

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 277.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

[VOL. XV.

BUENOS AYRES.

The following bulletin published in Cordova has been received in this city. The important intelligence it conveys is expected to be the forerunner of still more decisive results.

"Head Quarters in *Sabagasta*, June 20, 1841.

"Esteemed Friend—The unitarian miscreant Tomas Brizuela has terminated to-day his criminal career. His entire force consisting of 600 infantry and cavalry is our possession. I expect that the few fugitives will be speedily overtaken.

"I cordially congratulate you upon this prosperous event, which undoubtedly will place in a terrible dilemma the unitarians of the North, in which direction I shall march as soon I can collect my detachments, for I understand the miscreant Lavalle is in Pituit.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"FELIX ALDAO.

"To Señor Don Claudio Antonio Arredondo.

"P. S. Please to cause the accompanying dispatch for General Rosas to fly by express."

Our readers will recollect that Brizuela was the refractory Governor of Rioja, to whose protection Lavalle fled, whilst La Madrid proceeded to Tucuman.

Upwards of 200 Correntino troops who have passed over from the ranks of Lavalle embarked yesterday for Entrerios. They marched to the place of embarkation, lance in hand, and were uniformly and well attired, the expense of which with their equipment being defrayed by the government of Buenos Ayres. They made a good appearance, and as they were about to embark there were cheers from the Alameda for Governor Rosas, &c., and *musica* for the "salvage unitarios," &c.

The day being fine and a holiday to boot, the beach and alameda were crowded with spectators.

We have news from Montevideo of Wednesday last, at which period Admiral Brown's squadron was at anchor off that port, and that of his Riverrista opponents under Commodore Coe, lying inside.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TENTH OF JULY.

According to our annual custom, we insert the following Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of the River Plate, dated "Tucuman, 9th July, 1816."

"We the Representatives of the United Provinces of South America, in general Congress assembled, invoking the SUPREME BEING who presides over the Universe,—in the name and by virtue of the authority of the people we represent, and protesting to Heaven, and to the Nations and Inhabitants of the whole Globe, the justice by which our wishes are guided, do solemnly declare in the face of the earth that it is the unanimous and indubitable will of these Provinces to break the resurgent ties which bind them to the King of Spain, to recover the rights of which they were despoiled, and invest themselves with the high character of a Nation, free and independent of King Ferdinand VII, his successors, and the mother country.—In consequence whereof, the said Provinces, in point of fact and right, possess ample and full power to assume for themselves such forms of Government as justice requires, and the urgency of existing circumstances may demand. All and each of them publish, declare, and ratify the same, through us; pledging themselves, under assurance and guarantee of their lives, property, and honour, to abide by and sustain this their will and determination. Let the same therefore be communicated for publication to whomsoever it may concern; and in consideration of the respect due to other Nations, let the weighty reasons which have impelled us to this solemn declaration, be detailed in a separate Manifesto.

"Given in the hall of our sittings, signed by our hands, sealed with the seal of the Congress, and countersigned by our Secretaries, also members thereof."

(Then follow the signatures of the Members of the Congress of the Provinces.)

There were no salutes from the Fort on the 9th inst.—the festivities usual to the day having been postponed. H. B. M.'s ship Pearl was however very tastefully dressed out in honor of the anniversary.

The expectation which the posture of affairs warrants of some speedy event of paramount importance, is understood to have caused the postponement of the fete of July, the celebration of which it is said will be on an enlarged scale.

CHILL.

The Revolutionary movement in Peru under Col. Vivanco, had been completely put down. It is said that a party of 200 men, with Santa Cruz at their head, had landed between Payta and Lima, from Guayaquil, expecting of course to join in the Revolution in Peru, but it was not thought that this new attempt on the part of Santa Cruz, would succeed.—The latest advices from Lima are to the 10th May, at which period all was quiet.

The Chili steamer, coming from the northward a short time previous to the date of the advices from Valparaiso, met with a serious accident. About 4 o'clock in the morning, blowing hard, she struck on a reef of rocks, about 7 leagues to the northward of Valparaiso, going at the rate of 10 to 11 miles per hour at the time, and has sustained considerable damage. There were a great number of passengers on board, two or three of whom were unfortunately drowned, from imprudently taking to the boats. The vessel happily reached Valparaiso, but almost in a sinking state—she was ran ashore and it is very doubtful whether they will be able to repair her. The steamers were doing remarkably well in the Pacific, and this accident has caused infinite regret.

Stocks of manufactured goods were heavy all along the coast, and prices greatly depressed.

Amongst the arrivals at Valparaiso were—On 23rd April, British barque *Undaunted*, from Buenos Ayres.

