

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS

Nº. 775.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841.

[Vol. XV.

BUENOS AYRES.

ACCORDING to late accounts from the Interior the anticipation of a general engagement with the remains of the forces of Lavalle and La Madrid is not likely to be realized. As the divisions of General Oribe advanced the former dwindled away with increased rapidity, passing over to the ranks of the latter. Besides the defections already noticed, an entire squadron known by the designation of Callen, had presented itself, with arms, accoutrements and spare horses, to an advanced detachment commanded by Lieut. Col. Ramon Bustos. Nor were the operations of the leaders alluded to more fortunate. A convoy of arms and ammunition sent from Tucuman to Lavalle had been captured by the Governor of Catamarca, on its way to join him.

INTELLIGENCE having been received from Martin Garcia, that the Riverista schooner *Luisa*, so long expected from the Uruguay, had at last appeared in sight of that Island on her way down, the brigantine *General San Martin* and the schooner *Nacere de Julio* (late *Palmar*) were detached from the National squadron, on Saturday night last, for the purpose of endeavouring to intercept her. She was descried about sun-down on the next day and pursued by the *General San Martin*, Captain General Fisher, who having come up with her about 7 at night, ran along side and grappled with her, but the *Luisa* being a vessel three times the size of the *San Martin*, the latter could not board without great disadvantage, and the former, after a sharp conflict close quarters, was enabled to make her escape. For this purpose she cut adrift a boat with 3 men which she had in tow, 2 of whom were drowned in attempting to get on board, and the other was picked up by the *Nacere de Julio*, Captain Thomas Craig, who came up to the support of the *San Martin*, and pursued the *Luisa* till off Colonia. The *Luisa* is supposed to have been rather roughly handled both in the rencontre with the *San Martin* and in the pursuit by the *Nacere de Julio*, but it is impossible at present to state her loss. The *San Martin* had 1 killed and 1 wounded, and had her jib-boom carried away. On board the *Nacere de Julio* there was no casualty whatever.

A Montevideo privateer boat called the *Bernardina*, has delivered herself up to the government of Buenos Ayres, for which purpose she ran into the port of San Isidro on Tuesday last, and came to the inner roads of Buenos Ayres on Wednesday. She is a folcra boat, armed with a brass 4 pounder on a swivel, and had besides 16 muskets, 12 swords and some pistols. Her crew we believe were 8 in number.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, June 17th, 1841.
32nd year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 12th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Hon. House of Representatives of the Province,
To H. E. the Delegate Governor of the Province,
Don Felipe Arana.

The Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, using the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has in its writings of this date sanctioned the following—

Art. 1.—The government is authorised to reward with patents of privilege, in any other way, the authors of new inventions, and

those persons who are the first to establish in the country manufactories either of new invention or already known.

2.—During the privilege alluded to in the preceding article, the period of which the government will designate, no person shall be permitted to establish in the country machines similar to those for which patents of privilege have been granted.

3.—The fabrication of manufactured goods in the country, shall not exclude the introduction of similar goods of foreign manufacture.

4.—The House reserves to itself to grant suitable protection to articles of home manufacture.

5.—Let this be communicated to the Executive.

God preserve Y. E. many years.
(The President of the Hon. House.)

MIGUEL GARCIA,
(The Secretary.)
Manuel de Frigonen.

A note dated San Antonio de Giles, 15th inst., from Don Pedro A. Rodriguez, Justice of Peace states that the inhabitants of that district, to whom the decree of 25th March last applied, exempting them for 20 years from the payment of the *Contribucion Directa*, &c., had cited its advantages for the present year in order to aid the government in the war against the "secondary malatto Rivera and the recreant unitarians."

The government replied to the above on the 18th, returning thanks to the parties for their "generous patriotic federal demonstration."

A note under date Plin 14th inst., addressed to the government from the Committee for the collection of the *Contribucion Directa* in that district, makes over in aid of the war the commission to which they are entitled for its collection.

The government under date 4th inst., returned thanks to the Justice of Peace of the department of the Tuyu, Major Roque Baudrix, for the donation he has made in aid of the war of seven months pay amounting to 1470 dollars.

A note dated 5th inst., from Colonel Narciso del Valle to the government, states that his militiaman F. Olarraga, had made over his allowances from September 1840 to March 1841, amounting to 140 dollars, in aid of the war.

Several individuals of the 4th battalion of Patriotic infantry, (whose names are inserted in the Gaceta of 22nd inst.) have made over their pay for the month of May in aid of the war, amounting to 245 dollars.

