

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N.º 785.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1841.

[Vol. XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have not a word of news to communicate this week from the Provinces of the Interior.

The *Gaceta* of 28th ult., contains a communication dated Buenos Ayres 27th ult., from D. Mariano Fraguero, stating that his name had been inquired among the agents of an Argentine Commission in Copiapo, without his knowledge—that Generals Bulnes, Prieto, and other distinguished individuals in Chili, can bear witness as to his sentiments on the French question and the respect with which he has ever spoken of Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, conceiving as he ever had done that the services of General Rosas to the Argentine Republic merit the gratitude of the American Continent.

The same paper has also the copy of a note dated Buenos Ayres 23th ult., from Don Mariano Fraguero to General Rosas, stating that being about to depart for Chili, he had applied at the Police Office for his passport, but was informed that it could not at present be granted to him, by which he understood that it required a special order from H. E., which he therefore solicited, &c. &c. &c.

General Manuel Corbalan, principal aide-camp to the government, replied to the above on the 27th, in favor, that H. E. General Rosas had ordered him to states, that he must give instructions to the Chief of Police to withhold the passport in question, which would be granted to Señor Fraguero on his applying for it.

The same paper also contains an extract from the "Restaurador Federal de Cordova," detailing a variety of outrages committed by the unitarian troops at Loreto, &c.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 28th, 31st ult., and 2nd inst., contain notices of donations to the government in aid of the war against the "banda salvaje unitario" and the "despreciable usurpador del Estado Oriental invasor paraguayo." Fructosino Rivera," including a list of individuals of the district of Patagonia, who have subscribed 3405 dollars currency.

The same paper of 31st ult., contains the copy of a note to Governor Rosas from Señores C. Quiñón, F. A. Maciel and J. S. Morio, annexing a list of individuals who have subscribed to the amount of 5514 dollars currency, in aid of the wounded and of the families of those who fell in the "glorious naval victory" of 24th May last, obtained over the "vile slaves of the anarchist unitarian malvado Rivera."

A note from the Chief of Police to the government, states that in the month of July, 712 persons arrived in this city, and 481 departed.

Amongst the disbursements for the month of June, are 91,800 dollars currency, being the estimated value of the schooner *Palmer* which passed over from the Riveristas, and 46,500 dollars awarded by the government of Buenos Ayres for that act, both sums to be distributed amongst the crew of said schooner.

The *Gaceta* of yesterday contains a note from Don Pedro Casas, Justice of Peace of the Guardia de Lujan, dated 2nd ult., addressed to H. E. the Governor, with a list of individuals of that district who have subscribed 16,128 dollars in aid of the war against the unitarians, Rivera, &c.

Monday last (30th ult.) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of Santa Rosa de Lima, Patroness of America.—The Fort saluted with 21 guns at mid-day, which was immediately followed by a salute from the National squadron, each vessel firing 21 guns.

THE WEATHER.—The dry weather continues, and with it the fears of many, that a drought will ensue.—Thermometer during the week 46 to 56.

A severe squall or whirlwind occurred on Wednesday morning last about 3 o'clock. It lasted about 10 minutes but did no particular mischief.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (3rd inst.)

British.....	25
American.....	11
French.....	6
Spanish.....	10
Sardinian.....	5
Belgian.....	1
Norwegian.....	1
Hamburg.....	3
Brazilian.....	13
Danish.....	6
Swedish.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Prussian.....	2
Dutch.....	2
Swedish.....	1
Russian.....	2
Total.....	92

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

Extract from the Message of the President of the United States delivered to Congress on 1st June.

So far as it depends on the course of this government our relations of good will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations to the weakest of the family of nations as well as to the most powerful.—Occasional contests of opinion may arise; but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth, and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the revolution our numbers scarcely equalled 3,900,000 of souls, they already exceed 17,000,000, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about 23 years. The Old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of these mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 270,000,000 of acres, ceded and uncultivated, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out

to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly growing family; and for the blessings which we offer them we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task, of preserving our institutions and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquests—we desire but to reclaim our almost inimitable wilderness and to introduce into their depth the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime States.—We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in beligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skillful of other nations, if the genius and enterprise of our fellow citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from government.

True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extensive maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our Navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption—but no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the sea board, and the lakes, in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the Old World, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regularly organized staff, sufficient for the command of a large military force, should the necessity of one arise; is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom. Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which can readily be done on any emergency, for the introduction of a system of discipline, both promptly and efficiently.—All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war.—Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia; they constitute the great body of national guards, and, inspired by an ardent love of country, will be ready at all times, and at all seasons, to repair with alacrity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitable time, as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

I cannot avoid recurring, in connection with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure, whereby the unlimited creation of Banks by the States may be corrected in fact, by such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this government. A consent which might, in the present emergency of the public demand, justifiably be given by Congress in advance of any action by the States as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender.

BRITISH EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS.

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for 1840-1.

