

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1841.

[VOL. XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Accords from the Interior state that, La Madrid, feeling the precariousness of his situation in Tucuman, had contrived to steal a march in the direction of the Provinces of Cuyo, and with the design of occupying San Juan had detached a strong division under Colonel Acha.—The latter was encountered on the 21st ult., by the Governor of that Province, General Benavides and totally routed, Acha and the son of La Madrid, among many others, falling prisoners. The loss of the vanquished in killed was likewise considerable, and the victors obtained a valuable booty in arms and ammunition.

This manoeuvre of La Madrid does not appear to have diverted the attention of the Confederate army from the prosecution of its operations upon Tucuman. General Pacheco, with whom General Acha, had formed a junction, was marching from the Santiago frontier, whilst General Oribe proceeded in another direction. Lavalle is stated to have lost another of his principal officers, in the person of Colonel Vega, who is reported to have died a natural death in Tucuman.

The Colonel Acha taken prisoner in the action of the 21st, obtained some celebrity here in 1828, from being one of the Chiefs of the regiment of Hussars which surrendered Governor Dorrego to Lavalle.

The Riverista squadron were a few days since at anchor off Point Piedras, 90 miles from this. They have seized the pilot-boat *Star of the South*, which had been stationed off Point Indio, to receive pilots from vessels sailing hence and to provide them for vessels bound hither. This proceeding, so injurious to commerce and of so little benefit to the Riverista cause, has subjected Commodore Coe and the government he serves to much reprehension both here and in Montevideo.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 4th, 6th and 7th inst., contain various communications to the government, with a list of individuals who have subscribed money, &c., in aid of the war against the insignificant remains of the *salvages unitario y de perdigon totato Frutas Riveras*.—Amongst these subscriptions is 14 583 dollars currency from the district of San José de Flores.

The same paper of the 7th contains a despatch to the government dated 29th June, from Don Juan Francisco Segui, Captain of the Port (acting), noticing the arrival here of the Riverista boat and her armament which was captured by the Argentine brigantine of war General San Martin, when in pursuit of the Riverista schooner of war Rivera (formerly Lina).

The same paper of 7th inst., contains the particulars of the cause between Don José, Doña Maria Eugenia and Doña Dolores Berezcano, with the decision thereon dated 31st July last, of the Tribunal de recursos extraordinarios.

The same paper of 9th inst., contains the particulars of the cause between Don Lorenzo Antonio de Urarte and Don Manuel José de Haedo, with the decision thereon dated 3rd ult., of the same Tribunal.

The same paper of 10th inst., contains the particulars of the cause between Doña Isabel Cires and Don Bernardino Cabra, with the decision thereon dated 11th ult., of the same Tribunal.

A note from the Chief of Police to the government, states that during the last month (August), 473 persons arrived in this city, and 343 departed.

Tuesday last was the anniversary of the Independence of Brazil, upon which occasion the Brazilian brigantine of war *Argos* was dressed out and fired salutes at sun-rise, one P. M. and sun-set. At one o'clock the Port saluted with 21 guns, as did also Admiral Brown's flag ship (General Belgrano), H. B. M.'s ship *Pearl*, United States ship *Decatur*, and French brig of war *Alycone*. All these vessels displayed the flag of Brazil at their fore, in addition to which the *Pearl* had a British red ensign at her main and the flag of this Republic at the mizen.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (10th inst.).

British	.....	25
American	.....	9
French	.....	7
Spanish	.....	7
Sardinian	.....	4
Belgian	.....	3
Norwegian	.....	3
Hamburg	.....	3
Brazilian	.....	12
Danish	.....	4
Austrian	.....	1
Prussian	.....	2
Portuguese	.....	2
Swedish	.....	3
Russian	.....	2
Total	.....	83

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 *Caboclo*, which we have withdrawn from our list of vessels in Port on Thursday last, conceiving she would have sailed.

We received by H. B. M.'s brig *Partridge*, London papers to 7th July, Paris to 5th do, Rio Janeiro to 29th ult.

The elections in the United Kingdom absorbed all the public attention:—the papers are filled with details thereon. Lord Sandon and Mr. Cresswell (Tories) have been re-elected for Liverpool.—Captain Ross, R. N., (a Tory) has ejected Sir Lucy de Evans from Westminster, and of the four members for the City of London two Tories have been returned, Messrs. Mastermann and Lyall, and two Ministerialists, Lord John Russell and Sir Matthew Wood. The elections at far as they have gone in England, seem to have been in favor of the Tories, but it was supposed the contrary would be so much the case in Ireland and in Scotland, as to give the Ministers a small majority in Parliament.—The Tories confidently told forth that the majority (and that not a small one) will be with them. The mob take part with the Ministerialists, their cry being "the Queen and cheap bread," and a number of electioneering riots have taken place.

The following is from "The Atlas," Ministerial paper.

The powers of Toryism are too strong; every post has been found occupied, the Reformers have received a check, and monopoly, supported by its intimidators and corruptors, bre, this again.