Don Cirilo Galves, Justice of Peace of Exaltacion de la Cruz, addressed a note under date 24th ult., to the Governor, with a list of individuals of that district who have subscribed 1695 dollars currency in aid of the war against the "enemies invidiosos asquerosos unitarios."

Don Lorenzo Olmos, Justice of Peace of Pergamino, addressed a similar note to the above under date 5th inst., with a list of individuals of that district who have subscribed 6581 dollars currency.

Don José Manuel Garcia, Justice of Peace of the department of the Lobosera, addressed a note under date 9th inst., with a list of individuals of that district who have subscribed 2546 dollars in aid of the war.

Don José R. Peralta, Justice of Peace of Dolores, addressed a note to the government under date 21st ult., with the particulars of the funeral honors in memory of Colonel Martiniano

Rodriguez, celebrated in the Church of Dolores. Colonel Narciso del Valle, and the troops under his orders, and a considerable number of inhabitants attended on the occasion.

The expenses of the funeral amounting to 3810 dollars 3 reals, were paid by a subscription amongst various residents of the district, whose names were inserted in the Gaceta of 22nd inst. The Justice of Peace made a funeral oration in honor of the deceased was a good citizen, whose name had never been stained by treason, a good officer, a defender of the sacred cause of Federation and of the administration of General Rosas, and who in the scandalous mutiny of 29th October 1839 remained firm at his post, and that the poverty in which he died proved his disinterestedness.

The Church was superbly adorned, and the congregation of both sexes extremely numerous.

A novel experiment took place a short time since in the vicinity of London. A boat, twenty three feet long, and seven broad, was placed in a large sheet of water; the boat having been the day before filled in with solid timber, four feet and a half in depth, crossed in every direction, and clamped together with eight-inch spike nails. The filling in was made under the inspection of Captain Britton, who stated that the inventor never went near the workmen employed, that no suspicion might be entertained of any combustible material being lodged in the hold of the vessel. When the different persons had taken up their positions, on a signal from the inventor, the boat was set in motion, and being struck just abast her starboard bow, was instantaneously scattered into a thousand fragments. At the moment of collision, the water parted, and presented the appearance of a huge bowl, with a resemblance of forked lightning on its surface. A column of water was lifted to a great height in the air, from which were projected upwards, for many hundred feet, the shattered fragments of the vessel, which fell in the adjacent fields. The huge nails were found to be stamped like carrots; the mast resembled a tree driven by lightning, and the destruction appeared to have been as complete as it was sudden. How this mighty effect was produced was, of course, not disclosed to the numerous party; but two naval officers present were perfectly aware of the *modus operandi*, and the inventor offered to go into details confidentially with one or two of the distinguished officers present. In reply to a question from Sir Henry Hardinge, the inventor stated that without a battering train he could transport on a mule's back the means of destroying the strongest fortress in Europe. The instrument that, on the 20th, lifted into the air a boat weighing two tons and a half, filled in with five tons and a half of solid timber, and displacing, at least, fourteen or fifteen tons of water—was only eighteen pounds weight. It was handled, and kicked round a room, when charged with its deadly contents, so portable and safe was it—a point of vast importance, when we remember the accidents that are occurring daily from the detonating shells now used in our service. At Acre, most of the shells employed burst before they reached their object; and they are liable to explode when rolling about a ship's deck, as was proved by the fatal accidents on board H. M.'s ship *Medea*, off Alexandria; and the *Excellent*, off Portsmouth; there is also much danger in carrying these shells in a common ammunition-car over a vessel. The existence of the power above tremendous power is now placed beyond all doubt; and the inventor asserts that it is entirely under his control.

"Blackwood's Magazine" of April last, contains a pungent article on "Spain and Portugal." It says—