	Dls. rs.
Teacher's salary to August 1, 1841.....	6976 4
Advance to Teacher on account salary.....	645 0
Paid on account of Bond for £120 sterly.....	800 0
ing. £50 at 11.....	2412 0
Paid do. £27-15 at 21.....	483 4
Sundry accounts presented by the teacher.....	86 0
Carpenters work.....	110 0
Printing receipts, &c.....	18 73 0
	18,713 0
	Dls. rs.
Balance from former year.....	1 4
Amount of collection at Church.....	1079 4
Do. of subscriptions for 1840.....	6915 1
Do. of donations for do.....	879 0
Do. received from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.....	5000 0
£50 at 11.....	2412 0
Amount from Trustees of Church on account of the Clerk's salary for 1840.....	1840 7
	18,713 0

The Institution is indebted for a Bond of £70 sterling, with Interest from July 1st, 1841.

Buenos Ayres, 7th July, 1841.

P. L. M. DELAUNE, Treasurer.

The following gentlemen (in connection with the standing members,—the Chaplain and Trustees of the Church,) form the Committee for the present year; viz., Mr. Harzett, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Appleyard, Mr. Gilpin, Treasurer, and Mr. P. Hughes, Secretary.

CHINA.

The negotiations between the British and Chinese Commissioners had been broken off a few days after the date of the last despatch (February 13), and hostilities had recommenced, which ended in the capture of the Bogue Forts (30 in number, mounting 800 guns); the destruction of all the defences and batteries up to the walls of Canton; "taking, sinking, burning, or dispersing the enemy's flotilla," in the words of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, who conducted the operations, and on the 18th of March "hoisted the Union Jack on the walls of the British factory."

This intelligence was contained in two despatches from Macao to Calcutta; the first, by the Waterwitch, on the 28th of February, contains the explanation of these extraordinary and eventful proceedings. Keshen, the Imperial Commissioner, had demanded the execution of the treaty concluded with Captain Elliot to obtain the Emperor's confirmation. Instead of approving, the Emperor has rejected the treaty, and issued four edicts breathing scorn and defiance of the English, delivering Keshen over to the Board of Parliament (though without depriving him of his command), divesting the Admiral Kwan Teepeei of his button, sending flying orders for the march of 8000 of his best troops to defend Canton; "to exterminate and drive out of the English," "to exterminate and drive out the English," "for it is absolutely necessary that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, which, with the prisoners, are to be sent to Peking in cages, to undergo the last penalty of the law." The fourth edict clearly betrays the deceptive policy pursued by the Chinese—viz., "To-day, the 11th of February, Keshen has reported that the English foreigners have usurped possession of the batteries, and it is difficult to defend and keep the province. He further reports, in a supplementary document, in which he with intense earnestness begs that favour may be bestowed on the English, &c. On looking at the report, I am altogether filled with indignation and grief. The said great Minister, because of the importance of the city of Canton and its granaries of rice, and also because the inhabitants are exceedingly numerous, became apprehensive that commotions would ensue, and made this a cause for temporary expedients, and deceptively acceded to the requests (of the English), and for the present they have not been surrounded or exterminated." This Imperial Edict continues—"Hasten, then, your consultations and schemes; attack and exterminate, &c."

Before these hostile edicts had appeared, Captain Elliot, confiding in the good faith of

Keshen, had sent orders to General Burrell to restore the island of Chusan to the Chinese, and to return with the Bengal Volunteers to Calcutta. This order had been promptly obeyed. Chusan was evacuated on the 25th of February. Three vessels with the volunteers on board had reached Singapore on the 16th of March, but it was necessary they would be ordered back to Macao. The others had fortunately put into Hong-Kong for water, and were detained there. Of the 1700 European troops belonging to the 26th and 49th regiments which landed at Chusan in high health in July last, 100 only were left fit for duty. The British impressed by the Chinese at Ningpo had been liberated upon the evacuation of Chusan. An arrangement had been made by the friends of Colonel Anstruther to facilitate his escape, but he refused to avail himself of it, as he might thereby have exposed his friends in captivity to greater hardships.—Captain Elliot, in pursuance of an arrangement with Keshen, sent on the 14th of February the iron steamer Nemesis up the river with a draught of a treaty respecting the "details which remained matter for negotiation," under orders to wait till the 18th. The Nemesis found the channel obstructed by barriers, large batteries erected on the shore and the central island, and being fired on by the Bogue forts with yet two leagues off. She therefore returned at once to Macao, where Captain Elliot, at length comprehending Keshen's duplicity and the Emperor's inveterate hostility, prepared to commence hostilities.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, April 22, 1841.)

It appears that Keshen, the Imperial Commissioner, though apparently invested with full powers to treat with us, delayed the execution of the treaty which had been concluded with Captain Elliot until he could obtain the Emperor's confirmation of it. The Imperial Cabinet, imperfectly acquainted with the emergency circumstances, has rejected the treaty and determined on war. Four imperial edicts have been received, breathing hostility and defiance to the English, ordering that, "since the rebellious disposition of the foreigners had thus become manifest, nothing is left but to exterminate them." Instead of yielding an inch by paying down the price of the opium or granting them a landing-place, the Emperor describes the English as rebels, scolding against them on supposed reason—"They are," says he, "like dogs and sheep in their dispositions. It is difficult for heaven and earth any longer to bear with the English, and both gods and men are angry at their conduct." "I have heard," says the Emperor, "that for months past they have debauched men's wives and daughters, made captives, carried away property, built forts, opened water-courses, and set up a counter-tyrant, who issues edicts, and propositions ordering the people to pay the duties, I sleeping or eating. I find no quiet."