If the honesty of the people of this country had been equal to their shrewdness, this would not have been. They wish for liberal measures, and loudly enough they call for them; but when they are offered their choice between public reforms and a personal bribe, they appear petty and generally to clutch the gold. "My single vote cannot be of much consequence," is the excuse by which each degraded conscience seller attempts to palliate his crime to his own breast.

The votes of twelve such men as these were sufficient to give the Tories two seats at Weymouth and one at Rochester, which would otherwise have been gained to reform—making a difference of six upon a division. Twelve other such men in smaller and still closer contested boroughs have decided six seats—and ten more long shore men would have elected Lord John Russell from London, and laid the cause of freedom and justice in the dust. And yet greedy hungerers after bribes continue to sell their country for gold, and are ever ready to reiterate the common excuse of their tribe, "My single vote cannot turn the election."

We have not gained the victory we hoped for. We have now no chance of sending such a majority to the next Parliament as should force the Lords to take the Custom House padlocks off the granaries by the side of our river, and allow the bread to be eaten by the people. We shall not be able to do this, for the Tories have poured a precious oil over the agitation which prevailed, and we have been hushed for a moment under its soft influence.

But believe not that we are defeated because we have not achieved the great success we hoped for. If London and Westminster have shrunk from their duty, and if their disgraceful desertion has in some respect thrown a chill over the enthusiasm of better constitutions, that desponding fit has lasted but a moment—the next news from the country revived the spirits of all reformers; we found that the metropolis had ceased to index the mind of the country; that although a coalition of Tory lawyers, corrupt livermen, and injured gin palace keepers (debarred by the cruel provisions of the police act from vending their alcohol at unreasonable hours) might prevail for a moment, yet that the triumph would be destitute of all moral effect, and that the example would find no imitators, and that these constituencies had effected nothing more than to expose themselves most conspicuously to the scorn of smaller but more sound-hearted towns.

Tuesday was a disastrous day for the Liberal cause. By the unprincipled trick of the Tory committee in putting out *faux returns*, and claiming three Tory members at the close, the citizens were for twenty-four hours left in uncertainty whether Lord John Russell had not been rejected, and whether the monopolies in corn, timber, and sugar had not been affirmed by the metropolis. The return of members elected up to Tuesday night was forty-five Reformers to fifty-eight Tories, and this was among the boroughs—the counties are still to come.

Gloomy, indeed, was this prospect, and well it showed the promptitude and energy of the Tory party. They had taken care to make their tricks early.

The Whigs can govern the country well with a majority of twenty or thirty because they enjoy the confidence of their Sovereign, and because they are backed by the opinion of the nation. The Tories cannot hold the government with a majority of less than three that number, because they are hated by the people of this country and disliked by the Sovereign. Vulgar tyrants are equally obnoxious to true nobility and to honest industry.

UNITED STATES.
OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster.

Washington, March 12, 1841.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, is instructed by his government to make the following official communication to the government of the United States.

Her Majesty's government have had under their consideration the correspondence, which took place at Washington, in December last, between the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, and the undersigned, comprising two official letters to the undersigned to Mr. Forsyth, dated the 13th and 20th of December, and two official letters from Mr. Forsyth to the undersigned, dated the 20th and 30th of the same month, upon the subject of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, by the authorities of the State of New York, upon a pretended charge of arson and murder as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the steamboat "Caroline" on the 29th of December, 1837.

The undersigned is directed in the first place to make known to the government of the United States that Her Majesty's government entirely approve of the course pursued by the undersigned in that correspondence, and of the language adopted by him in the official letters above mentioned.

And the undersigned is now instructed again to demand from the government of the United States the formal release of the British government, the immediate release of Mr. Alexander McLeod.

The grounds upon which the British government make this demand upon the government of the United States are these: That the transaction on account of which Mr. McLeod has been arrested and is to put upon his trial was a transaction of a public character, planned and executed by persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's Colonial authorities to take any steps and to do any acts which might be necessary for the defence of Her Majesty's territories, and for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those subjects of Her Majesty who engaged in that transaction were performing an act of war, for which they cannot be made personally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country.

The transaction in question may have been, as Her Majesty's government are of opinion that it was, a justifiable employment of force for the purpose of defending the British territory from the unprovoked attack of a band of British rebels and American pirates, who, having been permitted to arm and organize themselves within the territory of the United States, had actually invaded and occupied a portion of the territory of Her Majesty, or it may have been, as alleged by Mr. Forsyth in his note to the undersigned of the 30th of December "a most unjustifiable invasion in the time of peace of the territory of the United States." But this is a question essentially of a political and international kind, which can be discussed and settled only between the two governments, and which the courts of justice of the State of New York cannot by possibility have any means of judging or of any right of deciding.

It would be contrary to the universal practice of civilized nations to fix individual responsibility upon persons who, with the sanction or by the orders of the constituted authorities of a State, engaged in a national enterprise in their country's cause; and it is obvious that the introduction of such a principle would aggravate beyond measure the miseries, and would frightfully increase the demoralizing effects of war, by mixing up with national excoriation the ferocity of personal passions, and the cruelty and bitterness of individual revenge.