If things were as they ought to be, Spain, and not France, should be the second maritime power in Europe: Spain should be totally independent of France for manufactures and supplies of all kinds: Spain should be able to fight her own battle with France single handed, and not be subject, as she has been since the war of the Succession, at the beginning of the last century, to the insults and injustice of her more fortunate neighbour. But whatever may be the political and commercial ties that bind England to Spain and Portugal—whatever may be her claim to be considered as their ally, and more interested friend than France can ever be—there is no doubt that our country, as well as all others in Europe, is exposed to the contamination arising from the moral and social misconduct of the Spanish and Portuguese people: for there is always danger that, when a revolution tending to a corrupt democracy is working its way in one country, the infection may spread to another; and we have surely no need of the bad examples of the Spanish or the Portuguese to be added to that of the French, in order to hasten the degeneracy of our own lower classes. Our Chartists and our Radicals are depraved enough, and have too many prototypes in France, that they should need encouragement from the Exaltados and Decadents of any other nation in the Pyrenæes: our Whig ministers have got quite little enough of principle in them, and are already too much inclined to the *laissez faire* system, that they should need to be backed by the example of the present French ministers of Madrid, or the official nullities of Lisbon. It is abundantly sufficient trouble to Europe to be pestered with the democratic tendencies of France, without having two ragamuffin republics, such as Spain and Portugal are likely to become, she threat, clamorously for us. We believe that a great and prosperous nation, such as it has pleased the Almighty to allow the British to grow to, is interested more or less directly in the welfare of all other nations. No people have so many interests in common as ourselves; no people have so many stranger tribes under their command; no people have it more in their power to do good to their fellow men, and no people have in an equal degree the strength to enforce their will, and to exact concession, therefore, to infer that we are under a heavy responsibility to the Dispenser of all good for the use we make of the blessings granted to us as a nation. Great Britain has the best right and the greatest ability of any country under heaven, to hold up a just and good wherever her flag can fly, or her language be heard;—and we therefore repeat, that it is idle to say we are not interested in what is going on internally among other nations in general, and among the Spanish and Portuguese in particular.

The following is the mede in which it speaks of Don Carlos, &c.

We must confess that, on the other hand, and this was one of the most curious features of the war, the Carlists had got an uncommonly bad card to play with. Don Carlos himself, however estimable in all the relations of private life, in full of the bad public qualities that ornate but very weak house, the Bourbons.—Without any military skill, without much political ability; too honourable, perhaps, to cope with the crafty one that abused his confidence, he had the infinite misfortune of not knowing who were his real friends, and of utterly misunderstanding the true principles on which his cause rested. Had he been more active in organizing the provinces, and the kingdom of Navarre, into constitutions, and his highly monarchical communities; had he held out similar hopes of insuring local constitutions and local privileges to the other provinces of Spain; had he restored their *fuerzas* to the Catalonians and the Aragonese; had he conferred similar privileges on the Galicians, the Castilians, the Leonese, the Valencians, he would certainly have caused each of these ancient kingdoms to rise against the bastard government of Madrid, and would have succeeded the Spanish throne as the head of a powerful federal monarchy. But he neglected his military friends; he thwarted Zumalacaregui—he preferred the Castilians to the Basques—and he fell, with his eyes almost open, into the snares of Maroto. If the Carlist had had but a leader of the talents of Don Pedro of Portugal, they would have made but one march on Madrid, and they would have

placed him on the throne. Before quitting this part of our subject, we repeat that the civil war afforded a melancholy and disgusting spectacle to Europe: cruelties exercised on both sides, such as had not been heard of for centuries except among North American savages, his agonizing death, his death of Spain entirely laid waste and checked in its prosperous course for several years; many of the ablest men of the nation sacrificed on either side; and the whole affair terminating in what? Don Carlos bought and sold his army taken off by one of the most atrocious pieces of treachery extant in history; the Basques and Navarrese persuaded to submit on a solemn promise of having all their *fuerzas* granted, and then swindled out of nearly every cent of his property; the Carlists, for which their opponents fought, so metamorphosed during the contest, as not to be recognizable by the time it was terminated; and all the undeserving promoted to pieces of honour and emolument: all the good, what few there were, driven out of their country as exiles; the Spanish monarchy almost swamped by the men who protested they had been fighting for it so lustily; and at length two poor children, deserted by their mother, her no-gametic husband, paragon, and her illegitimate, placed on the throne, and the head of the state, but in reality kept close prisoners by the principle of democrats of the capital.—Unfortunate Spain! Her ancient feudal liberties gone, her ancient prosperity for ever blasted, her social constitution broken up, and a profigate republic advancing with rapid steps to complete her fall!