31st May, American ship *Romulus*, from Montevideo.

Three British vessels from New South Wales, to land wheat for that Colony.

The I. N. Gessler and *Paradise*, from Santos with sugar—their cargoes were sold at 1½ to 12 rials.

H. B. M.'s ship *Aetoon*, was at Valparaiso about to sail for Lima. H. B. M.'s ship *Orestes*, with a valuable freight from Mexico and Peru for England, was daily expected at Valparaiso.

Buenos Ayres Subscription Library.

At a general meeting of subscribers held on Monday evening, the 5th July 1841.

Mr. JOHN HARRATT, in the Chair.

It was resolved,

"That the Library be closed, the books disposed of, and the proceeds divided among the subscribers."

"That a Committee of five be now named for carrying this measure into effect."

The following gentlemen were accordingly elected, viz.—

Messrs. John Harratt, John M'Farlane, Samuel Hesse, George Dowdall and Patrick M'Lean.

JOHN HARRATT, Chairman.

A meeting was subsequently held, to take measures for the formation of a new Library, when a Committee consisting of Messrs. John Harratt, R. H. Wilson and W. Gilpin, were requested to frame rules and regulations, and to submit them to a general meeting for approval.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

Permit me through the medium of your paper to return my sincere thanks to Captain Frankland, of H. B. M.'s ship Pearl, his officers and crew, for their exertions in getting the British barque *Countess of Durham*, of which I am Master, ready for sea, and also to the Surgeon of that ship for his professional attendance and kindness to one of my seamen. I feel confident that the good feeling evinced by the Pearl on this occasion will never be withheld when needed and on proper application.

I remain,

SIR,

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM VINER.

Buenos Ayres, July 9, 1841.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, April 24th, 1841.
32nd year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 15th of the Argentine Confederation.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

In accordance with what is stated in the 7th article of the Convention of 29th October 1840, between France and the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1.—The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederation near the government of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, Citizen Don Manuel Sarate, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary extraordinary of the Argentine Confederation near the government of H. M. the King of the French.

2.—Let this be published, &c.

ROSAS.

Felipe Arana.

Buenos Ayres, June 27, 1841.

The government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1.—The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederation near the governments of Chili and the Ecuador, General Tomas Guido, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to represent the Argentine Confederation at the solemn coronation of H. M. Don Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil.

2.—Let this be published, &c.

ROSAS.

Felipe Arana.

The Chief of Police addressed a note to the government under date 30th ult., stating that in that month 428 persons arrived in this city, the departures 325.

Don Bartolome Gomez, Justice of Peace of Salto, and the Rev. Carlos Torres, addressed notes under date 14th ult., to the Committee of Management of the Hospital for Men in this city, with a list of individuals of the district of Salto, who have subscribed 1500 dollars currency, and of those who have agreed to pay during the present war a certain sum monthly (in all 125 dollars per month), to commence from 1st inst., in aid of said Hospital.

The gentlemen composing the Committee of Management of the Hospital replied to the above under date Buenos Ayres 19th ult.

Anniversary of the Fourth of July.

On the 4th inst. the flag of the United States was displayed at the Consulate of that nation in this city, and on board the American merchant vessels in this port. At mid-day a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Fort in honor of the anniversary. Bands of music serenaded during the day and on the previous evening at various houses, and although there was no public dinner in this capital upon the occasion, we hear that it was duly honoured by various private parties.

From 'The Times' of 15th April.

The Chamber of Deputies at Paris resumed on the 13th April, the debate on the extraordinary credits for 1841. M. Estancelin spoke in favour of the supplies, and was followed by M. Billaut, who declared that it was the duty of every deputy not to grant credits destined to promote a policy which he disapproved, and that, the Ministry not possessing his confidence, he would vote against the bill. This expression having elicited a smile from M. Guizot, M. Billaut addressed him in these words:—"I see," said he, "the Minister of Foreign Affairs affecting an air of disdain. Yes, you take those airs in treating of our domestic grievances; but it is for your relations with Europe that I reserve your pride. You ought to be ashamed to proclaim in their presence that our finances are exhausted; that France must submit to them; and that she is not in a condition to engage in a war against Europe." M. Billaut then contended, that in this respect, France power, France would now have under arms a force of 500,000 men and a fleet of 230 sail, with which she could have remained isolated without danger, and been at liberty to choose her allies. But the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, he added, was determined to re-enter the conference at any price; the isolation of France frightened him, because his motto was "Peace for ever, and peace everywhere!"—M. Guizot, who succeeded M. Billaut, said, that if he declared answering the queries addressed to him on Monday, it was for reasons which he deemed serious and useful to the country. If he was not certain that the negotiations now pending were likely to produce a beneficial result for France, he would have abstained from renewing them; but the moment would come when he would prove to the Chamber that he had not deviated from the policy which they had recommended. "The project of the Cabinet of the 1st of March," added M. Guizot, "was the following:—In October France would have had 600,000 soldiers of the line, and 300,000 moveable national guards. At the head of this force the Cabinet would have demanded of Europe, in the spring, to modify the treaty of July the 15th, and, in case of a refusal, would have declared war. The Cabinet of the 20th of October declined adopting that system; and such was the motive of its formation." M. Thiers next ascended the tribune, and said that the present Cabinet was acting a comedy; that the closing of the Dardanelles to ships of war of all nations, which was the object of the present negotiations, was an illusion—a word, and that Russia alone would be benefited thereby. He was not, he said, a partisan of Russian alliance; he still regretted the loss of the friendship of Great Britain, and the Cabinet would sooner or later perceive that its policy had been useful to Russia alone. The negotiations were then closed after another short conversation between M. Guizot and M. Thiers, and the first six articles of the bill had been adopted when our reporter closed his despatch.