Her Majesty's government cannot believe that the government of the United States can really intend to set an example so fraught with evil to the community of nations, and the direct tendency of which must be to bring back into the practice of modern war atrocities which civilization and Christianity have long since banished.

Neither can Her Majesty's government admit for a moment the validity of the doctrine advanced by Mr. Forsyth, that the Federal Government of the United States has no power to interfere in the matter in question, and that the

decision thereof must rest solely and entirely with the State of New York.

With the particulars of the internal compact which may exist between the several States that compose the Union, foreign Powers have nothing to do: the relations of foreign Powers are with the Federal Union; that Union to them is represented by the Federal government; and of that Union the Federal government is to them the only organ. Therefore, when a foreign Power has redress to demand for a wrong done by any State of the Union, it is to the Federal government, and not to the separate State, that such Power must look for redress for that wrong. And such foreign Power cannot admit the plea that the separate State is an independent body over which the Federal government has no control. It is obvious that such a doctrine, if admitted, would at once go to a dissolution of the Union as far as its relations with foreign Powers are concerned; and foreign Powers in such case, instead of acceding diplomatically agents to the Federal government, would send such agents not to that government, but to the government of each separate State; and would make their relations of peace and war with each State depend upon the result of their separate intercourse with each State, without reference to the relations they might have with the rest.

Her Majesty's government apprehend that the above is not the conclusion at which the government of the United States intend to arrive; yet such is the conclusion to which the arguments which have been advanced by Mr. Forsyth necessarily lead.

But be that as it may, Her Majesty's government formally demand, upon the grounds already stated, the immediate release of Mr. McLeod; and Her Majesty's government entreat the President of the United States to take into his most deliberate consideration the serious nature of the consequences which must ensue from a rejection of this demand.

The United States government will perceive that, in demanding Mr. McLeod's release, Her Majesty's government are not upon the assumption that he was one of the persons engaged in the capture of the steamboat "Caroline"; but Her Majesty's government have the strongest reasons for being convinced that Mr. McLeod was not in that engagement; and the undersigned is instructed to say that although the circumstance itself makes no difference in the political and international question at issue; that although Her Majesty's government do not demand Mr. McLeod's release upon his being found that he was not concerned in the capture of the "Caroline"; but upon the ground that the capture of the "Caroline" was a transaction of a public character for which the persons engaged in it cannot incur private and personal responsibility; yet the government of the United States must not disguise from themselves the fact that Mr. McLeod was not engaged in the transaction must necessarily tend greatly to inflame that national resentment which any harm that shall be suffered by Mr. McLeod at the hands of the authorities of the State of New York will infallibly excite throughout the whole of the British Empire.

The undersigned, in addressing the present official communication, by order of his government Mr. Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to offer to him the assurance of his distinguished character.

H. S. Fox.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, &c. &c. &c.

The reply of Mr. Webster is dated Washington 24th April, and is very long—It states, that the British government having taken upon itself the responsibility of the affair of the Caroline, no individual concerned in that transaction according to the Law of Nations be held personally answerable for it, but that Alexander McLeod can only be released by judicial process, and that owing to some error or mistake in the process summoning the jury the hearing of the case has been necessarily deferred. Her Majesty's government (continues the reply) are pleased, also, to speak of those American citizens who took part with persons who were engaged in an insurrection against the British government, as "American pirates." The undersigned does not admit the propriety or justice of this designation. If citizens of the United States fitted out, or were engaged in fitting out, a military expedition from the United States intended to set against the British gov-

ernment in Canada, they were clearly violating the laws of their country, and exposing themselves to the just consequences which might be inflicted on them if taken within the British dominion. But notwithstanding that they were certainly not pirates, nor does the undersigned think that it can advance the purpose of fair and friendly discussion, or hasten the accommodation of national difficulties, so to denigrate them. Their offence, whatever it was, had no analogy to cases of piracy. Supposing all that is alleged against them to be true, they were taking a part in what they regarded as a civil war, and they were taking a part on the side of the rebels. Surely, England herself has not regarded as cases of piracy, or deserving the appellation which Her Majesty's government bestows on these citizens of the United States.

It is quite notorious, that for the greatest part of the last two centuries, subjects of the British Crown have been permitted to engage in foreign wars, both national and civil, and in the latter, in every stage of their progress; and yet it has not been imagined that England has at any time allowed her subjects to turn pirates. Indeed, in our own times, not only have individual subjects of that Crown gone abroad to engage in civil wars, but even regular regiments openly recruited, embodied, armed and disciplined in England, with the avowed purpose of aiding a rebellion against a nation with which England was at peace; although it is true, that subsequently the House of Commons was obliged to prevent transactions so nearly approaching to public war, without license from the Crown.