The blood of the Tartar ruler is excited by these enormities. Keshen is ordered to be delivered over to the Board of Punishment, still, however, retaining his command; and the Admiral Kwan, though descended from the God of War, is to lose his button. Troops have been ordered to proceed in all speed to Canton. Flying orders had been sent to the provinces of Hooan, Szechuen, and Kweichow, to proceed immediately to Canton and also flying despatches to Keeng-se to forward the 2000 troops already stationed at Kan-chow-foe, to proceed immediately to Canton; and it is calculated that in the second portion of the year all the troops in succession may arrive at Canton. Keshen is ordered to exhort and stimulate the soldiers to advance with valour and daring, and to be the foremost in battle, for it is absolutely necessary that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, and the prisoners are to be sent to Peking in cages to undergo the last penalty of the law. The fate of Anstruther and his unfortunate companions appears to be sealed.

General Elliot, finding that the negotiations had thus been broken off, seems to have roared himself from his lethargy.

On the 25th the Bogue forts were attacked and taken, without the loss of a man, killed or wounded, on our side. The casualties among the Chinese, though not ascertained, are supposed to have been great. A thousand prisoners were taken, who were immediately liberated.

According to the last accounts, which reached to the 1st of March, Captain Elliot intended immediately to proceed to Canton; and it is said that Keshen had invited the foreign Consuls to mediate between him and the English.

Thus fall to the ground, like a house of cards, all the flaming assurances of Captain Elliot that the negotiations were proceeding most auspiciously. Thus were annihilated at one blow all the flattering promises held out by the Ministerial organs, as a home remedy, a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of all differences.

Of all the wars which we have been engaged in the East, this is likely to be the most troublesome.

The circumstances which have now transpired cannot therefore fail to produce a radical change through the whole empire. Had the Emperor yielded access to the treaty, which after all was far more disgraceful to us than to him, the lofty pretensions of the Tartar dynasty and the exclusiveness of the Cabinet might have appeared in the eyes of his subjects to be still inviolate; but the feeling of hostility which he has manifested will necessarily force us to more extended operations. We must make up our minds either to shut China and its trade altogether, or to force the Emperor into concessions at the mouth of the cannon.

An American gentleman, lately from Canton, tells us that the Emperor is determined; if we spare it, he says there are 200,000 Chinese starving in its neighbourhood for want of employment, who are as ready to sack the place as our sailors are.

Extract from a private letter.

The last Chinese news, after the confirmed tidings of peace and speedy expectation of 40,000,000 of the Emperor's subjects, you are a little, or it may not so, indeed, if you, as I said, doubted the sincerity and permanency of the Elliot and Keshen treaty. Now, we are fairly at war with China, not only to avenge former affronts and losses, but to punish perfidy, for so only can this breach of treaty be cured, and we can stop short of nothing now, but direct negotiation with the Emperor himself, for henceforth no acts or treaties of his Ministers can be looked upon otherwise than as temporary expedients, or deceptive concessions to the requests of the English to suit Chinese purposes. The Emperor, by his edicts, has roused the whole of the military power, and proclaimed our extermination. His forces are assembling in Canton as fast as the wind, and the execution of the treaty from doing so by our occupation of the Bogue forts. We, who by the occupation of these forts, as preliminary to that of Canton, might have dictated our own terms, and held possession till the articles of the treaty were carried into execution, have now to be at the mercy, and have only the miserable Chusan expedition to look back on, as wretched a waste of precious time, and more precious men's lives, as history of invasions can perhaps furnish. Where are we to stop now? The seeking of the Bogue forts has been a spirited effort, and may have some effect; but having added fresh insults to former injuries, are the Chinese to be made to account for them as they should do? It is very evident that they cannot understand moderate measures, or our tenderness of Chinese life; these they take for weakness, and it would be well, perhaps, that they felt our power heavily. If this is done, it will be necessary that our proceedings should be such a degree of vigour infused into them which they have not known as yet; for there is little doubt that we should have to take possession of parts of the coast, and carry on a land warfare. I do not think that this would be a dangerous one, or that we have much to fear from the Chinese military power; and, once it is defeated, will not the inviolate character of the Tartar destiny be destroyed? By all means; the sooner the better for the cause of freedom and general civilization. There must be better instruments, however, than the Elliot treaty (without the late events have roused him to greater doings than even the taking of the Bogue forts) will only protract the final event, whatever it may be, at the expense of British life and honour. The Emperor, if he is sensible of his having ordered the evacuation of Chusan, before one article of the treaty was carried into effect, and ordering the force which had occupied it to India without waiting to test in any way the sincerity of Chinese government? That force had arrived at Singapore, the vessel sent by Elliot to intercept the transports had missed them, and thus the expedition is deprived of the service of a fine force when it is more needed than ever. Sir Hugh Gough, a distinguished and gallant officer, has been commanded the force in place of Colonel Burrell.