The Opposition journals are not satisfied with the explanations entered into by M. Guizot respecting the negotiations now in progress for the final adjustment of the Eastern question. The *Constitutionnel* affirms that "matters are more advanced than the Ministry will admit;" that the "paraphs" of M. de Bourquenays amounts to "nothing;" and that M. Guizot delays the publication of an arrangement in which the dignity of France has not been sufficiently secured, it was merely with a view to avoid stormy discussions, and to obtain from the Chambers, who recommended isolation and an armed peace, supplies which they would not grant to the policy of resignation of the Cabinet of the 29th of October.

"The Times" has been for some time past very severe in its remarks on Lord Ponsby. The following is an article from that paper of 15th April, which is interesting as it regards the presumed policy of the Turkish government.

In pointing out the conduct of Lord Ponsby upon a recent occasion as deserving of the strongest public censure, we were incited, not so much by the part which that daring and pertinacious individual took in the concoction of a certain *Hatti Scheriff*, as by the conviction that his presence at Constantinople is incompatible with the presence of just counsels and a moderate policy in the Divan. The present state of affairs in the East, the sullen and unsubdued demeanor of the Pasha, the haughty language of the Porte, and the unavowed designs which suggest measures of defiance to the former and measures of defiance to the latter, are sufficient proofs that the favourable moment of adjustment has been allowed to pass unobeyed by the pretended pacemakers. The real object of the agents of the four Powers seems to be, not so much to put an end to the quarrel as to enable the Sultan to renew it under more favourable circumstances, and we met with pretty broad hints, even in the accredited organs of the British government, that a Sultan who has just recovered a fine fleet and great confidence in his forces cannot be expected to prove as tractable to his allies, or as compassionate to the vanquished, as the Sultan who has been obliged to invoke the assistance of his deadliest foes to save his capital and his empire. It is a great misfortune for himself and for the world, if the Sultan finds his military resources restored to him, and is enabled to wage any corresponding progress in fair and rational views; but it is still a greater misfortune, for it is no small disgrace to England, if those who have endeavoured to place in his youthful hand that power which eluded the grasp of his luckless predecessor, have encouraged in him the worst passions of his race, and are teaching him, like the counsellors of Rehoboth, to say to his refractory subjects, "My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions."

The reforms which were begun in Turkey by Mahmood, though in many respects precipitate, inappropriate, and premature, were upon the whole a recognition not only of the superior arts of European civilization, but also of the superior wisdom and justice of European institutions. They tended to crush the barbarous element of brute force in the Turkish government, and to place both the internal and external relations of the country under the sanction of the common public law of Europe. These principles were still further proclaimed by the *Hatti Scheriff* of Gulliarne, on the accession of the reigning Sultan.

But, although the Ministers of the late Sultan have hitherto been allowed to retain the power and to adhere to the views which they derived from Mahmood, rather than from their present Sovereign, it appears very doubtful whether they enjoy the confidence of Abdul Medjid, or are likely permanently to benefit the empire. The policy of the Seraglio is said to become more and more hostile to that of the Divan. The Sultan is influenced by the Sultan's Mother, and by his own favourites, who are beginning to spring up after the eastern fashion from the dust of the harem to the high offices of the state; and the fall of Roschid Pasha, notwithstanding his splendid honors recently heaped upon him, has been for some time past confidently predicted.

