

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N. 804.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

This week has been extremely barren of news. We have nothing of moment to communicate from the Provinces of the Interior or from any other part.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE.

The House at its sitting on 28th ult., appointed Don Miguel Garcia as its President, General Agustin Pinedo Vice-President, and Don Agustin Garriga 2nd do. And as Secretaries Señores Manuel de Irigoyen and Lorenzo Torres.

The *Gaceta* of 13th inst., contains details of the proceedings in the House on its sitting on 28th ult.

The *Gaceta* of yesterday contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House on the day of its opening on 1st inst. The speech of the President was as follows—

“Honorable Representatives of the Province, your assembling on this august day, is the triumph of the laws; it is the proclaiming of the republican principles which form the basis of the federal system; it is the solemn festivity of a free people who celebrate with enthusiasm the most important of their epochs, that of their titular institutions.

“Honorable Representatives, it is not you alone who assemble at this national celebration. The Government dignifies with its presence this solemn *fiesta* and your countrymen join in applauding the sublime act of patriotism which this day unites us under the protection of the laws.

“The melancholy days in which the genius of anarchy threatened to plunge us into the chaos of disorder are passed. The powerful arm of the Great Citizen, to whom is confided the salvation of the country has fulfilled its mission. To his wisdom, perseverance, and integrity, the Argentine Confederation is indebted for the triumph of its sacred cause, and the chastisement of the recreant band who dared to assail our institutions.

“Meanwhile the standard of Federation waves victoriously over the impious unitarians, and peace will be consolidated under the shade of its victories. I congratulate you, Honorable Representatives on such auspicious events, and reiterate my congratulations on your wisdom in having confided the destinies of the country to that eminent political capacity, which overcoming all difficulties, has secured for ever our National Independence and the sacred cause of our Liberty.”

Official Documents.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,355,600 dollars.

The Chief of Police under date 31st ult., addressed a note to the government, stating that in the month of December last, 563 persons arrived in this city and 433 departed.

Señor Antonio Cabello, Manager of the Circo Olimpico of this Capital, addressed a note to the Chief of Police under date 31st ult., inclosing 1568 dollars currency, being the receipts at the performances given at said Circo on 25th ult., in aid of the expenses of the squadron, “in the war so justly carried on against the recreant unitarian band and the malisito incendiary Rivera.”

The *Gaceta* during the week contains details of various donations made to the government in aid of the war against the unitarians.

The Commissary Don Juan Moreno, under date 10th inst., forwarded a note to the Chief of Police, with 6141 dollars currency and 1 doubloon, being the produce of a performance at the Victoria Theatre, in aid of the expenses of the war against the “recreant, odious, loathsome, perverse, unitarians, the incendiary malisito Rivera, and other recreant traitors of his gang.”

The amount of the receipts and disbursements at the above mentioned performance was inserted in the *Gaceta* of 14th inst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

You will particularly favor me by inserting the following observations in your valuable paper.

Animated by a wish to do justice to merit, and at the same time contradict the scandalous assertions now afloat in Montevideo, with regard to the conduct of Captain Robert William Beazley, in the defence of the brig *Cagancha*, and more particularly the observations made by Commodore Coe, in his despatch (as appears in your British Packet, No. 802), that the most subaltern midshipman of the *Cagancha*'s, crew might have saved that vessel, permit me to observe, Mr. Editor, (having been an eye witness of the whole transaction up to the time of the surrender), that I never saw a vessel (not excepting any nation), more ably commanded or more heroically defended, and this I assert without fear of contradiction, having the words of my brother officers and crews to bear me out in the assertion—but wholesome truths, sound harshly on the ears of those who are mean enough to endeavour to exculpate themselves by sacrificing the reputation of the unfortunate brave.— In the first place, the *Cagancha* was abandoned to her fate, by the chief and his second of the Riverista squadron—but was not surrendered until every exertion had failed to save her, and then totally dissolved, further attempt at defence would have been madness, but instead of having their throats cut (as her crew were taught to believe by their wily chief) in order to oblige to oblige to the federal cause) they were treated with every kindness and not a single article belonging to any one, being touched by our crews, and the major part of them are now enjoying perfect liberty.