Spain, as every student of history knows, was once essentially an aristocratic country: one, that is to say, in which people as well as nobles put themselves on the hierarchy, and power of their local leaders. It possessed centres of action and of political life in the capitals of each of its principal subdivisions: Saragosa, Barcelona, Valencia, Cadix, Seville, Malaga, Toledo, &c. rivalled the capital in their pretensions to guide the nation; political life, in whatever extent the absolute forms of the monarchy allowed it to prevail, was warmly felt in all parts of the country: the people were not indolent, but they were brave, patient, sober, and comparatively moral and obedient to the constituted authorities. At the present day, the Knaicalls of Madrid, with their junks and their regency, have tried to seize the whole power of the kingdom into their hands, and are endeavoring to create the worst of all examples of France. The nobility are exiled from the land: trade and agriculture are more at a standstill than ever: the central government is without a real at its own disposal, and a Spanish loan could not be proposed in any market in Europe: selected Ayuntamientos have seized on municipal authority and municipal revenues wherever they were able: the army, unpaid, unclothed, unledged, is elapsing into insubordination: the clergy are reduced to a state of beggary: the religious institutions of the country are mostly annihilated, and the "brave national guards" dance fandangos in the churches, and pronounce blasphemous discourses from the pulpits. The only wonder is, how such a state of things can continue to exist in the face of other powers for a week.

The monasteries certainly wanted reforming, and the clergy wanted to be shaken out of their indolence and ignorance; but it was too harsh and too sweeping a measure to abolish all the religious houses of the country at one stroke, and to turn their helpless inmates penniless and shelterless on the world—this was neither common humanity nor common policy. The true motive for the measure was, that the property of the convents might be transferred to the coffers of the State, which it was in effect, and has long since been squandered in powder and shot, and soldiers' rations: it was a more piece of revolutionary spoliation, and it was accomplished at the sacrifice of the religious and moral of the country. Whatever learning existed in the monasteries—whatever examples of pious and good behaviour—whatever stores of objects of literature, science, and art, were collected in the world, all has been scattered to the winds, and the people, like sheep without a pastor, have fallen a prey to the cunning rogues who have climbed into power on the shoulders of more honest but less fortunate men.

Of the persons who have suffered by the late revolution of Spain, Queen Christina is not to be pities. She has left the country, to which

she was attached only by her first marriage, having gained in it, and having placed in foreign funds, a fortune of most ample amount. Her second husband, and her children by him, are safely on the northern side of the Pyrenæes; and she has nothing to do, except to fix her residence at the court of her brother, the King of Naples, or in any other part of Europe she pleases. No one, perhaps, has better reasons to be contented with her position than the ex-Regent. Far different is the case of Don Carlos: that unfortunate prince, who, as his Spanish property confiscated, has seen the prospects of all his children and most faithful followers blighted, and has had the misery of experiencing what the honour and relationship of the House of Orleans would have afforded him, and by what right, that prince has been dethroned in France, it would be very difficult to define.

The present aspect of affairs in Spain is such, that a formal dethronement of Isabella II. and the establishment of a pure Republic, is not only possible, but highly probable; and if it occurs, it will be inevitably followed by a similar event in Portugal. The interests of the Peninsula will then have reached their political epoch, and the intervention of the Great Powers will be inevitable.

The following appears in a Philadelphia paper under the head, "Grand Scheme of Emigration." It is a curious performance throughout, and the concluding lines have a very characteristic drolery.

The Brewers should to Malt a go,
The Loggerheads to Sail;
The Quakers to the Friendly Isles,
The Fur rises all to Chill.
The little bawling, squalling babes,
The weak our mighty rest,
Should be packed to Bay-Long,
To Lap-land or to Brest.
From Spithead, cooks go o'er to Greece—
And while the miser wails
His passage to the Guinea coast,
Spenthrifts are in the Straits,
Spinners should to the Needles go,
Should be packed to Bay-Long,
Gourmands should lunch at Sandwich Isles,
Wags at the Bay of Fun-dy,
Musicians listen to the Sound,
The surplice priests to Rome (roam).
White still the race of hypocrites
At Cant on are at home.
Nobles should have to Good Hope,
To some Cape Horn or Spain;
Debtors should go to Oh-oh,
And sailors to the Maine.
His bachelors to the United States,
Lads to the Isle of Man,
Let Gardeners all to Botany go,
And shoe blacks to Japan.
Thus emigrate, and misplaced men
Will then no longer vex us.
And all that aint provided for
Had better go to Texas.

Advertisements.

H. V. VALE CIGARS.
Of the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Maceo & Co., No. 111, Calle de Mexico.

FOR SALE.

PATENT Merino fine sized drawers and pantaloons, at moderate prices, also stout put cloth, now selling at No. 55 Calle de la Piedra, 174.

SCALES.