Under these circumstances, with a tendency to revert to the old habits of an unwise and intemperate policy, with a strong desire of em-

playing her newly-recovered strength against the Pasha's newly-discovered weakness, and with motives of a local or personal nature, which Europe knows little of, it is not surprising that the position of Turkey and of her government should be at once overbearing to her inferiors and pitiable to her equals. At such a time the counsel officers of the Sultan and the Pasha, it was evidently right and expedient that we should not desist from our interference until the quarrel was fairly and fully settled, until both parties were secured within the limits assigned to them, the brand of discord quenched, and the mischief makers, whether French or English, at Alexandria or Constantinople, finally removed. Yet not one of these just and necessary means of terminating a state of things pregnant with uncertainty and danger has at present been adopted.

To sum up the question in a few words: if it was right and expedient for us to interfere in the quarrel of the Sultan and the Pasha, it was evidently right and expedient that we should not desist from our interference until the quarrel was fairly and fully settled, until both parties were secured within the limits assigned to them, the brand of discord quenched, and the mischief makers, whether French or English, at Alexandria or Constantinople, finally removed. Yet not one of these just and necessary means of terminating a state of things pregnant with uncertainty and danger has at present been adopted.

Advertisements.

HAVANA CIGARS.

OF the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Maco on No. 111, Calle de Mexico.

Wants a Situation.

IN a barracks, saladero, 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., Gaceta Mercantil Office, will be immediately attended to. 263 3t

FOR SALE.

AT the Lithographic Printing-office, No. 4, Fe-deration-street. A new collection of sketches of the scenery of this country and of the dresses usually worn by the natives of all classes, with a frontispiece representing a view of this city.—A vast collection of sketches of the ancient and modern dresses of this country, plans of this city and its environs on a large scale, views of the roads, music, Argentine songs, prices current, bills of exchange and bills of lading in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, engravings representing the flags of all nations, visiting cards, &c. &c.

The said establishment has also a good assortment of all articles of this country, which are now respectfully offered on very moderate terms. 3t 3t

Chinesea and Tea.

FOR SALE, at No. 49, Calle de la Paz, a few sets of very superior China, of twelve different patterns, from 250Rs 4-0/00lars currency per set. Also Gunpowder Tea at 35 dollars per lb., and Black Tea at 30 dollars per do. 3t 3t

WANTED.

A Man to assist in a dairy, or a person to take one on halves, distant ten leagues from town. Apply at No. 73, Calle de la Fiedad. Buenos Ayres, June 30th, 1841. 3t

TO LET.

A N elegant furnished room for a single gentleman. Apply at No. 115, Calle de Corrientes. 3t 3t

NOTICE.

Montevideo, April 26, 1841.

THE Partnership hitherto existing at Montevideo under the firm of Nicholson, Green & Co., ceased as regards the interest of Mr. Henry Sparks, by expiration of contract and mutual consent on the first of March ult.

By authority of Mary Green and John Nicholson, (Signed) EDWARD LUMB, son, and for self.

(Signed) HENRY SPARKS.

The business of Nicholson, Green & Co., at Montevideo, will be conducted in the name of Mr. Henry Lyaer, who is duly authorized to that effect.

3t (Signed) NICHOLSON, GREEN & CO.

REMOVAL.