A further proof of Captain Beazley's conduct having been correct, is, that our truly noble and generous chief, Admiral Brown by his intercession with our Government has procured for him (Captain B.) every indulgence that can possibly be allowed to a prisoner of war—and Commodore Coe well knows the Admiral never protects nor even countenances any thing like cowardice. Ergo, one word on *passant*, I think if Commodore Coe had been in the *Cagancha*, we should have had less trouble in capturing her.

I am Sir,

Your obedient humble servant.

An Officer in the Argentine Squadron.

WARLIKE APPEARANCES.

Portsmouth, October 26, 1841.

The number of ships fitting for sea, and the general call for seamen to man them, is greater than we ever recollect—certainly quite equal

to anything of the sort during the late war.—The whole neighbourhood of the Dock-yard and Common Hard presents the appearance of one continuous placard. Every ship has its bill or placard—and as though this were not enough the admiralty has caused one to be exhibited at the dock-gates, which to a sailor has all the appearance of a “round robin”—no less than 18 or 20 ships being enumerated as requiring hands. The placard alluded to is a notice, to ordinary seamen, landsmen, and stout boys, who are informed that they may have employment in any of the ships enumerated—or may be entered for “general service.” Those who have been engaged in boats, barges, or small craft, are particularly invited.

In order to encourage seamen to enter the service, a great number being required to man the vessels recently commissioned, several very excellent measures have been introduced by the present Lords of the Admiralty, which cannot fail to be highly appreciated by our brave sailors. Were the same or other just measures adopted in the army, such as the rescinding of the late pension-warrant, granting only sixpence a day after twenty-five years' service, and returning to the old system, her Majesty would have better men, and be better served, than with only the miserable prospect held out at present to that branch of her forces. It is to be hoped the following example, shown by the heads of the naval department, will soon be followed by equally encouraging measures to the army.—

“The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to rescind the regulations which prevented pensioners from receiving their pensions when serving in the royal navy; and all pensioners will in future, if fit for service, be allowed to receive their pensions in addition to their pay.

As a further proof of consideration for the comfort of the men employed in her Majesty's service, it is worthy of being recorded that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have directed that in the case of any soldiers who may be temperance men being embarked on board her Majesty's ships, or troops, or in transports or freight-ships, such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be allowed double rations of sugar, cocoa, and tea, for each ration of spirits stopped. This is a boon which will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction, and will be attended with the most beneficial results.

Orders have been received at this yard to report what time it would require to get ready ten sail of the line for commission.

Rendezvous are ordered to be opened in every seaport both in Scotland and Ireland. A lieutenant from the St. Vincent and Victory are directed to proceed with a view of entering stout landmen.

The following is a correct statement of the advantages now offered to enter the Royal Navy—

Admiralty-office, Sheerness, Oct., 1841.
Petty officers, able and ordinary seamen, and stout landmen, above 20 years of age, accustomed to small craft and boats fit for general service, on joining any particular ships now in commission will obtain the following advantages—Clothing and bedding, if required, supplied to every man immediately upon entry.

Advance.—Two months' wages, according to the rating paid to every man prior to sailing.
Wages for petty officers from 40s to 50s; able seamen, 34s; ordinary, 26s; and landmen 23s per month of 25 days, continued in sickness, or in health on leave of absence, when wrecked or captured, without any deduction.

Advertisements.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
The very superior *coppered and copper fastened*
Argentine brig
CORREO DE BUENOS AYRES,
271 tons burthen,
Captain John H. Berr.