(See next page.)

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

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
April	British.		
1	Brig Compa. Baker, William Steuart	282 Plowen, Atkinson and Co.	London.
	Barque Fregat, Robert Dickson	262 Parlane, Maclellan and Co.	London.
May	Brig Alton Brierly, Charles Forde	157 Henry and George Downe	Liverpool.
5	Brig Mary Halkett, Charles Forde	157 Henry and George Downe	Liverpool.
	Ship (trading), Stephen White Kelso	246 Parlane, Maclellan and Co.	Liverpool.
June	Brig Bechels, William Brown	184 Brookes, Tynfield and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig James A. Casler, C. M. Smith	157 Henry and George Downe	Liverpool.
	Brig Susan, William Gilliam	152 Nicholson, Green and Co.	Falmouth.
	Brig Emma Graham, John Harding	157 Henry and George Downe	Falmouth.
	Brig "Finesse" George, J. Harding	255 Parlane, Maclellan and Co.	Falmouth.
	Brig Phinnoat, Cotton Spynow	195 Barber and Orr	Falmouth.
July	Brigocista Acacia, Richard Hayes	162 Johns and Brothers	Green Britain.
	Brig "John Franklin, Bothwell	145 F. Deble	Green Britain.
	Brig England, Robert Simon Grive	256 Nicholson, Green & Co.	Green Britain.
	Brig Cambridge, Shanon Graham	157 Thomas Armstrong	Green Britain.
Aug.	Brig Boston Navigator, J. Leffer	157 Parlane, Maclellan and Co.	Green Britain.
	Brig Fama, Richard Bird Pringle	157 Parlane, Maclellan and Co.	Cork or Falmouth.
	Brig Henry Rick, John James	157 Parlane, Maclellan and Co.	Cork or Falmouth.
	Brig Chesler, Wiche, Andrew Lennor	150 Charles Tynburn and Co.	Cork or Falmouth.
	Brig Ireland and Ann, J. Harding	288 Barber and Orr	Cork or Falmouth.
	Brig Narcissa, Hamilton Walker	287 Plowen, Atkinson and Co.	Cork or Falmouth.
	Brig Iron, Henry Stamford	152 Henry and George Downe	Cork or Falmouth.
	Brig Dicky Sam, John Cooker	157 Henry and George Downe	Cork or Falmouth.
	Brig Isabella Brown, James Palmer	153 Anderson, Weller and Co.	Cork or Falmouth.
July 13	American.		
	Briggo Calahorra, John E. Todd	214 Daniel Gowlan and Co.	Salem.
	Ship Tuscany, John Spencer	200 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Philadelphia.
	Brig Harriet Blackwell, W. Longdon	157 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	New York.
	Briggo Cuba, Felix Lawson	157 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Montevideo.
	Briggo Mary Frizer, J. L. Foxwell	153 Daniel Gowlan and Co.	Boston.
	Briggo Shalabrope, J. L. Foxwell	153 Daniel Gowlan and Co.	New York.
	Briggo Compa. George Upson	211 Daniel Gowlan and Co.	Baton.
	Briggo English, Joseph Ames	157 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Philadelphia.
	Briggo Peter, Bernard	252 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Philadelphia.
	Briggo Modesto, D. H. Adams	157 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Baltimore.
	Briggo Cecile, Joseph Ernst	252 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Baltimore.
	Brig M-hawk, Sumner Potts	176 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Baltimore.
July 13	French.		
	Brig Alcega, Dimes	175 Lavalall and Sons	Marseille.
June 13	Briggo Napoleon, Nicolas Rahard	247 Hermann Dubourg and Co.	Havre de Grace.
	Briggo Massena, Pellerin	157 Lavalall and Sons	Havre de Grace.
	Briggo Aquatin Vaz, de St. Martin	274 Brierly and Brothers	Havre de Grace.
Aug.	Briggo Jeanne Haymond, Baudouin	181 Hardy, Cowan and Co.	Havre de Grace.
	Briggo Guimaraes, Jerome Groussin	157 Hardy, Cowan and Co.	Bordeaux.
	Briggo Speculator, Bostu	157	Liste.
July 20	Sardinian.		
	Briggo Alfredo, Luis de Apollonia	114 Antonio Alkana and Co.	Mindoro.
June	Briggo Geneva, Jose Pichon	195 Capelli	Mindoro, Genoa.
	Briggo Carlos Alberto, J. R. Aghuini	120 Capelli	Genoa.