D. R. Robinson has removed to the Alton, No. 22, Calle de la Paz. 1y 2t

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

Date	Arrived	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tonnage	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.					
Mar. 12	Reg. Estery, Robert Hamilton	201	Alexander Ross Lafone	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. Mica, William Powell	305	Robert Hastie Wilson	Bombay.	
13	Barque Constant, Durham, W. Viner	274	Robins, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. Freshford, John W. Keenan	214	Robert Hastie Wilson	Great Britain.	
April 4	Reg. Chertub, William Whitby	263	Boat and Brothers	Liverpool.	
13	Barque Wanderer, William W. G. G. G.	263	Boat and Brothers	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. Ariston, William Thompson	300	John Best and Brothers	Havana.	
13	Reg. Corcote, Robert Williams	282	Pharm, Atkinson and Co.	Jamaica.	
13	Barque Etaline, William Turner	290	John Best and Brothers	Liverpool.	
13	Barque Victoria, Robert Dickson	275	Pharm, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. New John, Clementson	215	Pharm, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool.	
13	Barque John Sheep	116	Charles Taylor and Co.	Cook for orders.	
13	Barque Alex. Brooks, James Ferguson	215	Pharm, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. Mary Halkett, Charles Foote	171	Pharm and George Down	Liverpool.	
13	Ship Jurgely, Stephen Wright Knapp	349	Pharm, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. Bersted, Isaac Chalmers Galt	283	Greenway, Gordon and Co.	Cook for orders.	
13	Barque Magin, Alexander C. Mickle	216	Hughes and Brothers	Cook for orders.	
13	Reg. Gladstone, Clementson	204	Greenway, Gordon and Co.	Great Britain.	
13	Reg. U. Arey, George J. H. Phillips	322	Holman and Robinson	Great Britain.	
13	Reg. Brigantine Victory, William Mould	132	Hughes and Brothers	Antwerp.	
13	Reg. Governor, John Lowther	148	Brown, Twyford and Co.	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. Village Girl, George Woolf	216	Barber and Orr	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. Beech, William Bravay	184	Brown, Twyford and Co.	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. James Ray, Alexander Robertson	233	Reuben, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. Brigantine Rover, Robert Whitsett	118	Anderson, Walker and Co.	Great Britain.	
13	Reg. Susan, William Galham	312	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Great Britain.	
13	Reg. Snow-Horn, Longman	182	Dowdall and Lewis	Great Britain.	
13	Reg. Emma Graham, James Ferguson	210	Dowdall and Lewis	Great Britain.	
13	Barque Vinita, George Fielding	205	Pharm, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. Funston, Cotton Symonds	191	Barber and Orr	Liverpool.	
American.					
Feb. 23	Reg. Oswego, James Green, Junr.	184	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Montevideo.	
April 13	Reg. Beaman, J. B. Southam	123	Dated Gowland and Co.	Rio Janeiro.	
13	Reg. Plymouth, William Thomas	173	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.	
13	Reg. Arcturion, Cornelius S. Bullen	235	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.	
13	Barque King Philip, John W. G. G.	182	Dated Gowland and Co.	Salem.	
13	Reg. Herald, John P. Hubbs	102	Dated Gowland and Co.	Philadelphia.	
13	Reg. Grecian, Charles W. G. G.	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Montevideo.	
13	Reg. Brigantine Waverly, Thomas G. Munn	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Montevideo.	
French.					
May 25	Barque Cornin, Knecht	180	Maca, Desnoyer and Vanni	Havre de Grace.	
13	Reg. Veloc, N. G. Pignobianco	130	John Baptist Pelli	Havre de Grace.	
June 12	Reg. Ariston, Dumont	120	Zimmermann and Freres	Montevideo.	
13	Reg. Felicite, Benjamin Dreyer	120	Zimmermann and Freres	Montevideo.	
13	Reg. Caroline, Hsiaz Gautier	188	Barthelemy Herard	Cette.	
Sardinian.					
May 20	Palanca Alfredo, Luis de Aguirre	114	Antonio Allana and Co.	Montevideo.	
21	Reg. Aguila, Juan Bautista Aguirre	155	Zimmermann and Freres	Montevideo.	
21	Reg. Francisco de Paula, M. Ferrato	160	Liv. Klink and Co.	Montevideo.	
June 1	Reg. Narciso, Jose Padman	168	Capriotti	Montevideo.	
1	Palanca Carlos Alberto, J. B. Audin	203	Capriotti	Montevideo.	
Spanish.					
April 26	Reg. Francisco, Francisco Salomon	178	Zimmermann and Freres	Havana.	
May 1	Barque Amalia, Don Ramirez	204	Zimmermann and Freres	Havana.	
1	Reg. Emilio, Enciso Gonzalez	114	Zimmermann and Freres	Montevideo.	
1	Barque Margarita, Juan Tur	190	Liv. Klink and Co.	Havana.	
1	Reg. Labrador, Rafael Siles	120	Liv. Klink and Co.	Havana.	
June 1	Reg. Arturo, Jose Ricom	180	Liv. Klink and Co.	Spain.	
1	Barque Paula, Zabala	180	Liv. Klink and Co.	Spain.	
1	Reg. Antonio, Miguel Pined	180	Liv. Klink and Co.	Spain.	
1	Reg. Corral, Jose Pined	212	Liv. Klink and Co.	Havana.	
1	Reg. Luisa, Antonio B. G. G.	180	Liv. Klink and Co.	Havana.	
1	Reg. Manuel, Pedro Garcia	155	Zimmermann and Freres	Mediterranean.	
20	Palanca Maritima, Jose Marmol	180	Liv. Klink and Co.	Mediterranean.	
20	Reg. Paganet Mangrana, D. Vias	95	Zimmermann and Freres	Mediterranean.	
20	Palanca Esmeralda, Jose Millet	118	Liv. Klink and Co.	Mediterranean.	
Danish.					
Dec. 21	Reg. Flora, Hans Schmidt	170	J. J. Klink and Co.	Continents.	
1	Barque Jacob, Edward Fredericks	350	R. J. Klink and Co.	Mediterranean.	
1	Reg. Aaron, D. E. Voss	160	Liv. Klink and Co.	Russia.	
1	Reg. Cain, B. J. Leth	170	J. J. Klink and Co.	Cook for orders.	
June 20	Reg. Thora	170	J. J. Klink and Co.	Cook for orders.	
20	Reg. Thora, Christian August	168	J. J. Klink and Co.	Cook for orders.	
Bremen.					
May 20	Reg. Johannes Cesar, G. Elberfeld	169	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.	
20	Barque Einnant, Bolde	209	J. J. Klink and Co.	Falmouth.	
21	Reg. Benigna Delin, B. Spillo	160	J. J. Klink and Co.	Hamburg.	
July 2	Reg. Casale, F. G. W. Krammer	16	Benge, Hutz & Co.	Cook for orders.	
Brazilian.					
Nov. 10	Reg. Laine, J. M. de Silva	201	Alexander Ross Lafone	Liverpool.	
13	Reg. Brigantine Negros	145	—	Brazil.	
April 1	Schoner Almas, Ferreira	178	—	Montevideo.	
1	Reg. Brigantine Susana, Antonio Ribeiro	178	—	Brazil.	
1	Reg. Brigantine Soudibouh, Ferreira	123	—	Brazil.	
1	Reg. Brigantine Pedro, Ferreira	123	—	Brazil.	
20	Palanca Concepcion, Antonio de Avila	123	—	Montevideo.	
20	Reg. Descepcion, J. F. Fernandez	123	—	Montevideo.	
20	Reg. Rufina, Manuel S. Santos	123	—	Brazil.	
27	Reg. Amador, Jose F. de Araujo	126	—	Brazil.	
Hamburg.					
April 20	Reg. Penelope, Jacob Agner	174	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rostedam.	
Swedish.					
April 14	Barque Tio, S. A. Fogelmark	275	Pharm, Macalister and Co.	Continents.	
Norwegian.					
July 1	Reg. Nivala Nirovyan, Tjeller	160	Antonio Allana	Amsterdam.	
June 21	Reg. Nivala, Bert Wald, J. B.	174	J. J. Klink and Co.	Continents.	
Belgian.					
June 2	Reg. Eliza, Fortig	149	Dohle	Antwerp.	
Austrian.					
June 4	Barque Catalina, Czech	400	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Continents.	
28	Barque Ardehoda Frederik, Ivanich	418	Mohr and Loefvold	Continents.	
Argentine.					
Feb. 15	Brigantine Condor	182	Anderson, Waller and Co.	—	
Prussian.					
April 20	Reg. Urnia, H. Bunnah	250	Zimmermann and Freres	—	
May 25	Barque Leopold, J. C. Holtz	271	Alexander Ross Lafone	Antwerp.	
Portuguese.					
June 5	Brigantine Bom Jesus, J. A. Matosinho	120	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.	
Dutch.					
June 27	Callit Harmony, A. Van der Meyden	127	J. J. Klink and Co.	—	