Es. 1. at Lloyds, is ready to receive cargo on board, and will take freight, or accept a charter, either to a port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, on moderate terms. Apply to
CHARLES R. HORNE,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

Best London bottled Porter & Ale.
A few barrels of *Byans'* best London Porter and Ale, in barrels of four dozen each, for sale at 51 Calle de la Paz, either wholesale or by the barrel, at Purchasers' choice; and warranted to be of the best ever imported.

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

FOR SALE.
SPELLING and Reading Books, Grammars and Geographies, and Spanish Grammars, at the Bookeller's No. 54 Calle de la Universidad, in front of the College Church. d35 3

TO THE PUBLIC.
A Gentleman who has been for the last three months a resident in Buenos Ayres, and who has a good knowledge of the Spanish languages, and proposes to give instruction in the following branches, (with all of which he is perfectly acquainted,) viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Navigation, and Etymology. And he flatters himself that his mode of instructing youth will be found much more beneficial than that now in general practice, as he considers it his duty to explain each point, and thereby enforce a more natural, use, and value of education on the minds of his pupils as they advance in their studies.
Terms will be found moderate.
All addresses: 1st at No. 51 Calle de la Catedral, will be punctually attended to.
N. B. Spanish gentlemen and families desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the English Language, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. e15 3

JEWELLERY.
MRS. CORCORAN, No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, has for sale a small select assortment of warranted Jewellery, such as gold guard chains for gentlemen and ladies use, fob chains, elegant patterns, a few pairs of more elegant earrings, a very neat and cheap article, finger rings, breast pins, gold pencil cases, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.
A T. Harris's Lithographic Printing Office and L. Barry, No. 4 Calle de la Federacion. A Collection of scenes and views of this country, richly lithographed, price 80 dollars currency, viz: View of the city of Buenos Ayres, view of the Cabildo and Police-office, view of the Recoaba, view of the Fort, the Alameda, Guacho and his arms, Guacho in town attire, the Gaucho's family, Pampas Indians, Pampas Cacique and his wife, an hour before departure, *media-cana*, water-side milk station. Also 34 plates of the *Indians* of foreign manufacture, price 40 dollars currency. Printed Bills of Exchange in all languages, and all articles for counting house use. j13

SHOES, &c.
MRS. CORCORAN, No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, has just received a good supply of Ladies' slippers, black and colored, of foreign manufacture, a superior article. Also children's colored prunella shoes, all at reasonable prices.

NOTICE.
2000 Of the finest, Merino Sheep will be given on alms for a term of years, to an active, steady honest man, who has good land, corn, &c., at a convenient distance from town.
Apply at this office.

BLANK BOOKS.
Of various sizes and at moderate rates, on sale at No. 74 Calle de la Catedral. j13

WINDSOR SOAP.
THERE is now on sale at the shop No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, a small quantity of Price and Glencoll's superior scented Windsor Soap, at very moderate prices.

PORT WINE.
Of very superior quality, bottled, for sale at the house of Barber and Orr, No. 13 Calle del Pera.

FINE IVORY COMBS.
A. T. Mrs. Corcoran's, No. 92, Calle de Cangallo, are on sale a few dozens of Read & Co's. fine tooth Ivory combs, an article superior to anything of the kind heretofore offered.

FOR LONDON.
PASSENGERS ONLY.
The regular trading, very fast sailing A. 1. London built brig

CHAMOIS,
199 tons,
Captain HENRY CUNDY.

Will leave this about the 30th January, and has most comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Per terms, apply to Captain Cundy at Mrs. M^{rs}. Galloway's, or to
CHARLES R. HORNE,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

THE CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

From the results of the Census which has just been concluded, it appears that the population of Great Britain and Ireland in the present year amounts to upwards of 27,000,000 of souls.—The return for the three Kingdoms, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, is as follows—
England and Wales.....15,901,981
Scotland.....2,924,580
Ireland.....8,205,382
Guernsey, Jersey, and Isle of Man.....124,079

Total.....26,856,028
This is exclusive of the army and navy, of merchant seamen afloat, and of all persons travelling abroad, or not under a roof, on the night of the 5th of June. Including these classes, the population may be safely taken at 27,000,000, which is an increase of about 3,000,000 since 1831. If to this is added the population of the Indian or Australian population, we may safely say, that Her Majesty Queen Victoria is the sovereign of a hundred millions of subjects—a larger portion of the human race than has ever obeyed any European sovereign since the downfall of the Roman empire.