	Briggo Giuseppe, Zan H. Dele	120 Capelli	Genoa.
Aug.	Briggo Vincenzo, Spanish Juan Trapani	122 Lavalall and Sons	Genoa.
April 28	Spanish.		
	Briggo Francisco, Francisco Salomon	178 Zuzanari and Tronera	Havana.
	Briggo Armon, Jose Basciano	182 Lavalall and Sons	Spain.
	Briggo Corrales, Miguel Pina	182 Lavalall and Sons	Havana.
	Briggo Achala, Jose Fier	182 Lavalall and Sons	Spain.
	Briggo Martinez, Jose Roman	182 Lavalall and Sons	Spain.
	Briggo Puigosa, Malgouret, D. Vinas	182 Lavalall and Sons	Spain.
	Briggo Gonzalez, Antonio Groussin	182 Lavalall and Sons	Spain.
July	Briggo Ira, Juan Garcia	181 Lavalall and Sons	Mediterranean.
	Briggo Meneghini, Simon Ammaturo	181 Lavalall and Sons	Spain.
	Briggo Teresa, Maternally V. Bai	181 Lavalall and Sons	Spain.
May	Danish.		
	Briggo Aurora, D. B. Vorn	107 J. K. Klink and Co.	outward.
	Briggo Phoenix, E. B. Vorn	107 J. K. Klink and Co.	outward.
June	Briggo Ignatius, Christian Heated	108 J. K. Klink and Co.	Cowes for orders.
July	Briggo Linn, John Anderson	108 J. K. Klink and Co.	Marseille.
	Briggo Columbus, C. A. Fehlan	191 Klink and Co.	Cowes for orders.
	Briggo Victoria, L. C. T. Nissen	171 Klink and Co.	Patagonia.
Aug.	Briggo Hercules, Louis Van Halderon	171 Klink and Co.	Patagonia.
July 13	Belgian.		
	Briggo Orange, G. S. Schander	200 Kieck and Co.	Alona.
Nov.	Brazilian.		
	Briggo Negotiable	146 Thomas Gowlan and Co.	Bezile.
April	Briggo Allan, Francisco Pina	450 Jose Coelho Meyreller	Montevideo.
	Briggo Nica, Antonio Lope	55 Carlos Gollano	Montevideo.
	Briggo Don Pedro II, J. A. Cambria	176 Daniel Gowlan & Co.	Brazil.
	Briggo Soudade del Sud, F. P. Cardoso	229 Juan Sousa Monteiro	Brazil.
	Briggo Mateo, Anacleto Luis Seix	155 Lavalall and Sons	Brazil.
Aug.	Briggo Isanturo, Francisco A. de Frie	202 Juan and Tinobuco	Brazil.
	Briggo Orizon, Lopez	155 Lavalall and Sons	Brazil.
	Briggo Espinosa, Francisco J. C. V. Silva	155 Lavalall and Sons	Brazil.
	Briggo Caballo, Antonio J. Anzo	155 Lavalall and Sons	Brazil.
	Briggo Pichon, David Lartere	155 Lavalall and Sons	Brazil.
	Briggo Nueva Aurora	155 Lavalall and Sons	Brazil.
	Briggo Esposito, Marsh, Francisco	155 Lavalall and Sons	Brazil.
July 13	Hamburg.		
	Briggo Diana, Eric Flier	214 Kieck and Co.	Falmouth.
	Briggo Johann Comer, J. Meyer	200 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Hamburg.
Aug.	Briggo Great Helton, Frederick	200 Kieck and Co.	Hamburg.
	Briggo V. G. Bremer	200 Kieck and Co.	Hamburg.
June 21	Belgian.		
	Briggo Nidaros, Beru Wold	171 J. K. Klink and Co.	Havam.
July 13	Belgian.		
	Briggo Hercules, A. Couder	129 Bunge, Hertz and Co.	Rotterdam.
	Briggo Windholm, Langshage	304 Bunge, Hertz and Co.	Rotterdam.
Sept.	Austrian.		
	Briggo Minerva, Langshage	304 Bunge, Hertz and Co.	Rotterdam.
Aug.	Austrian.		
	Briggo Archibald, Frederic, Franckh	148 Marx and Ludovic	Banzel.
April 28	Dutch.		
	Briggo Ursula, H. Hummel	200 Zuzanari and Tronera	Falmouth.
	Briggo Memphis, Henry Kent	157 Alexander Ross Lafont	Cowes for orders.
June 27	Dutch.		
	Galliot Herman, A. Van der Noijden	171 Klink and Co.	Cowes for orders.
	Briggo Caba, Jacob Vorn	165 Klink and Co.	Cowes for orders.
July	Swedish.		
	Briggo Orca, Adolf G. Oshafwold	200 Nelson Hartwig	Cowes for orders.
Aug.	Russian.		
	Briggo Helena, G. A. Van der Noijden	223 Nicholson, Green and Co.	Cowes for orders.
	Briggo Theodor, Heinrich, Pina	223 Nicholson, Green and Co.	Cowes for orders.

(Continued from second page.)

Sir Hugh is a man of energy it is said, and there is much hope from him. Colonel Burrell was not a little of an old woman, whose mind was more patient upon fail than it is well that he has resigned the command of an expedition, for which he never appears to have been fitted.