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
BRITISH. Ship Pearl, 20 guns, Captain Charles Colville Frankland.
FRENCH. Brig Aigles 16 guns, Captain Baudé.
BRAZILIAN. Brigantine Canamar, 5 guns, Captain José Maria Rodriguez.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT BREMEN.

April 16th, Hamburg brig Amphitrite, Arends, hence 7th January.

AT VALPARAISO.

April 23rd, British barque Undaunted, Board, hence 17th February.

AT MONTEVIDEO.

30th ult., French brigante L'au Fauvette, 218 tons, Sergent, from St. Malo 10th May, to Bortman & Co.
" Bremen brig Victoria, 200 tons, from Hamburg 10th May, to J. J. Klink & Co.
" Spanish brigantine Borones, 88 tons, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult., to Bujardo.
2nd ult., Brazilian brigantine Constante Felix, from Bahia, to Greenway, Gordon & Co.
3rd, American barque Chalcedony, from Salem 1st May, to Southgate & Co.

A considerable number of coasting vessels of all classes have arrived in this port during the week, from the Parana, &c.

MARINE LIST.

July 3.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, Bremen brig Gazelle, 180 tons, Frederick George Workmeister, from Bremen 1st May, Island St 25th do., in ballast, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Sailed, National brig of war General Belgrano, 24 guns, Captain William Bathurst, bearing the flag of Admiral William Brown.

National corvette Twentieth May, 30 guns, Captain Joaquin Hidalgo.

National brig of war General Echagüe, 11 guns, Captain Nicholas George.

National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain José Maria Pinedo.

National schooner of war Libertad, 5 guns, Captain José Maria Cordero.