FOR SALE, at No. 55 Calle de la Victoria, plain Scales of twelve and simple iron, calculated to weigh from one to two thousand with the greatest facility and exactness, and are well adapted for warehouses and business. 193.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A Gentleman of high literary attainments, a Graduate of a College, proposes to give instruction daily to private families at their houses, or at his lodgings, in the following languages and sciences.

Greek, Latin, English, French, Portuguese and Italian, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Geology, Mathematics, Stenography, Diction and the Belles Lettres with Book-keeping.

Terms will be found moderate and references respectable. Apply at No. 154, Calle Potosi. — Buenos Ayres, June 11, 1841.

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

Date	Vessels and Captains Names.	Origin.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
Mar. 14	Brig Esrey Robert Hamilton	321	Alexander Ross Lafone.	Liverpool.
15	Brig Mac, William Fowler	322	Robert Hewitt Watson.	Falmouth.
16	Brig Commodore de Durham, W. Vint	323	Rennie, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
17	Brig Commodore, John McKeown	324	Robert Hewitt Watson.	Great Britain.
18	Brig Church, William Watney	325	Robt and Brothers.	Liverpool.
19	Brig Esrey, John Harry	326	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Liverpool.
20	Brig Waulster, William W. Vint	327	Joseph Parvillat.	Havana.
21	Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson	328	John Best and Brothers.	Liverpool.
22	Brig Captain Parker, William W. Vint	329	John Best and Brothers.	Liverpool.
23	Brigge Colville, William Turner	330	John Best and Brothers.	Liverpool.
24	Brigge O'Neill, Robert Dickson	331	James, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
25	Brig Esrey, John Clemens	332	John Best and Brothers.	Liverpool.
26	Brig William John Steep	333	Charles Taylor and Co.	Call for orders.
27	Brigge Alton Brock	334	Rennie, Macfarlane and Co.	London.
28	Brig Mary Harriet, Charles Fog to	335	Henry and George Dawne.	Liverpool.
29	Brigge Langtry, Stephen Wills	336	James, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
30	Brig Bernard, Isaac Chapman Galt	337	Palme, Macfarlane and Co.	Cowes for orders.
31	Brigge Maxim, Alexander C. Macken	338	Hughes and Brothers.	Great Britain.
32	Brigge Edouard, Christian	339	Greenway, Gordon and Co.	Great Britain.
33	Brig P. Arcy, George Hillips	340	Hughes and Robinson.	Great Britain.
34	Brigge Victoria, William Mould	341	Hughes and Robinson.	Great Britain.
35	Brig Governor, John Lowther	342	Harber and Co.	Liverpool.
36	Brig Village Girl, George Wood	343	Rennie, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
37	Brigge Boden, William Turner	344	Rennie, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
38	Brig J. m. Ray, Alexander Rivison	345	Andrew, W. and Co.	Liverpool.
39	Brigge on River, Robert Watson	346	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Liverpool.
40	Brig S. m. Willam Gibson	347	Dunwall and Lewis.	Liverpool.
41	Brig S. w. Home, Longman	348	Dunwall and Lewis.	Liverpool.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
BRITISH. Ship *Pand*, 20 guns, Captain Charles Colville Fradland.
FRENCH. Brig *Alyona*; 16 guns, Captain Baudé.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.
 17th inst., Sardinian brigantine *Lolla*, 91 tons, Francisco Gatano, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult.
 " Sardinian brigantine *Magdalena*, 120 tons, Miguel Dodero, Bahia 17th ult.
 " Sardinian schooner *Bella Marin*, from Genoa.
 " Brazilian brig *Asio de la Virtud*, 130 tons, of J. P. Torres, Bahia 16th ult.
 18th, British brig *Ruby*, from Cape de Verde 22nd April, to Dickson & Co.
 " Dutch schooner *Harmony*, from Hamburg 20th March, to J. J. Kick & Co.
 " Spanish brig *Felo*, 147 tons, J. Pares, from Barcelona 29th March, Gibraltar 15th April.
 " Spanish polacre *Esmeralda*, from Barcelona 16th March, Malaga 7th April, to Livallo.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

We stated in our last by mistake that the Belgian brig *Infatigable* was despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.—It should have been by Bunge, Hutz & Co.

June 10.—Wind N.