It may be said that there is a difference between the case of a civil war, arising from a disputed succession, or a protracted revolt of a colony against its mother country, and the case of a fresh outbreak, at the commencement of a rebellion. The undersigned does not deny that such distinction may, for certain purposes, be deemed well founded. He admits that a government called upon to consider its own rights, interests and duties, when civil wars break out in other countries, may decide on all the circumstances of the particular case, upon its own existing stipulations, on probable results, on what its own security requires, and on many other considerations. It may be directed to assist one party, or it may become bound, if it so chooses, to assist the other, and to meet the consequences of such assistance.

But whether the revolt be recent or long continued, they who join those concerned in it, whether they do so in defence against their own country, or however they be treated, if taken with arms in their hands in the territory of the government against which the standard of revolt is raised, cannot be denominated pirates, without departing from the ordinary use of language in the definition of offence. A cause which has so foul an origin as piracy cannot, in its progress, or by its success, obtain a claim to any degree of respectability, or tolerance, among nations; and civil wars, therefore, are not understood to have such a commencement.

It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities of the highest eminence in England, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizen or subjects of one country to take arms in defence of their civil liberties against another. There is some reason, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of Her Majesty's government at the present moment.

The undersigned has made these remarks, from the conviction that it is important to re-estab-lished distinctions, and to view the acts and offences of individuals in the exactly proper light. But it is not to be inferred that there is, on the part of this government, any purpose of extending, in the slightest degree, the crimes of those persons, citizens of the United States, who have joined in military expeditions against the British government in Canada. On the contrary, the President directs the undersigned to say that he is in the highest degree anxious that disturbers of the national peace, and violators of the laws of their country shall be brought to exemplary punishment. Nor will the fact that they are instigated and led on to these excesses by Her Majesty's subjects, refugees from Provinces, be deemed any excuse for their violence. It is well worthy of being remembered that the prime movers of these disturbances on the borders are subjects of the Queen, who come within the territories of the United States, seek-

(See next page.)

MERCHANT VESSELS

FOR THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

(Continued from second page.)

