooner *Enterprise*, 10 guns, Lieut. L. W. Goldsborough, Commander, from Montevideo 19th inst.

American barque *Sardius*, 397 tons, Joseph Lindsay, from New York 13th February, lumber, pitch, tar, &c., to Jones and Johnson.

Five National vessels of war from off Montevideo, under the command of Admiral William Brown, viz.—Brigs General Belgrano and General Echague, brigantine *Vigilante*, schooners *Libertad* and *Estreñana*.

Sailed, French brig of war *Cuirassier*, 18 guns, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Jean Henri Joseph Dupotet, for Montevideo.

British barque *Argentina*, Thomas Tillson, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 4630 salted ox hides, 2000 do, 60,000 bones, 4704 ox horns, 2361 pipes with 9440 arrobas tallow, 160 bales with 3183 arrobas wool, 13 do with 325 arrobas hair.

British brig *Hebe*, George Nicholas Sharland, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 3502 salted hides, 10,500 horns, 341 pipes with 1300 arrobas tallow, 235 bales with 6495 arrobas wool.

French brig *Jeune Bathilde*, Pierre C. Latorze, for Cotte, despatched by Blanc and Constantin, with 4982 dry hides, 1500 salted do, 79 bales with 1975 arrobas wool, 46 do with 1150 doz sheep skins, 2 do with 92 doz goat skins.

Spanish brig *Globo*, Guillermo Cardell, for Cadiz, despatched by Llavallo, with 12,500 dry hides.

Passengers, José Manuel Gonzalez, N. Delcaizo and Planes; Señora Josefa Carreras.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (23rd inst.)

British.....	29
American.....	18
French.....	9
Spanish.....	9
Sardinian.....	1
Belgian.....	6
Swedish.....	2
Norwegian.....	5
Hamburg.....	4
Brazilian.....	4
Danish.....	13
Bremen.....	5
Russian.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Argentine.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Total.....	101

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

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

January 22nd, H. B. M's packet *Japwing*, from Rio Janeiro 30th November, with the mail forwarded hence 30th October, by H. B. M's packet *Sp. der*.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

8th ult., H. B. M's brig (packet) *Partridge*, hence 17th February, Montevideo 20th do.

17th, Brazilian packet *Seventh September*, hence 27th February.

24th, Brazilian brig *Desempenho*, hence 1st ult.

25th, American brig *Tasker*, hence 4th ult.

30th, H. B. M's packet *Magnet*, from Falmouth 8th February, (calling at Madeira) with the mails for the River Plate.

RAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

2d ult., H. B. M's packet *Penguin*, for Falmouth, 27th February. Passengers, the lady of Lieut. John O'Reilly, daughter and 2 servants. (The *Penguin* did not sail any mail from the River Plate.)

14th, H. B. M's packet *Alert*, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 17th February, by H. B. M's brig *Partridge*.

ARRIVED AT BOSTON.

February 1st, American brig *Gadet*, hence 3rd December.

AT VALPARAISO.

February 25th, Danish, frigate *Bellona*, from Montevideo 2nd February.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On the 18th inst., was performed the drama of 'Aristodemus' and a farce.

On 20th, 'Macias,' with the farce of 'Los tres novios burlados.'

On 22nd, 'El Pintor fingido,' with the farce of 'La Florentina.'

We did not witness these representations, but are told that the house was well attended.

We have not seen a list of the performers engaged, it seems however that Señor Ruiz, and Señora Trinidad Guviera, tend in tragedy, and Señor Felipe David (as a matter of course) in low comedy.

A new drop scene, colours red and white, with the arms of the country painted thereon, has superseded the former one.

The orchestral department is numerous and probably efficient, but the symphonies we attended, between the acts on the two nights we attended, were dull in the extreme. Would that a revival of operatic performances might take place here—what a 'bumper' houses they would attract. It is really vexatious that Buenos Ayres, having within its walls, that splendid creature and transcendent singer Doña Justina Placinti, and the renowned (we might add innocent) *Buffo Vacca*, should yet be deprived of operas, and that these two great 'artistes' should now, in a manner, 'waste their sweetness in the desert air.'

H. B. M's ship *Pearl*, saluted the town at 9 a.m. on Saturday last with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number. She had the flag of this Republic at her fore while firing the salute. She shortly afterwards hoisted the French flag at her fore and saluted both the Fort and the city with 13 guns, which was returned by the *Cuirassier*—British flag at her main.

We have before noticed the armament and sailing qualities of the *Pearl*. She is certainly good looking, and would appear more so were she less grimly painted.

The brig *Cognac Packet*, had a fine passage hither of 59 days from London and 53 from Torbay. The London vessels are taking 'the shine' out of the Liverpool ones. The London brig *Tartar*, was the first British vessel which arrived here after the raising of the blockade, and the *Cognac Packet* the first which came direct after it was raised.

THE WEATHER has continued fine and seasonable during the week. Thermometer about 65.

Died.

On 21st instant, aged seven months, JOHN, son of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, of this City.

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. Maccoe, No. 150, Calle de Mexico.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned here formed a partnership to carry on the general Commercial business, under the firms of Barber and Orr in this City, and O' and Barber in Liverpool.

ALFRED BARBER. WILLIAM ORR.

NOTICE.

LADIES and Gentlemen coming to Buenos Ayres can be furnished with genteel apartments and board at Mrs. Connell's, where every attention will be paid to such as may honor her with their patronage.

Mrs. Connell returns her sincere thanks for favors hitherto received, and solicits a continuance of the same, at her establishment No. 36 Calle del 25 do Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	do. do.
Plata macucina.....	do. do.
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. do.
Do. Patriot and Patacones.....	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	61 a 62 do. per ct.
Exchange on England.....	2 1/2 a 3 do.
Do. France.....	31 a 32 do.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	1 a 2 par
Do. Montevideo.....	18 1/2 a 19 patacon.
Do. United States.....	a per 1/2 dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Gor.....	65 a 68 disp. pesada
Do. for France.....	62 a 64 do.
Do. for N. America.....	62 a 63 do.
Do. for Spain.....	68 a 70 do.
Do. salted.....	54 a 56 do.
Do. Horse.....	24 a 26 do.
Calf skins.....	53 a 55 do. each.
Sheep skins, common.....	30 a 32 per dozen
Do. fine.....	34 a 36 do.
Deer skins.....	22 a 24 do.
Goat skins.....	40 a 45 do.
Natra skins.....	50 a 60 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	90 a 100 do. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	45 a 50 per arroba.
Do. mixed.....	52 a 54 do.
Do. long.....	60 a 62 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	38 a 40 do.
Do. picked.....	38 a 42 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	50 a 70 do.
Do. mottled, dirty.....	10 a 25 do.
Tallow, pure.....	25 a 30 do.
Do. raw.....	18 a 21 do.
Do. with grease.....	35 a 38 do.
Jerked Beef.....	30 a 28 do.
Horns, mixed.....	300 a 400 per mil.
Do. Ox.....	700 a 800 do.
Shin bones.....	150 a 160 do.
Hide cutting.....	20 a 25 per 100 lb.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	20 a 24 per lb.
Do. black.....	11 a 14 do.
Salted tongs.....	8 a 10 per fan
Discount.....	1 a 2 pr. ct. pr. 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 pence. The lowest ditto pence.

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