No arrivals.
Sailed, American ship *Coriolanus*, W. R. Wells, for Boston, despatched by Greenway, Gordon & Co., with 8225 dry hides, 4127 salted do, and 6000 arrobas raw tallow.
 June 10.—Wind N. hazy.
Arrived, Danish brig *Phenix*, 123 tons, E. Boysen, from Hyeres 32nd March, sail, to J. J. Kick & Co.

American brig *Green*, 233 tons, Charles Lemont, from Valparaiso 5th April, Montevideo 15th inst., general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 Brazilian packet schooner *Eufrazio*, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 19th, to Harford, Cavares & Co., with passengers.
 Sardinian packet schooner *Luisa*, Domingo Maccio, from Montevideo 19th, to Carlos Galeano, with cargo and passengers.
Sailed, American barque *Sardius*, Joseph Lindsay, for New York, despatched by Jones and Johnson, with 1247 dry hides, 3000 hogs, 300 quintals jerked beef, 1044 sheep skins—loose—272 bales and 28 bags with 7980 arrobas wool. 31 do, with 775 doz. sheep skins, 4 doz. with 200 doz. goat skins, 1 doz. with 60 doz. deer skins, 2 doz. with 150 calf skins, 2 doz. with 52 arrobas hair, 6 doz. with 43 arrobas rags. Returned goods, 38 boxes spermaceti candles, 6 doz. starch, 10 barrels flour, 3 cases and 1 bale printed cotton goods.

Prussian barque *Patriot*, G. R. Botcher, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Alexander Ross Lafone, with 12,632 dry hides. Loaded at Montevideo, 4000 salted hides and 18,000 hogs.
 Danish brig *Tordenskjold*, Peter Emmerich, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by J. J. Kick & Co., with 13,247 dry hides, 1000 salted do, 3000 hogs.
 June 21.—Wind S. E. strong.

Arrived, Spanish brig *Manuel*, 155 tons, Pedro Garcia, from Malaga 24th February, Montevideo 13th inst., wine, brandy, 1800 fanegas salt, &c., to Zumanar and Trezerra.
 Norwegian brig *Nidraora*, 171 tons, Bert Wold, from Island Mayo 30th April, Montevideo 19th inst., 85 moyes sail, to J. J. Kick & Co.
 Brazilian brigantine *Activa*, 121 tons, Antonio Gomez Martinez, from Montevideo 20th, general cargo, to Eduardo Freyre.
 Bremen brigantine *Defina*, 160 tons, B. Spille, from Hamburg 10th April, Montevideo 20th inst., general cargo, to J. J. Kick & Co.

June 22.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Spanish polacre *Martinez*, 130 tons, José Ramon, from Barcelona 5th February, Rio Janeiro 19th ult., Montevideo 19th inst., wine, oil, &c., to Livallo and sons.
 Brazilian brig *Recuperador*, 217 tons, Pedro Augusto Goursell, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., Montevideo 20th inst., tobacco &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.
 British brig *James Ray*, 233 tons, Alexander Rivison, from Liverpool 29th March, Montevideo 20th inst., general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

Sailed, Bremen brig *Louisa*, Van Hagen, for Bremen, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 16,690 dry hides, 1500 salted do, 3000 hogs.
 British barque *Joan Baptiste*, Giffin, for London, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 5975 dry hides, 1977 salted do, 13,000 hogs, 1914 pipes with 7408 arrobas tallow, 4 bales with 360 horse hides, 10 do. and 5 chiguns with 413 arrobas hair.
 Brazilian brigantine *Luciano*, Alejandro de Silva, for Montevideo, despatched by Livallo and sons, with 4000 tiles, some domestic goods, and passengers.
 American brigantine *Fair American*, E. Rowe, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 4400 dry hides.

French brig of war *Cygne*, 22 guns, Captain Mario Joseph Alphonso Odet-Pellion, for Montevideo.
 June 23.—Wind N. W. hazy.

Arrived, Brazilian polacre *Concepcion*, 121 tons, Antonio de Ayala, from Montevideo 21st inst., general cargo, to Livallo and sons.

June 24.—Wind W. haze.

Arrived, British brig Susan, 212 tons, William Gilham, from Liverpool 29th March, Montevideo 21st inst., general cargo, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

British brig Sweet Home, 182 tons, Hugh Longmuir, from Liverpool 8th April, Montevideo 22nd inst., general cargo, to Dowdall and Lewis.

British brigantine Rover, 135 tons, Robert Webster, from Glasgow 19th March, Montevideo 21st inst., general cargo, to Anderson, Weller & Co.