Date	Vessels and Captains Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
April 1	Brig Cornez Packet, William Sauter.	282 Plowes, Atkinson and Co.	London.
	Barque Central, Robert Drexler.	283 Parsons, Maclester and Co.	Liverpool.
May 2	Brig Alice Bross, Jacobson Jackson.	212 Parsons, Maclester and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig Mary Hallett, Charles Fox.	171 Henry and George Downes.	Liverpool.
	Ship Treasury, Stephen Wall, Hobson.	125 Henry and George Downes.	Liverpool.
June 18	Brigque Maxim, Alexander C. Mackie.	246 Hughes and Brothers.	Cowes for open sea.
	Brig Beche, John Jones.	142 Rogers, Maclester and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig James Ray, Alexander Ross.	102 Rogers, Maclester and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig James Graham, James Ferguson.	208 Donald and Lewis.	London.
July 1	Brig Pleasant, John Jones.	171 Henry and George Downes.	Liverpool.
	Brigineer Anasta, Richard Hayes.	103 John Best and Brothers.	Great Britain.
	Brig Sir John Franklin, Barthwick.	163 Rogers, White Watson & Co.	Great Britain.
	Brig Knight, Robert Shorten Gracie.	256 Nicholson, Green & Co.	Great Britain.
	Brig Commodore, Simon Graham.	103 John Best and Brothers.	Great Britain.
	Brigineer Navigator, J. LeVieux.	145 F. Dele.	Great Britain.
Aug. 1	Brig Form, Richard Hall Pringle.	150 Parsons, Maclester and Co.	Cork or Falmouth.
	Brig Henry Blake, John Jones.	117 Thomas Anstetter.	Liverpool.
	Brig Charles Wick, Andrew Laing.	100 Charles Taylor and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig Judith Ann, J. Thelmsen.	286 Barber and Orr.	Liverpool.
	Brig Narcissus, Hamilton Walker.	207 Plowes, Atkinson and Co.	London.
	Brig Ursula, Henry Stafford.	172 Henry and George Downes.	Liverpool.
	Brig Duke Sam, John Calvert.	260 Rogers, Maclester and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig Isabella Brown, James Palmer.	155 Anderson, Wells and Co.	Liverpool.
Sept. 1	Brig Edmund, John Robinson.	186 Becken and Co.	Montevideo.
	Brig Columbia, Benjamin Robertson.	128 James C. Thompson.	Montevideo.
	Brig Thomas Leach, R. Newborough.	180 Bruce, Twyford and Co.	Montevideo.
American.			
July 13	Ship Tucuman, Francisco.	300 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Philadelphia.
Aug. 1	Ship Harvest Rockwell, W. Langdon.	142 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	New York.
	Barque Mary Francis, G. Carter.	153 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	New York.
	Barque Shugaker, J. L. Foxwell.	142 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	New York.
	Barque Cooper, George Upjohn.	151 Daniel G. Bates.	Boston.
	Barque Pitt, Bernard.	163 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Philadelphia.
	Barque Morda, D. K. Brannon.	150 Oliver J. Hayes and Co.	Boston.
	Barque Coote, Jacob Bonner.	180 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
Sept. 1	Brig Malwah, Sumner Fierce.	170 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
French.			
July 12	Barque Napalm, Nicolas Rabarot.	227 Hermant Dufour and Co.	Havre de Grace.
	Brig Mazon, Poirier.	202 Perrault and Brothers.	Havre de Grace.
	Barque Agustin, Victor de la Roche.	171 Rogers and Co.	Havre de Grace.
Aug. 1	Barque Jean Raymond, Bourdais.	181 Harby, Cavirin and Co.	Havre de Grace.
	Brigineer Guzman, Jerome Goulet.	142 Harby, Cavirin and Co.	Bordeaux.
Sept. 1	Ship Speculation, Bonnet.	157	Bordeaux.
	Barque Sultan, Buisson.	227 Renval and Brothers.	Marseilles.
Sardinian.			
June 1	Barque Alfano, Luis de Agostini.	114 Antonio Alaimo and Co.	Montevideo.
July 1	Brig Anzino, Jose Pedreros.	182 Capello.	Montevideo, Genoa.
Aug. 1	Brig Giuseppe, van B. Decker.	182 Capello.	Montevideo, Genoa.
	Brig Vincenzo, Vicente Juan Tripani.	145 Lavallol and sons.	Montevideo.
Spanish.			
April 28	Brig Francisco, Francisco Salomon.	178 Zambrana and Traversa.	Havana.
June 1	Brig Arturo, Jose Recome.	142 Lavallol and sons.	Spain.
	Brig Lorenzo, Miguel Peiza.	174 Lavallol and sons.	Spain.
	Brig Adolfo, Jose Peiza.	212 Lavallol and sons.	Havana.
	Barque Martinez, Jose de la Cruz.	182 Lavallol and sons.	Havana.
	Brig Paquete Malagana, D. Vinas.	196 Zambrana and Traversa.	Mediterranean.
	Brigineer Gonzalez, José Millet.	118 Lavallol and sons.	Spain.
July 1	Brig San Juan Garcia, José.	130 Francisco de Paula.	Spain.
	Brig Margarita, Simon Anzotegui.	184 Zambrana and Traversa.	Cadix and Malaga.
	Brig Gertrudis, Hernandez.	142 Lavallol and sons.	Havana.
Danish.			
June 25	Brig Plutina, E. Boyesen.	123 Klick and Co.	Falmouth.
	Brigineer Louise Adelaide, P. S. Soren.	120 Klick and Co.	Hamburg.
	Brig Columbus, C. A. Egelund.	194 Klick and Co.	Cowes for orders.
Aug. 25	Brig Honorata Louise, Vive Huitzen.	174 Klick and Co.	Cowes for orders.
Brazilian.			
Nov. 20	Brigantine Negociante.	146 Thomas Givland and Co.	Brazil.
Dec. 10	Brigineer N. de S. de S. de S. de S.	85 Carlos Galdames.	Brazil.
	Brig Don Pedro II, J. A. Gamboa.	170 Daniel Galdames J. Co.	Brazil.
	Brigineer Mente, Anacleto Luis Ser.	155 Lavallol and sons.	Brazil.
Aug. 1	Brig Isomiro, Francisco A. de Feste.	162 Vires and Timotheo.	Brazil.
	Brigineer Espinalde, J. E. S. Silva.	156 José Pereira Clemente.	Brazil.
	Brig Nueva Aurora, E. de S. Silva.	160 Vires and Mervilles.	Brazil.
	Brigineer Espinalde, José.	161 Vires and Timotheo.	Brazil.
Sept. 1	Brig Bata, Adolfo José de Silva.	164 Renval and Brothers.	Brazil.
	Brigineer S. José de Maciel, Pires.	157 Juan Bubbino Simoes.	Brazil.
Hamburg.			
July 1	Brig Johann C. Beyer.	509 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Hamburg.
	Brig Vera Heilmann, D. W. Meyer.	150 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Hamburg.
	Brig Vera, G. D. Bessler.	300 Klick and Co.	Hamburg.
Norwegian.			
June 21	Brig Nidaros, Bent Wald.	171 J. J. Klick and Co.	Havana.
Belgian.			
Aug. 1	Brig Hinnelle, A. Coelber.	122 Bunge, Hatz and Co.	Batavia.
	Brig Winsthold, Langshude.	294 Bunge, Hatz and Co.	Batavia.
Sept. 1	Brig Missive, Lange.	221 John Baptist Preng.	Valparaiso.
Austrian.			
June 28	Barque Archibide Foster, Franck.	418 Mohr and Ludovici.	Brazil.
Prussian.			
April 26	Brig Ursula, H. Burschall.	250 Zambrana and Traversa.	Falmouth.
	Brig Memphis, Henry Krumm.	190 Alexander Ross Lons.	Canjubar.
Dutch.			
June 1	Galles Hemeryk, A. Van der Heyden.	177 Klick and Co.	Cowes for orders.
	Galles Cuba, Jacob Vasser.	165 Klick and Co.	Cowes for orders.
Swedish.			
Aug. 7	Brig Oscar, Adolf G. Oshwoldt.	300 Nelson Hartvig.	Barcelona.
Russian.			
Aug. 15	Barque Hoppet, Schwanman.	123 Nicholson, Green and Co.	London.
	Barque Theodor Heinrich, Paulsen.	122 Nicholson, Green and Co.	London.

ing to enlist the sympathies of their citizens, by all the motives which they are able to address to them, on account of grievances, real or imaginary. There is no reason to believe that the design of any hostile movement from the United States against Canada has commenced with citizens of the United States. The true origin of such enterprises is on the other side of the line. But the President's resolution to prevent these transgressions of the laws is not, on that account, the less strong. It is taken, not only in conformity to his duty under the provisions of existing laws, but in full concurrence with the established principles and practice of this government.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.