The population of the other great Powers of Europe and America at the present time is pretty nearly as follows, of whom perhaps 30,000,000 may be of the Russian race, and the rest, of a mixed multitude of Cosacsk, Calmuck, Tartar, and other wandering tribes, or of Poles, Lithuanians, or Caucasian mountaineers, bitterly hostile to the Russians, and either in open insurrection, or only waiting an opportunity of being so.—France, 35,000,000, of whom 25,000,000 are Frenchmen in the proper sense of the term, and about 2,000,000 Algerines or French colonists in the West Indies, Cayenne, Senegal, the Isle of Bourbon, and Pondicherry; Austria, 30,000,000, composed of Germans, Hungarians, and Slavians; Prussia, about 14,000,000, or 15,000,000 Germans; and the United States 14,000,000 freemen, chiefly of the Anglo-Saxon race, and 3,000,000 negroes, chiefly slaves.

—
Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, who now commands his army in China, was some years ago High Sheriff of the County of Kerry.
Limerick Chronicle.

THE CONFLAGRATION AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.
Continued from our last.

Owing to the excitement, however, which the alarm had occasioned, no immediate information could be obtained either as to the means of entrance to the clock tower, or to the exterior of the roof; and had the firemen obtained their object, little or no service could have been effected, inasmuch as within a few minutes afterwards the water had sunk so low in the tanks alluded to that the hose of the engines could not reach it. By this time, a quarter to 11 o'clock, the engines from Jeffrey's Square, Whitecross-street, Morgan's-alm, Southwark Bridge-road, and others which were at the time at a fire raging in the Strand, arrived with Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent, as also those of the West of England and County fire-offices,

and the Custom-house. By 11 o'clock the destruction of the Round Tower was complete, and for a short time great hopes existed that danger was at an end, but subsequently a cry was raised that it had reached the Admiralty roof, and great alarm was excited. This was found to be too true, and although it is needless to say that every effort that human power could devise was resorted to in order to save this magnificent and stupendous structure, or in some measure check the progress of the flames, it is to be regretted that they proceeded with a fury which baffled exertions almost superhuman, and which has ended in its total destruction. On finding this was the case, a general rush was made by the soldiery in order to save as many of the arms and other valuables as possible, and two of the brigade engines having again obtained a supply of water through the medium of others stationed near the river, Mackay and Staple, their respective engineers, carried the branches into the great Arsenary-room, and got to work, managing to retain their position for nearly half an hour, playing upon the ceiling wherever the fire made its appearance; but a large quantity giving way, the whole of the interior, between the roof and the river, Thomas was studied.

This made them quit their position and make their escape by the grand staircase, and in an instant after the entire ceiling of the spacious hall gave way and fell with smoke and fire. By this time, 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, flames were seen issuing from all parts of the roof of the building, and subsequently reaching to the Clock-tower in the centre. The scene which presented itself was at once terrible and awfully magnificent. The flames, which shot up to a most alarming height, had so reddened the horizon that it had attracted the neighbourhood of Tower hill countless multitudes, and the *hurra* glare which the devastating element shed upon them and upon the various craft with which the river Thames was studded, was picturesque and appalling in the extreme. Crowds of people still continued pouring in to Tower-hill from every avenue which led to it and several times it was to be feared that an assault would have been made by the mob upon the Tower gates, and which would doubtless have been the case but for the strong bodies of troops stationed there, and the arrival of between 200 and 300 of the metropolitan police under the orders of Superintendents Pearce and May, and Inspector Mackean and Walker, and also a strong body of the city police force, acting under Mr. Inspector Bradley. The cries of persons for permission to enter the Tower who had friends resident there were incessant, and several conflicts took place. This state of things continuing, Major Brinton deemed it advisable to send for a reinforcement of troops, and about half-past 3 o'clock a battalion of Scotch Fusilier Guards, 400 strong, arrived, and those who had been working at the fire and had been out at the gates, were in some measure relieved. The gongs of the large floating engines of the fire brigade announced their arrival. From their respective stations of Southwark bridge and Rotherhithe off the Tower wharf, and added to the general din and confusion.—Having been moored close alongside Traitors gate, numbers of persons flocked to their assistance, but having no less than 700 feet of hose to lay down before the water could be brought to bear upon the burning mass of flame, it became now too late for them to be of any effectual service.