There is to be a strict inquiry into the conduct of the Chmsn expedition, and into the cause of mortality, which I hope will expose the real causes. The casualties of the service from warfare have been next to nothing, yet hundreds of the men, Europeans too, have died, and the regiments are little better than skeletons of their former ten in ten of the men being fit for duty: all this too in less than a twelvemonth. The matches kind of provisions furnished, good ones having been rejected because the price was high—want of any fresh provisions, though the island abounded with them—and want of comfort in a bad season, the men having been kept in tents without proper clothing when there were plenty of good houses for their accommodation, are said to be the causes of the miserable loss of life, and these are powerful ones enough. It is well that an inquiry is to be made, and it is to be hoped that it will be as frankly and unshrinkingly made as the subject demands. What I have stated above has long gone uncontradicted by a single statement, and it is said further, that the wretched heat and pestilential atmosphere as it was, was given to the men to be eaten, and fresh meat denied them, because the latter had been purchased, and bought out of their own little pittances. All this will, however, be reduced to certainty ere long, and bitter will be the public indignation against the authors of the calamity.

British Factory, Canton, 18th March, 1841.

Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H. Commodore in Chief, &c. &c.

Sir,—This day the force enumerated below, under my orders, carried and destroyed in succession all the forts in the advance and before Canton, taking, sinking, burning, or dispersing the enemy's flotilla, and hoisted the Union Jack on the Walls of the British Factory, the guns of the squadron commanding all the approaches to the city from the western and southern branches of the river, thus placing in our power the great Provincial Capital, containing upwards of one million of inhabitants.

The Modeste was placed within 300 yards, in front of the principal battery, and shortly gave proof of her well directed fire, flanked by the powerful guns of the Madagascar, Captain Dicy, with Artillerymen under the direction of Lieutenant Poulis, Madras Artillery, and Nemais, Mr. W. H. Hall, R.N., commanding the Artillerymen under the direction of Capt. Moore, and Lieutenant Gibbet, Madras Artillery, who handsomely volunteered their services upon the occasion. The Algerine (Commodore) and Starling (Lieut. Kellett), passing ahead, cutting through the rafta on the right bank, and engaging a part of the War Junks, the Hebe and Louisa, Tenders taking part, at the same time, under cover of the Ships' guns, the flotilla with the Marines was brought up in admirable order by Captain Bouchier, who directed the signal and the capture of the Modeste, and this part of the enemy's works, notwithstanding a most determined resistance on the part of the Tartar Troops. From this battery the vessels and flotilla moved forward, and carried the other defences in succession, amounting in the whole to 123 guns.

By the great care of Captain Nias, his officers and ship's company, the Herald was brought over the river, and had entered the reach during the engagements, which must have had considerable effect upon the enemy, by dividing their attention, not knowing what other force might be in reserve.

Of Captain Bouchier, whose high character is so well known to you, Sir, and the Service, I cannot speak sufficiently strong for the manner in which he conducted the forces under his immediate command, not only leading them into action in admirable order, but keeping them together in readiness for any outbreak of the immense population of such a crowded city, and I cannot refrain mentioning his conspicuous and energetic exertions in towing off the burning Junks, which were drifting upon the suburbs of Canton, and soon would have evidently set fire to that part of the city, and involved the destruction of the whole, in which he reports he was ably assisted by the officers under his directions. My thanks are also due to that excellent officer, Captain Bohme, and to Commanders Belcher, Warren, Barlow, and Clarke for their great zeal. The Royal Marines under Lieutenant Stranham, of the Calliope, assisted by Lieutenants Dani, Hewitt, Marriot and Polkinghorne, were as usual conspicuous for their gallant, steady, soldierly bearing. I have however to regret that Lieutenant Stranham, in exerting himself to destroy the works, was the only person to be killed by explosion, by which he has been considerably burned, but continues at his post; to Lieutenants Kellett and Collinson, and Mr. Brown, Master of the Calliope, every favourable consideration is due, for having made themselves particularly useful in sounding, and afterwards conducting several men of war safely to an anchorage off the city of Canton—indeed my sincere gratification is due to every officer, seaman and crew, who have so ably assisted for their zeal and spirited conduct, from which it is to be hoped the most beneficial results will ensue.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, ever on the alert, has done me the honor to be with me throughout these operations, and to whom my best thanks are due for his support and assistance on all occasions.

By Lieutenant Pina, who you kindly attached to me, I enclose a return of casualties which I am happy to say are inconsiderable, and bring before you the officers employed in the flotilla on service, with a return of ordnance destroyed in the defences near Canton.

Your presence at the close of the action releases me from going further into detail.

From the various reports brought in, we have been able to ascertain that the enemy's loss has been about 400 men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
T. HERRICK, Captain.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.	Ship Pearl, 30 guns, Captain Charles Calville Frackland.
FRENCH.	Brig Alcega, 16 guns, Captain Bayle.
UNITED STATES.	Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden.
BRAZILIAN.	Briggoine Agony, 16 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Carva de Mello.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Cargo of the American brig Oswego, whose sailing, &c., on the 27th ult., was noticed in our last, 332 dry hides, 4000 horns, 19 bales with 494 arrobas hide cuttings, 197 bales with 4925 arrobas wool.