Paris, June 20.

The following letter, dated Naples, June 12, has this morning been received in Paris. The writer is a very respectable English resident in that city:—

"Captain Hammond, of the British brig Venus, which arrived here from Newfoundland on the 7th inst., reports that he had on his voyage from Cadix to Newfoundland, in the middle of April last, passed a large steamer drifting on the sea, in which she most surely after has been blocked up. The Captain of the brig hoisted his number, and the steamer in answer the British flag. The brig not having been reported by the steamer, which was endeavouring to proceed homewards, Captain Hammond supposes it must have been the President. He was obliged to make a circuit himself for more than one hundred and fifty miles to avoid running into the same predicament. Whether the steamer seen was the President or not, there is no doubt of the fact of her having been seen."

God grant that the steamer mentioned in this statement, which has probably already reached you, may turn out to have been the President; but in such case the probability of her reaching England is great. Having an abundance of flour on board, the crew and passengers cannot starve for months, and the little anxiety we can feel it as to water. But even in this respect there is little to be apprehended, for it would be very easy to turn her steam apparatus to the production of fresh water; and Mr. Byrne, one of her passengers, being a good practical chemist, would give the necessary instructions for the process. The main hope—that this steamer was the President rests upon the fact that the Venus has not been reported by any steamer which has arrived in England; but this may have arisen from negligence, and at any rate we must for a time still remain in doubt.

Shipping Memoranda.

The American barque Waverly, hence 29th ult., struck on the *Panels* rock near Montevideo on the following day, and received such damage that she has been obliged to discharge her cargo at Montevideo in order to be hove down.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.—In the cargo of the Hamburg barque Diana, instead of 11,397 dry hides, read 11,097 dry hides and 300 salted hides.

September 4.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening—strong.

Arrived, during the last night, Oriental brigantine Union, Manuel Fernandez Congo, from Montevideo 30th ult., in ballast, to Manuel Acevedo Ibarra.

Oriental schooner Libertad, 35 tons, Manuel Novela, from Montevideo 31st ult., in ballast, to order.

This day, Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Domingo Mascio, from Montevideo 2nd inst., to Carlos Galante, with general cargo and passengers.

British brig Diamond, 188 tons, John Baldwin, from Liverpool 24th June, general cargo, to Dickson & Co.

British brig Columbie, 176 tons, Benjamin Robertson, from Montevideo 2nd inst., general cargo, to James C. Thompson.

French barque Sultan, 227 tons, Buisson, from Havre de Grace 10th May, Montevideo 2nd inst., general cargo, to Rezabal and Brothers.

Oriental schooner Paula, 65 tons, Varsi, from Montevideo 3rd inst., plank, wine and rice, to order.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with domestic goods and passengers.

Brazilian schooner Carmen, José Venancio de Sousa, for Montevideo, despatched by Antoni and Brothers, with domestic goods and passengers.

September 5.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Maria, 164 tons, Rafael José de Silva, from Montevideo 2nd inst., in ballast, to Rezabal and Brothers.

The Epoleta was under way but anchored again at night from head wind.

September 6.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine San José de los Placeres, 127 tons, Dionisio José, from Parangua 7th ult., 947 tercios yerba and some planks, to Juan Balbino Soriano.

Sailed, American brig Espeleta, Josiah Ames, for Philadelphia, despatched by Rezabal and Brothers, with 135 bales with 3275 trobaca wool 2000 dry hides, 56 bags with 560 arrobas of yerb. Loaded in Montevideo, 24th June with 2400 arrobas hair, 7 wales with 175 arrobas wool, 45 sacks of oats &c. oil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Ship *Pold*, 20 guns, Captain Charles Colville Franchild.
Brig *Patridge*, 10 guns, William Morris, Lieut. Commander.

FRENCH. Brig *Alejo*, 16 guns, Captain Bayle.

UNITED STATES. Corvette *Decatur*, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden.

BRAZILIAN. Brigantine *Agua*, 10 guns, Captain Antonio Fella Correa de Mello.

British brig Susan, William Gilham, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co, with 7682 dry hides, 2708 salted do, 11,800 horns.

Brazilian schooner Alianza, Francisco Paula, for Montevideo, despatched by S. Pereira and Meryelles, in ballast.

Bremen brig Victoria, G. G. Schroder, for Almos, despatched by J. J. Kieck & Co, with 9997 dry hides, 500 salted do.