By half past twelve o'clock the conflagration had reached a frightful magnitude. It had extended through the flooring of the small Arsenary into the lower compartment, occupied by the train artillery, and those splendid trophies of England's glory so well known to the public. From this period the flames continued to increase with such fearful violence that apprehensions were entertained that every part of the Tower would be overthrown, and become a victim to them. Fire was to be seen gushing forth from every window of the building, which had all the appearance of the crater of some volcano. The heat became so intense that it was utterly impossible for a human being to stand on the broad walk between the Arsenary and the White Tower; and before it was possible to remove the engines, some of them were burnt very considerably. At one o'clock the whole of the Tower, except a burning portion, occupied for some time, together with a great mass of the roof, and some portion of the upper heavy stone work of the building, fell in with a tremendous crash, resembling the firing of heavy artillery.

Immediately after this, the flames for some time increased their height, but assumed a livid hue of a most unearthly description, and evidently blew over in the direction of the White Tower, for which great fears were now entertained. It is curious to remark, that notwithstanding the intense heat which it had to sustain, the vane on the top of the cupola of the Clock Tower kept its point to the north-east, at which it was pointing when the fire commenced, even at the time the tower fell in. It was intended were now directed towards the White Tower and the Church of St. Peter. The leaden water pipes, running from the roof of the former, were melted, and the frames of the windows had already ignited; but a plentiful supply of water having been obtained, the exertions of the firemen, soldiers, &c., were directed to it, and it was only by a copious stream of water being poured upon it, that it was rescued. The church is also indebted to the praiseworthy exertions of the officers of the garrison and the soldiers under their command for its preservation.

The awful Tower next attracted the attention of the authorities: the wind having somewhat shifted, blew the flames in that direction, and its destruction appeared inevitable.