Sardinian zamaca Dos Verdaderos Amigos, 25 tons, Gregorio Gattaldi, from Montevideo 22nd inst., general cargo, to Dowdall and Lewis.

Sailed, British brig Eliza, Richard Watkins, Lt Cadiz, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 6163 dry hides.

French barque Benares, Carcadio, for Marselles, despatched by Ferdinand Delaie, Jun., with 401 dry hides, 3491 salt hides, 10,000 horns, 145 bales with 38225 arrobas wool, 6 do with 150 doz. sheep skins, 11 do, and 21 chiguns with 800 arrobas hair, 2 do with 1160 lbs. nutria skins.

British brig Plata Stephen Thorne, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 3005 salted ox and cow hides, 25,400 ox horns, 123 pigs, 40 hogs, and 93 quarter do, with 6000 arrobas tallow, 4 bales with 400 horse hides, 209 do, with 5000 arrobas wool, 15 do, with 400 doz. sheep skins, 1 do, with 150 doz. nutria skins, 2 do, with 60 arrobas hair.

British brig Jansen, Levi Honeyburn, for Liverpool, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co., with 51 dry hides, 3564 salted do., 20,000 skin bones, 5952 horns, 101 pipes with 3535 arrobas tallow and grease, 100 bales with 2500 arrobas wool, 21 do, with 555 doz. sheep skins.

June 25.—Wind W. S. W. haze in the morning.

Arrived, French brig de war Tactique, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Dornas Fouquet, from Rio Janeiro 15th inst., Montevideo 23rd.

British brig Emma Graham, 210 tons, James Ferguson, from Liverpool 10th March, Montevideo 23rd inst., general cargo, to Dowdall and Lewis.

Brazilian brig Desembriador, 137 tons, Juan Francisco Fernandez, from Santos 2nd inst., Montevideo 23rd, sugar, to José Coelho Meyrelles.

Brazilian brigantines of war Argo and Camaron, from Montevideo 24th.

Sailed, French schooner of war Elclair, Lieut. Lecere, Commander, for Montevideo.

Bremen brig Catharine, John Wessela, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazer & Co., with 5345 quinquina jerked beef.

Brazilian schooner Virginia, Manuel J. Daza, for Montevideo, despatched by Antonini and Brothers, in ballast, and with passengers.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (25th inst.)

British	.....	29
American	.....	10
French	.....	6
Spanish	.....	13
Sardinian	.....	5
Belgian	.....	2
Swedish	.....	2
Norwegian	.....	3
Hamburg	.....	3
Brazilian	.....	11
Danish	.....	6
Bremen	.....	3
Austrian	.....	2
Argentine	.....	1
Prussian	.....	2
Portuguese	.....	1
Total	.....	90

The schooners, &c., under the Brazilian and Sardinian flags, employed as packets between this and Montevideo, are not included in the above list.

Vessels posted to sail.
THIS DAY.

Hamburg barque Laura and Louise, for Hamburg.

Austrian barque Regina Victoria, for Cowes.

THE WEATHER has been changeable this week and at times unseasonably warm. On Sunday the Thermometer was at 69, and on the two following days at 56—since which it has been from 66 to 63—except yesterday when it was under 60.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 20th inst., was performed to a good house the tragedy of *Luis de Leon, or El Siglo y el Claustro*. It related to two brothers who had a pretty sister, with whom a friend of the younger brother was in love, and whose love was returned by the young lady; but as "the course of true love never did run smooth," so it was, that although the lover was in a degree favoured by his friend the younger brother, yet the other branches of the family set their faces against the connection and the lovers were driven to despair. The gentleman tried to persuade the lady to elope with him, but she thought this expedient rather too dangerous—however, to make short of the story, the elder brother and the lover fought with swords, the former was killed, the latter horror struck at what he had done, fled to a monastery, took vows to renounce the world and love—acknowledging at the same time that "Love is Heaven and Heaven is Love." He had scarcely performed his vows when the "lady of his love" rushed in with a pardon, the authorities having found that the killing of her brother was justifiable homicide, but it was too late—the lover was now the "cowed monk" and could not retract—the lady faded and died in his arms and the curtain dropped.

A one act comedy called *La Sesentena y la Colegiala* followed, and its drolleries effaced the melancholy feelings which the tragedy had caused.

On 22nd, "The Troubadour" and a farce.

On 24th, *Los Venecianos* or Bianca and Moncassin—with a farce.

We did not attend.