September 7.—Wind W. foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Orates, Bentuz Lopez, for Paranaguá, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 100 empty pipes.

Brazilian brig Saudade del Sul, Joaquin Pedro Cardoso, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 1900 dry hides, 1500 horns, 55 arrobas raw tallow, 2450 quintals jerked beef.

British barque Vitala, George Fielding, for Montevideo, Falkland Islands and Valparaiso, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co, with 149 tons coal, 10 boxes books, 20 horses and 12 sheep.

Passengers for Valparaiso, Don Mariano Fraguero and his lady.

September 8.—Wind W.

Sailed, Danish brig Aurora, D. B. Voss, for Rotterdam, despatched by J. J. Kieck & Co, with 5262 dry hides, 350 salted do, 1000 horns.

Danish brigantine Enil, Christian Husted, for Cowes for orders, despatched by J. J. Kieck & Co, with 7400 dry hides, 800 salted do.

Sardinian polacre Carlos Alberto, Juan Bautista Antonia, for Genova, despatched by Jacinto Capille, with 9691 dry hides, 4700 horns, 98 arrobas hair, 1778 arrobas wool, 47 bales with 1175 doz. sheep skins, 4 quintals old copper.

The Chalcedony and Pelican were under way.

September 9.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, British brig Thomas Leech, 188 tons, Richard Nosworthy, from Liverpool 23 July, general cargo to London, despatched by H. B. M's brig, Partridge, 10 guns, Lieut. William Morris, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., arrived at Montevideo 5th inst., sailed thence 6th, with the mail of the packet, leaving, from Falmouth 9th July.

Passengers from Montevideo, John Gordon, Esq., and Madame Louise Maria Garater.

Sailed, American barque Chalcedony, John E. Todd, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co, with 9100 dry hides, 2001 salted do, 9000 horns.

Brazilian brigantine Pelican, David Carter, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Vieira and Thimoteo, with 199 dry hides, 700 quintals jerked beef, 4000 arrobas tallow and grease, 545 boxes tallow candles.

Brazilian packet schooner Eufrasia, Mariano Francisco de Silva, for Montevideo, despatched by Hardy, Caviru & Co, with passengers.

Spanish brig Paquete Malaguano, Domingo Vinas, for Montevideo, despatched by Zumaran and Treasurer, in ballast.

September 10.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine de Vera Camaron, 5 guns, Captain José Maria Rodriguez, from Montevideo 8th.

Brazilian brig Independiente, 180 tons, J. A. Maia, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., tobacco, sugar, &c., to Juan Sousa Monteiro, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co.

American schooner Andes, 71 tons, Alfred, from Boston 26th June, Montevideo 8th inst., general cargo, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Spanish brig Arturo, José Ricomá, for Barcelona, despatched by Liavallo and sons, with 10,700 dry hides, 18 bales with 450 arrobas wool, 2 doz. with 50 doz. sheep skins, 1 doz. with 372 slunk calf skins.

Spanish brig Adolfo, José Plaza, for Havana, despatched by Liavallo and sons, with 4430 quintals jerked beef.

British barque Maxim, Alexander C. Mackie, for Cork or Falmouth, despatched by Hughes and Brothers, with 4381 dry hides, 2502 salted do, 58 tons bones, 691 pipes with 9500 arrobas tallow and grease.

The American schooner Moodus has been sold.

The WATERBURY—The dry weather continues—Thermometer during the week 54 to 62.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 4th inst., was performed for the benefit of the youthful actor Telemaco Gonzales, a comedy called *Un cuarto de hora*—we saw the last act of it, which consisted of explanations and clearings up of love affairs. Doña Manuela Pinedo de Carabuberta danced the boleros with young Espinosa—they were encored, and if the lady did not dance very well she displayed a pretty leg, foot and ankle.

The farce of *Los Caldereros* y *señalado* followed.

The house was full. In the boxes were Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H.E. the Governor, the lady of the Delegate Governor, H. B. M's Major, Municipalitary, &c. &c.

On 5th, a play and a farce.

On 7th, the Troubadour and a farce.

On 8th, Christina or the reward of talent and a farce.

The house was extremely well attended—we have not space to particularize.

Wednesday (8th inst.), was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of the 'Nativity.' The day was fine and the excursionists from town were numerous.

Birth.

On the 6th inst., aged 2 years and 9 months, WILLIAM ANDREW, son of Mr. Warwick Inglis, of this City.

On the 8th, aged 60, ROBERT BILLINGHURST, Esq., many years a resident in this country.

His remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 9th, attended by numerous friends.

Advertisements.

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

FOR SALE.

AT No. 49 Calle de San Blas (Postos) at 24 dollars per lb. by the box. Also superior high flavoured Orange Pecco black tea at 24 dollars per lb., or 23 dollars if taken by the box. \$11 3s

NOTICE.

CAPTAINS of vessels and others can be provided with board and lodging or board only at Mrs. Leach's private boarding house, No. 55 Calle del 25 de Mayo. \$1 3s

SHIRTS.