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	Consignees	Destinations, &c.
British.			
July 10	Brig Sir John Franklin, Barthwick.	244 Robert Hume Wilson.	Great Britain.
Nov 10	Brig Bella Foster, John W. Frost.	1279 Pelissier, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
Nov 17	Brig Chesman, Henry Candy.	109 Charles R. Horn.	London.
Nov 18	Brig Bayne, James Roberts.	1077 Nicholson, Fraser & Co.	Liverpool.
23	Brig St. George, Joseph Gwynne.	249 Greenway, Gordon and Co.	Great Britain.
30	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert.	221 Remise, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
Dec 1	Barque Argentina, Thomas Tilson.	1489 Parlane, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
1	Brig Lupton, James Mathews.	1409 Robert Hume Wilson.	London.
1	Brig Frank, William Whisnaw.	1814 Charles Taylor and Co.	Greenock.
1	14 Quaker Alpha, Hodgson.	217 Bennett, Macfarlane and Co.	Valparaiso via Mo.
1	Brig Orayal, Robert Roberts.	2100 Deacons and Co.	Liverpool.
1	Brig John Thomas Carr, James Wilkin.	2140 Henry and George Dumas.	Liverpool.
1	Brig Malvin, Richard Horton.	1366 Henry and George Dumas.	Liverpool.
1	Brig Hudson, R. Leggett.	188 R. and J. Cadell and Co.	London.
1	Brig John Scott, Mark Robinson.	283 Barber and Orr.	London.
1	Brig Bonnet, James Chapman.	483 Thomas Armstrong.	London.
1	Brig Holywood, Evan M. Halliday.	291 John Galt Smith and Co.	Great Britain.
1	Brig Eschamner, George Chyren.	221 Robert Hume Wilson.	London.
1	Brig Queque 2nd May, John Howarth.	240 Thomas Armstrong.	London.
American.			
Oct 2	Ship Marion, M. G. Weeks.	229 Daniel Gowland and Co.	New York.
10	Barque Maria, Abner Goodrich.	213 Zimmerman, Fraser & Co.	Boston.
10	Brig America, John C. Benedict.	210 Zimmerman, Fraser & Co.	Philadelphia.
10	Brig Cadiz, John P. Corlies.	207 Zimmerman, Fraser & Co.	Boston.
10	Barque Sacklee, Joseph Lindsay.	266 Jones and Johnson.	New York.
Dec 1	Ship Brutus, Joseph Adams.	207 Zimmerman, Fraser & Co.	New York.
1	Brig Keston, Don David Reed.	206 Zimmerman, Fraser & Co.	Philadelphia.
1	Barque Snyrna, George Day.	259 Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	New York.
1	Schooner Melissa, William Hill.	206 Zimmerman, Fraser & Co.	Philadelphia.
1	Ship Zinckow, James Myers.	256 Palmer, Macfarlane & Co.	Philadelphia.
1	Barque Franklin, William Jameson.	224 Daniel Gowland & Co.	London.
1	Barque Nelson, Michael Wain.	206 Zimmerman, Fraser & Co.	Philadelphia.
1	Schooner Delta, James Marchant.	74 John G. Lowry and Co.	London.
1	Schooner Fountain, Caleb Newcomb.	74 John G. Lowry and Co.	London.
1	Brig Olinch, Samuel Hutchinson.	176 Daniel Gowland & Co.	London.
1	Brig King, Philip John Willou.	206 Daniel Gowland & Co.	London.
1	Ship Constantia, Elias Maxwell.	206 Zimmerman, Fraser & Co.	Philadelphia.
French.			
Nov 1	Brig Indre, Fremont.	213 Hermann Dufour.	Havre de Grace.
1	Brigque Louisa-Marie, H. E. Fort.	119 Hane and Cousinot.	Havre de Grace.
1	Barque Elise, Alexander Godefroy.	290 Hermann Dufour.	Havre de Grace.
1	Brig Frederic, Roguam-Ferre-Bonami.	207 Barthelemy Hermand.	Cette.
1	Barque Croisiquart, Agustin Gravenu.	106 Portal and Brothers.	London.
Sardinian.			
Nov 2	Barque Bonibio, Agustin Barbarano.	282 Livalloli and sons.	Genoa.
27	Palace-Nra-Sra-de-Budrio-Chigano.	116 Capelli.	Genoa.
27	Palace Cardillo, Roger Frigotto.	116 Capelli.	Genoa.
1	Schooner Oriente, St-Louis Anzo.	111 Anzolini, Brothers and Co.	London.
Spanish.			
Dec 28	Palace Maria, Francisco Yllas.	105 Livalloli and sons.	Barcelona.
1	Brig Conde de Luchana, Juan B. Zavallo.	120 Livalloli and sons.	Cadix.
1	Palace Inno, Jose Domestico.	126 Nicholson, Fraser and Co.	London.
1	Brig Norma, Vicente Bellonera.	201 Zumaran and Traversa.	London.
1	Palace Jacinta, M. Antonio Gaitir.	110 Livalloli and sons.	London.
Danish.			
Nov 1	Brig Melon, H. E. Fort.	24 Nelson Hartwig.	Manilla.
1	Brig Edward, C. Schmidt.	160 Borge, Hut and Co.	Havre de Grace.
23	Ship Neptune, John C. Frouce.	300 Kieck and Co.	Fa mouth.
1	Brig Eolias, J. Jensen.	105 Livalloli and sons.	London.
1	Brigantine Apollo, Hahn.	115 Kieck and Co.	London.
Brazilian.			
Oct 1	Brig Lapromosa.	153 Nelson Hartwig.	Manilla.
21	Schooner Virginia, Jose Pereira de Sa.	122 Dado.	Brazil.
23	Brig Rufina, Manuel de Silva Pantos.	223 Manuel Azevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
27	Brig Amanda, Jose Francisco Araujo.	163 Manuel Azevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
Dec 1	Brig Lima, Francisco J. Oliveira.	220 Juan Balbino Soriano.	Brazil.
1	Brig Lima, Francisco J. Oliveira.	126 Sa Pereira & Meyreles.	Brazil.
22	Zumaran Nova Societade, J. G. Galnaldi.	81 Sa Pereira and Meyreles.	Brazil.
23	Brigantine Activa, Juan Rodriguez.	121 Eduardo Freyer.	Brazil.
Jan 1	Brigantine Snyrna, A. C. Elcator.	178 Juan Sousa Monteiro.	Brazil.
1	Brig Sanyala del Sal, J. P. Cardoso.	229 Juan Sousa Monteiro.	Brazil.
1	Brigantine Espinheira, J. C. V. Silva.	178 Juan Sousa Monteiro.	Brazil.
Belgian.			
Nov 1	Brig Rapid, M. J. Corneloren.	276 Borge, Hut and Co.	Antwerp.
Prussian.			
Aug 6	Brig Memphis, Henry Kuhn.	395 Alexander Ross Lafone.	Antwerp.
Dec 18	Barque Hirm, Frederick Emmann.	316 Alexander Ross Lafone.	Antwerp.
Swedish.			
Oct 12	Ship Bliton, G. A. Axander.	159 Simon Dadd.	Great Britain.
Norwegian.			
July 2	Barque Crown-Prince-Oscar, Arveboog.	223 Samsen and Traversa.	Cette.
Bremen.			
Dec 3	Brig Kungunde, L. Lorenzen.	144 Zimmerman, Fraser & Co.	Havre de Grace.
1	Brig Neumann Coast, Berge.	223 Zimmerman, Fraser & Co.	Havre de Grace.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
BRITISH. Brig Partridge, 10 guns, William Morris, Lieut. Commander.
FRENCH. Schooner Eclair, 6 guns.
BRAZILIAN. Brigantine Agre, 19 guns, Capitan Antonio Felix Correa de Mello.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st November.
FOR BUENOS AYRES.