August 28.—Wind E. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Oswego which sailed yesterday was in sight this morning.

August 29.—Wind W. foggy.

Arrived, American barque Creole, 238 tons, Joseph Ennis, from Baltimore 10th May. Montevideo 27th inst., general cargo, and 8398 dry hides and 50 pipes oil, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, American barque Waverly, Thomas G. Munroe, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1200 salted ox and cow hides, 8000 ox horns, 37 casks with 1800 arrobas grease, 21 bales with 525 arrobas wool, 382 do. with 2674 quintals hide cuttings. Supercargo, Mr. John Naully.

The Riverista squadron (4 vessels) was for a short time indistinctly seen in the fog this afternoon standing down the River from Colonia.

August 30.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, National schooner Virginia, 112 tons, Gregorio Gastaldo, from the Parana, with produce.

Sailed, Sardinian sumaca Virgen del Rosario, Juan Bautista Berlingery, for Montevideo, despatched by Zimmerman and Teserra, with some charcoal and wool.

August 31.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental brigantine Barco, 109 tons, Manuel Gochi, from Montevideo 27th inst., in ballast, to Redo, Cabello & Co.

Oriental schooner San Antonio, 28 tons, Manuel Oliveira, from Montevideo 27th inst., general cargo, to Hardoy, Cavauro & Co.

September 1.—Wind S.

Arrived, Belgian brig Minerve, 221 tons, Lange, from Montevideo 31st ult., 197 boxes wine, 200 do. oil, 70 tons salt, 1094 barrels and 45 half do. flour, to John Baptist Breils.

American brig Mohawk, 176 tons, Sumner Pierce, from New York 7th June, Montevideo 30th ult., in ballast, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian packet schooner Rufacia, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 31st ult., to Hardoy, Cavauro & Co., with passengers.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Esperanza, Juan Cruz Diaz, for Montevideo, despatched by Nelson Hartwig, with lime.

Brazilian brig Luisa, José Antonio, for Montevideo, despatched by Antonini Brothers, with 58 bales with 1700 arrobas wool, 300 quintals old iron, 2 boxes merchandise.

Passenger, Mr. Robert B. Niblett.

French brig Felicité, Benjamin David, for Marseilles, despatched by Zimmerman and Teserra, with 2000 dry ox hides, 80 wet salted hides, 2000 horns, 114 bales with 2850 arrobas wool, 65 do. with 1025 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 100 doz. nutria skins, 1 do. with 20 doz. goat skins.

September 2.—Wind W. foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Seventh April, 24 guns, Captain Juan Maria Valencok, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

September 3.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish brig Ormuzd, L.C.T. Nielsen, for Patagonia, despatched by J. J. Kieck & Co., in ballast.

American barque Goba, Elias Davison, for Montevideo, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 8923 dry ox hides, 2 pipes with 60 arrobas mottled tallow, 21 bales with 630 arrobas hide, and some return cargo.

Hamburg barque Diana, Peter Ehlers, for Antwerp, despatched by J. J. Kieck & Co., with 11,397 dry hides, 3000 horns, 116 arrobas hair.

The American brig Charles, and French brig Alexandre, have been sold.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 28th ult., was performed "Quince años há." On 29th, "Don Luis de Leon," which was to have been represented on the 32nd, but postponed on account of the illness of Señor Telamaco Gonzales.

On 30th, Pelayo.

On 2nd inst., "La Muger firme" and a farce.

The house we hear was well attended on the above evenings.

Married.

On the 26th ult., at Montevideo, by the Rev. John Norris, Mr. Hugh Eldridge Frides, Jun., of Oswego, New York, to Miss Antonina Escossa, daughter of the late Gustavus J. Wright, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Advertisements.

HAVANA CIGARS.

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

NEW SOLID

Niuhogny Furniture.

In the Upholstery and Mattress Store of W. and P. Inglis, Calle Bolgrano No. 92, half a square from the Plaza Chico towards the Plaza Monserrat. There is to be seen, modern mahogany wardrobes, bureaus, low centre tables for salons, dining tables, pembroke or breakfast tables, toilet tables, marquises, sofas, &c., all made to the latest most approved fashion, and of solid Sante Domingo mahogany. On hand, a large assortment of ready-made mattresses to any size required. Old sofas and mattresses restuffed and repaired to look like new. All.

To Captains of Vessels and others.

BISCUIT of all qualities on sale at No. 28 Calle del 25 Mayo, at moderate prices. a213t

100 DOWS REWARD.

LOST from off the cargo from the Port, on the 20th ult., a child, about 3 years of age, named Pedro Servando, fair haired, with grey eyes—I had on blue knicker pantslons, brown coloured jacket, with collar, &c. of dark velvet, and breast-plate shirt.