SELLING at Mr. Hayton's store, Calle de la Piedad No. 65, fine foreign made custom shirts, recently washed, at very reasonable prices. \$1 3s

NOTICE.

(No. 56 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD)
TUCKER, begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous and respectable friends for the past distinguished favors received, and trusts to merit a continuance thereof by every attention to their commands and executing their orders in the best manner. T. C. solicits their inspection to an entire new Stock of Cloth of all colors and the best quality—an extensive assortment of Summer goods for trousers, consisting of very superior white, mixture and striped linen drills, for waistcoats a great variety of silks and satins, both plain and flowered; with an extensive assortment of flowered, striped and plain quiltings. Every garment will be made in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

A STEADY YOUTH WANTED.

Like-wise a workman (for small work) will have the best wages.

A CARD.

THREE or four gentlemen can be accommodated with private furnished bed rooms by the month on reasonable terms.

Also breakfast and tea by the month if required, by applying at No. 38 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

AN Englishman who has had 37 years experience in the Saladero and Barraca line of business, wishes to obtain employment as superintendent of a Saladero or Barraca: he can produce most satisfactory information from the principal houses of this City as to the quality of the jerked beef and hides prepared by him; would have no objection to the Banda Oriental or Entre Rios, or to undertake the management of an estancia.

For further particulars enquire at No. 77 Calle de A. Victoria. \$11 3s

FOR SALE.

At No. 49, Calle de la Paz.
GUNPOWDER. Tea of the best quality at 24 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 180 and 200 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 55 dollars per dozen, plain wine glasses at 15 dollars per dozen. Hindustani oil stoves for sharpening Carpenters edge tools and razors at 2 dollars per lb. \$11 3s

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 13th instant, at 7 o'clock.

Buenos Ayres, September 4, 1841.

New curled horse hair Mattresses.

THOSE Persons who may desire to have curled hair mattresses, may be 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 de Belgrano No. 25, from the Plaza Chico half a square towards the Plaza Monratt.

FOR SALE.

AT No. 17 Calle de Belgrano, opposite the house of Señor Hogue, licent of the best quality made in this country, which is offered for sale at 120 dollars per quintal, being ten dollars less than the current price at which biscuit of the same description is sold. \$10 3s

Wholesale Prices Current.

THE second number of the Prices Current is published this day, and will be continued every Saturday. Subscriptions are received by the Editor at the Argentine Lithographic Library No. 4 Calle de la Puercion.

Buenos Ayres, September 11, 1841.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	.....	dollars each	1/2
Do. Patriot	.....	do. do.	1/2
Plata menquina	.....	do. for one	1/2
Dollars, Spanish	.....	do. each	1/2
Do Patriot and Patacones	.....	do. do.	1/2
Six per cent Stock	.....	a. do. per ct.	1/2
Exchange on England	.....	34 a. per cent.	1/2
Do. Rio Janeiro	.....	19 a. per dol.	1/2
Do. Montevideo	.....	18 1/2 a. lbs. do.	1/2
Do. United States	.....	a. per f. S. dollar.	1/2
Do. for Eng. & Ger.	.....	72 a. s. p. pesada	1/2
Do. for France	.....	62 a. 65	1/2
Do. for N. America	.....	65 a. 60	1/2
Do. for Spain	.....	70 a. 70	1/2
Do. salted	.....	57 a. 58	1/2
Do. Horse	.....	27 a. 28	1/2
Calf skins	.....	65 a. 66	1/2
Sheep skins, common	.....	38 a. 35	1/2
Do. fine	.....	28 a. 40	1/2
Deer skins	.....	24 a. 26	1/2
Grat skins	.....	45 a. 45	1/2
Nutria skins	.....	54 a. 61	1/2
Chinchilla Skins	.....	90 a. 100	1/2
Hair, short	.....	44 a. 45	1/2
Do. long	.....	40 a. 40	1/2
Do. long	.....	70 a. 75	1/2
Wool, common, washed	.....	18 a. 21	1/2
Do. picked	.....	28 a. 40	1/2
Do. extra fine	.....	45 a. 60	1/2
Do. mestiza, dirty	.....	15 a. 30	1/2
Tallow, pure	.....	33 a. 34	1/2
Do. mixed	.....	23 a. 25	1/2
Do. with grease	.....	27 a. 29	1/2
Jerked Beef	.....	30 a. 40	1/2
Horns, mixed	.....	250 a. 400	1/2
Do. Ox	.....	250 a. 300	1/2
Shin bones	.....	100 a. 170	1/2
Hide cuttings	.....	30 a. 35	1/2
Ostrich feathers, white	.....	30 a. 30	1/2
Do. black	.....	18 a. 22	1/2
Salted tongues	.....	20 a. 20	1/2
Salt, on board	.....	20 a. 20	1/2
Do. on shore	.....	1 a. 2 prct. pr. month	1/2

The highest price of Doublons during the week dollar. The lowest price dollar no transactions.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 2 pence.

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Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Summations are received by the Editor.

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