- Brig Elizabeth Buckham, 242 tons, Joseph Bewley.
 - Brig Plata, Stephen Thorp.
 - Barque Ferris, 250 tons, Hellyer.
 - Ship Selina, 316 tons, Dickenson.
- FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.
- Brig Priam, 290 tons, Thomas Mowbray.
 - Barque Countess of Durham, 324 tons, William Viner.
 - Brig Agnes, 251 tons.
 - Barque Jessie Anderson, 258 tons, D. Munro.
 - Brig Astrea, 208 tons, John Stobie.
 - Schooner Crusader, 160 tons, Hoare.

ARRIVED AT FORTSMOUTH.

November 2nd, H. B. M's packet Spider, from Rio Janeiro 3rd September, with the mail forwarded hence 13th August, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

AT LONDON.

- October 13th, British brig Mary Dick, from Montevideo.
- " 18th, British brig John Bayles, from Montevideo.
- " 24th, British brig Arta, Fordyce, from Montevideo.

AT FALMOUTH.

October 20th, British brig Mary, Wakeham, from Montevideo.

AT COBK.

October 15th, British brig Mary Ann, Hartnell, from Montevideo.

AT COWES.

October 22nd, British barque Wandorfer, Hardy, hence 13th August.

AT DOVER.

October 7th, Bremen barque Diamant, Ballehr, hence 5th August.

AT LIVERPOOL.