National schooner of war Ninth July, 5 guns, Captain Thomas Craig—All for Montevideo.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Domingo Maccio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with 1600 arrobas grease, 53 do. soap, 340 bags ashes, 50 arrobas dried fruit, &c. &c., and passengers.

Brazilian brig Confranza, Verissimo Marquez, for Montevideo, despatched by Livallaval and sons, in ballast.

French barque Ducaudette, Barbedienne, for Cowes for orders, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 15,083 dry ox and cow hides, 500 wet salted do.

American barque Smyrna, George Day, for New York, despatched by Oliver J. Hayes & Co., with 4033 dry ox and cow hides, 812 quintals jerked beef, 270 doz. sheep skins—loose, 183 bales with 4643 arrobas wool. Loaded at Montevideo, 22 pipes and 1 barrel with 763 arrobas grease.

July 4.—Wind N. W. epposite coast visible.

Arrived, Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Hardej, Caviar & Co., with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 3rd, to Carlos Galeano, general cargo and passengers.

The above mentioned schooners were becalmed all the afternoon and did not anchor in the inner roads until night.

Sailed, Norwegian brig Seventeenth May, A. B. Jorgensen, for Cowes and the Continent, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 88,007 horns, 414 bales with 10,350 arrobas wool, 70 do. with 1890 arrobas hide cuttings.

The Hermine left the inner roads but from low tide she took the ground near the pizzo.

July 5.—Wind N. epposite coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Hermine, M. Martin, for Havre de Grace, calling at Montevideo, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 6830 dry ox hides, 500 wet salted do., 2000 horns, 14 marquetas with 140 arrobas tallow, 21 bales with 734 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 15 doz. sheep skins, 23 do. and 83 chiguns with 1132 arrobas hair.

Belgian barque Aigle, Francis Van de Steine, for Havans, despatched by Alexander Ross Lafone, with 5210 quintals jerked beef, 40 pipes and 110 marquetas with 2610 arrobas tallow.

British barque Cigar John Harvey, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 6518 wet salted hides, 85,000 shag bones, 179 bales with 4475 arrobas wool, 6 do. with 150 arrobas hair.

July 6.—Wind N. N. W. epposite coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Wilhelmima, J. A. Regenburgh, for Hamburg, despatched by Livallaval and sons, with 9498 dry hides, 7 bales with 291 arrobas and 3 lbs. hair, 1 do. with 25 doz. sheep skins, 73 bales and 3 chiguns with 1507 arrobas wool.

July 7.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 8.—Wind W. hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Swedish brig Venus, Hjerno, for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 23,100 horns, 10 cans bones, 212 hales with 1484 quintals hide cuttings, 138 do. with 3200 arrobas wool, 58 do. with 1600 do. horse hair.

July 9.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, French schooner of war Elclair, from Montevideo 7th.

British brigantine Acasta, 163 tons, Richard Hayes, from Liverpool 22nd April, general cargo, to John Best and Brothers.

American brig Charles, 216 tons, William Harron, from Salem 22nd March, Montevideo 2nd inst., lumber, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Spanish brig Iris, 130 tons, Juan Garrido, from Cadiz 30th April, Montevideo 3rd inst., wine, brandy, &c., to Francisco Berdier.

Bremen brig Ana, 134 tons, J. G. Hendrichson, from Hamburg 28th March, Montevideo 3rd inst., general cargo, to Bunge, Hutu & Co.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (8th inst).

British.....	31
American.....	9
French.....	5
Spanish.....	15
Sardinian.....	1
Belgian.....	1
Swedish.....	1
Norwegian.....	2
Hamburg.....	1
Brazilian.....	1
Danish.....	6
Bremen.....	5
Austrian.....	2
Argentine.....	1
Prussian.....	2
Portuguese.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Total.....	99

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

The above list includes the Brazilian brigantine Active, which we withdraw from our list of vessels in Port on Thursday last, conceiving she would have sailed.

The Philadelphia paper "American Sentinel," of 22nd April, notices the following arrivals—

AT BOSTON.
April 17th, American barque Cowper, Upton, hence 19th February.

" 18th, American ship Italy, Snow, hence 16th February.

AT NEW YORK.
April 20th, Danish brig Cimbrina, Wippel, hence 14th February.

THE WEATHER has been fine and seasonable this week. Thermometer about 50.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 4th inst., was performed the comedy of Marcela, or which of the three, with the farce of *Heri por los mismos filios*.

On 7th, "The Tower of Nesle."

On 8th, "The Siege of Paris by the Normands."

On 9th, Elмира, with the one act piece of *Le secret de la Coléte*.

The representations on the three last mentioned evenings, were in celebration of the anniversary of the Ninth of July, the national anthem was therefore sung by the performers previous to the commencement of the performances.