It was a saying of Charles V. of Spain, that "German is the language of melancholy, Italian of love, French of wit, English of sense, and Spanish of gallantry."

Curing and Salting Animal Substance.

By mechanical means, by exhausting and condensing pumps, a new method of curing and salting animal substances has been invented and perfected under patent. The whole process of curing does not occupy more than a quarter of an hour; it may be conducted at any season of the year, at any temperature; to the most any desired flavour or degree of saltiness can be given; and by the new process the nutritious qualities of the animal substances are all preserved. It is also applicable to the preparation of hides for packing, and to their preservation and improvement for the tanner's use. So far as we could judge from a single inspection, the whole of the foregoing advantages can be realised. Whether the time allowed for the brine to be in contact with the animal fibre be sufficient to ensure its preservation for any length of time, time only will prove. The contact, however, throughout the mass is complete, and every portion of the meat fully receives the flavour and strength of the pickle.

Literary Gazette.

General Sir Richard Bourke.
A noble and manly bronze statue of General Sir R. Bourke, executed by Bailey, has just been shipped for Sidney, New South Wales, where it is to be erected to the memory of that distinguished officer, and valued friend to the colony. It is the first great work of art destined for that quarter of the globe; who can glance forward for only a century, and intimate of how many glorious productions it may be the forerunner? May there not be a great and flourishing empire; and native artists of fame to emulate the example set them by the English sculptor, and do honour to their native land, its worth, and the highest refinements of civilised life?

German Stores.—I like these hard dismal looking things better every day. But they would never do in our beloved land of fire-side enjoyment. The English have not, by nature, sufficient sociability in their dispositions to do without a visible fire. A cheerful blaze is necessary to them, their innate shyness and reserve, and to form a central point of union.

Lady Chatterton.

DECEASED.

On the 19th inst., aged 2 years and 4 months, ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. George Keen.

On the 21st, aged 23, MR. WILLIAM HASTINGS, native of London. His remains were deposited in the British Protestant Cemetery on the 22nd.

Advertisements.

DRY TAIL WOOD.

FOR SALE, at No. 81, Calle Esmeralda, also opposite No. 16 Calle Cangallo. 130 3t

Wants a Situation.

I AM a barren, solador, or merchants counting-house, a young man native of this country. He has some knowledge of the English language, and can give good references.

A line addressed to A. B. Gaeta Mercantile Office, will be immediately attended to. 130 3t

British Subscription Library.

THE Annual General Meeting of Subscribers will be held in the Library on Wednesday next 30th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Committee request a full attendance of Subscribers, or they will be under the necessity of closing the Institution.

SAMUEL HESSE, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, June 25, 1841.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	.....	dollars each
Do. Patriot	.....	do. do.
Plata macucosa	.....	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	.....	do. do.
Do Patriot and Patacones	.....	do. do.
Six per cent Spanish	60	62 do. per ct.
Exchange on England	23	per dol.
Do. France	29	per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	19	per dol.
Do. Montevideo	19	1192 do.
Do. United States	.....	per 1/8 dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.	68	70 lbs. p. pesada
Do. for France	62	64 do.
Do. for N. America	62	64 do.
Do. for Spain	68	70 do.
Do. salted	.....	54 56 do.
Do. Horse	.....	23 25 do. each.
Calf skins	.....	48 52 do.
Sheep skins, common	.....	38 35 per dozen
Do. fine	.....	36 38 do.
Deer skins	.....	32 24 do.
Goat skins	.....	35 40 do.
Nutria skins	.....	90 100 do. per lb.
Chinilla Skins	.....	90 100 do. per arro.
Horse hair, short	.....	46 47 per arro.
Do. mixed	.....	30 31 do.
Do. long	.....	85 90 do.
Wool, common, washed	.....	1 1 do.
Do. picked	.....	40 42 do.
Do. shorn from skins	.....	50 55 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	.....	15 30 do.
Tallow	.....	30 32 do.
Do. raw	.....	20 22 do.
Do. with grease	.....	26 28 do.
Jerked Beef	.....	30 35 per quintal
Horns, mixed	.....	300 350 per mil.
Do. Ox	.....	650 750 do.
Shin bones	.....	150 170 do.
Hide cuttings	.....	30 32 per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white	.....	25 30 per lb.
Do. black	.....	12 13 do.
Salted tongues	.....	12 14 per fan
Discount	.....	1 2 pr. ct. pr. mt.

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 2 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 2 pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.