The above reward is offered for its restoration in the event of its having been abandoned from the country, it being known that 400 dollars, with the thanks of a disconsolate mother, will be deemed a sufficient recompense for any information that may be afforded, should it still be in the country.

Plaza del 25 de Mayo, No. 29. a213t

FOR SALE.

THE Livery Stables No. 11 Plaza del 25 de Mayo, sheds and shedding, horses, mares, golls, &c., bridles, saddles, and all the appurtenances belonging to said establishment. For further particulars apply at the place. a213t

WANTED

A Man to assist in a dairy, or a person to take one on half, distant ten leagues from town. Apply at No. 73, Calle de la Piedad. a213t

FOR SALE.

At No. 49, Calle de la Paz.

GUNPOWDER 24 of the best quality at 64 dollars per lb., or 22 dollars if taken by the box. Also the best black tea at 23 dollars per lb.

China tea sets at 150 and 300 dollars per set. China cups and saucers at 50 dollars per dozen, cut glass decanters from 40 to 60 dollars the pair, cut tumblers at 40 dollars per dozen, cut wine glasses from 30 to 35 dollars per dozen, plain wine glasses at 17 dollars per dozen. Hainstock oil stoves for slaupening Carpenters edge tools and razors at 2 dollars per lb. a43t

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the contributors towards the erection of the Scotch National Schools, will be held in the Scotch Presbyterian Church on Monday evening the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Buenos Ayres, September 4, 1841.

Fine and fat wether mutton.

SAMPSON HILL has just brought in from the country some fine fat wether Sheep, which he has this day—he can be seen with confidence recommended the mutton to his friends. May be had by the half or whole carcass, on early application at No. 31, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM GARRETT, Tailor, (late partner with Mr. Hayes), begs leave to announce to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop No. 45 Calle de la Paz, recently cov. from Mrs. Hayes's House, going to the Mercad Church, where he intends carrying on his business, and he hopes by strict attention to the same to be able to serve his friends, who may favor him with punctuality and despatch.

Buenos Ayres, August 31, 1841.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hayes and Garrett, Tailors, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, leaving a large outstanding and all debts owing to the creditors will be received and paid at their late establishment, by Mr. Hayes, No. 21 Calle de la Piedad.

Buenos Ayres, August 30, 41. H. HAYES, WILLIAM GARRETT.

a213t (Witness S. G. Turner.)

NOTICE.

A Person who has discovered the means of materially improving one of the most important exports of this country, by which it will give at least 60 per cent. on the capital employed, having a property most advantageously situated for the purpose, wishes for a partner who is willing to advance the necessary funds to carry the same into effect.

Specimens of the material may be seen and further particulars known by addressing a letter to N. O., at the office of the Mercantile Gazette.

N. B.—None but principals will be treated with.

New curled horse hair Mattresses.

HOSE Persons who may desire to have curled horse hair mattresses, can depend on being supplied with the same, at a short notice, equal in every respect to the best made in England; by applying at the Upholstery and Mattress Store of W. and P. Inglis, Calle del Bolgrano No. 92, from the Plaza Chico half a square towards the Plaza Monserrat.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublers, Spanish.....	dollars each	
Do. of Brazil.....	do.	
Plata macanusa.....	do.	
Do. Plata.....	do. each.	
Do. Patricio and Patricones.....	do. do.	
Six per cent stock.....	24	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	23	do. per cent.
Do. France.....	29	do. per cent.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	10	do. per cent.
Do. Montevideo.....	103	do. per cent.
Do. United States.....	1	per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger. 68	at 71	dis. p. pesada
Do. for France.....	62	64 do.
Do. for N. America.....	65	66 do.
Do. for Spain.....	68	70 do.
Do. salted.....	56	58 do.
Do. fresh.....	64	66 do.
Calf skins.....	64	66 do. each.
Sheep skins, common.....	34	35 per dozen
Do. fine.....	38	40 do.
Deer skins.....	34	36 do.
Goat skins.....	42	45 do.
Nutria skins.....	51a	51 do. per lb.
Chinchilla skins.....	50	100 do. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	42	44 per stroba
Do. mixed.....	43	49 do.
Do. long.....	79	80 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	18	21 do.
Do. picked.....	29	40 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	45	60 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	18	30 do.
Tallow, pure.....	52	54 do.
Do. raw.....	23	24 do.
Do. with grease.....	27	28 do.
Jack-knives.....	30	40 per quinta
Horns, mixed.....	350	450 per set.
Do. Ox.....	850	900 do.
Shin bones.....	100	170 do.
Wood, common, washed.....	25	28 per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white.....	25	30 per lb.
Do. black.....	18	20 do.
Salt, tongues.....	20	20 per fan
Salt, on board.....	1	a 2 per cent. premium

The highest price of Doublers being during the week Dollars. The lowest price of Exchange upon England during the week 23 pence. The lowest discount 2 per cent.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75, calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 53, calle del 25 de Mayo, where Subscribers may communicate.

PRICE.—FIFTY DOLLARS, (CURRENCY) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 10 reals. GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.