In consequence of the news from the Interior Provinces, bands of military music paraded the streets on Tuesday evening last, and a profusion of rockets were discharged. A salute of 21 guns was fired during the morning at the encampment at Santos Logares, which, from the wind being northerly was distinctly heard in town.

The following interesting note was addressed by the conference of London to His Excellency Cheikh Effendi.

The undersigned have had the honour of receiving the note dated the 11th of this month, by which His Excellency Cheikh Effendi has had the kindness to announce to them, that in consequence of the proofs which Mehemet Ali Pasha had given of his submission, His Highness has previously performed his promise by restoring him under certain conditions to the post of Governor of Egypt with hereditary descent. The Ambassador from the Ottoman government communicated, at the same time, the firmans published to this effect on the 13th of February 1841, together with the note addressed the same day by His Excellency Redschid Pasha to the representatives of the four Courts at Constantinople, by which the Sublime Porte announced that the Egyptian question was terminated.

The undersigned consider it their duty to express to the Ottoman Ambassador, in the name of their Courts, the satisfaction this event has caused them, which, at the same time that it brought the Eastern crisis to a definitive solution, fully realized the benevolent intentions which have served as a guide to the policy of the Courts who signed the convention of the 15th of July. In this state of affairs, the four Powers have replied in anticipation of the desire which the Porte has expressed to see the consular returns to Alexandria; and the protocol signed at London on the 5th of this month has already invited the representatives of the four Powers to come to an understanding with the Porte to fix the times at which the aforesaid agents should return simultaneously to Egypt.

As to the details which regard the internal administration of this province, and to which the firmans published on the 13th of February refer, the undersigned have been informed by despatches dated Alexandria, the 24th of the same month, that the greater part of those articles have already been regulated.

In effect Mehemet Ali has acknowledged, without any reserve, that all the treaties and all the laws of the empire should be applied to Egypt in the same manner as to any other province of this empire. He has subscribed to the orders which have been addressed to him by the Sublime Porte, to regulate in Egypt the monetary system, the levies, the service, and the uniform of the troops, and the construction of ships of war. He has replaced under the orders of His Highness the Sultan the land and sea forces of Egypt, of which the Sublime Porte itself has determined the number; in a word, he is at present legally placed, with respect to the Porte, in the position of a subject delegated to the government of a province forming an integral portion of the Ottoman empire; and in conformity with the principle which the convention of the 15th of July was determined to re-establish, it is to the authority of the Sultan alone that it now belongs to resolve the questions relative to the internal administration which remain yet to be regulated, and to take into consideration the wishes which Mehemet Ali has submitted on this subject to the decision of his Highness.

Without in this respect entering into an examination which would not be within their province, the undersigned can only refer to the principles laid down in the collective note which they have had the honour to address to the Ottoman Ambassador on the 30th of January. The principles based upon the conditions of the separate act attached to the convention of the 15th of July will serve as a rule for the amicable explanations which the representatives of the four Courts may yet be called upon to offer to the Sublime Porte.

The undersigned are firmly assured that these explanations, conceived in a sincere spirit of conciliation, would be received by the Sultan in the same manner as he has ever received the advice already offered by the allies, disinterested in the advice, which his Highness justly appreciated when he by an act of clemency accomplished a work of pacification which the allies had honourably aided him in securing.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity, &c.

ESTERHAZY.
NEWMAN.
PALMERSTON.
BLUW.
BRUNOV.

London, March 13, 1841.

It would seem from accounts in a Malta journal, that Captain Herbert, of H. B. M.'s ship Callophe, has been giving Balls to the Chinese of a very different nature to those he was wont to give in Buenos Ayres. The Callophe in conjunction with other vessels (Captain Herbert being Commodore), attacked and carried some Chinese frigate, the loss on the part of the Chinese being nearly 700 in killed and wounded, whilst that of the British was very trifling. A truce it is added followed, at the request of the Chinese, and a convention celebrated, which we before mentioned, and which the next arrival from England will probably give us a greater knowledge of.

From an American paper.

John Tyler, father of President Tyler, succeeded Benjamin Harrison, father of the late President Harrison, in 1781, as Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates. John Tyler, the son of the former Speaker Tyler, succeeds W. H. Harrison, and which the next arrival from England will probably give us a greater knowledge of.

Birth.

On the 29th ult., at Montevideo, the lady of JOHN RENNIE, Esq., of a son.

Married.

On the 25th ult., Mr. WILLIAM SHELDEN, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, to ISABELLA, third daughter of Mr. James Rodger, New Caledonia.

Advertisements.

L. J. V. D. S.

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Calf skins.....	60 65
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