October 13th, British brig Cherub, Whitley, hence 30th July.

AT HULL.

October 23rd, British brig Portia, Joss, from Montevideo 8th August.

AT HAMBURGH.

October 13th, Danish brig Phnix, Schmidt, hence 24th July.

AT CUXHAVEN.

October 9th, Bremen brigantine Delphin, Spille, hence 15th August.

AT ANTWERP.

October 12th, British brig Star, Clementson, hence 8th August.
" 21st, Belgian brig Eliza, Fortig, hence 15th August.

AT BREMEN.

October 25th, Bremen brig Anna, Henderichsen, hence 18th August.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

October 9th, French barque Corneille, Kraoul, hence 2nd August.
" French brig Veloce, Pignoni, hence 7th August.

AT BOURDEAUX.

October 5th, French barque Alfred, from Montevideo.

AT SAN MALO.

October 12th, French barque Favette, from Montevideo.

AT CADIZ.

October 4th, Paquete de Montevideo, from Montevideo.

AT MALAGA.

October 1st, Spanish brig Eduvigis, Silleres, hence 7th August.

AT GENOA.

October 9th, Sardinian brig Revoco, from Montevideo.
" 10th, Sardinian brig Francisco de Paula, Ferraro, hence 24th July.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

20th ult., H. B. M's packet Swift, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, (late of the Cockatrice), from Falmouth 5th November, (calling at Pernambuco and Bahia), with the mails for the River Plata.
21st, H. B. M's brig Partridge, Lieut. William Morris, Commander, (hence with the mail) 3rd ult., Montevideo 7th do.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

25th ult., H. B. M's packet Linnet, with the mail forwarded hence 3rd ult., by H. B. M's brig Partridge.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Brazilian brig noticed in our last as having arrived on 7th inst., is the *Saudeado del Sul*, and not the *Sociedad do Sud* as stated by mistake.

The Spanish polacre which arrived the same day is the *Jacinta*, 110 tons, M. Antonio Garit, from Marselles 24th October, Montevideo 5th inst., with wine, brandy, oil, and general cargo, to Livaval and sons.

January 8.—Wind N.

Arrived, American brig *Olinda*, 178 tons, Samuel Hutchison, from Salem 11th November, lumber and general cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, Prussian barque *Wilhelm*, Schultz, for Antwerp, despatched by Alexander Ross Lafone, with 3032 salted hides, 16,000 horns, 210 bales with 1400 quintals hide cuttings, 60 do. with 1250 arrobas wool. Laden at Montevideo, 13,000 horns, 150 bales, 65 pipes and 400 quintals (wool) hide cuttings.

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

January 9.—Wind N. hazy, shifted at 9 p. m. to E. strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Hamburg brig *Amphitrite*, J. J. Arends, for Montevideo and Valparaiso, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 104 torcas and 78 half do. yerba.

Passengers for Valparaiso, Don Gabriel Alejandro Realduenda, and Señora Courras and 2 sons.

Brazilian brigantine *Casique*, José Mariano de Bargas, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2280 quintals jerked beef.

January 10.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Brazilian packet schooner *Orestes*, Agustín Ceppi, from Montevideo 8th inst., to Hardy, Cavirau & Co., with cargo and passengers.

Brazilian brigantine *Especulador*, 156 tons, José Cayetano Vieira Silva, from Santos 28th ult., Montevideo 8th inst., sugar, rice, tobacco, yerba and casia, to José Pereira Carneiro & Co.

French barque *Cresca-quear*, 192 tons, Agustín Graverau, from Havre de Grace 23rd October, Montevideo 8th inst., general cargo, to Portal and Brothers.

Oriental schooner *Emilianna*, Agustín Costa, from Montevideo 8th, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with general cargo.

January 11.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian polacre *Nuestra Señora de la Guardia*, 85 tons, José Federico Leopoldo, from Patagonia 5th inst., with dry hides, to Carlos Galeano.

January 12.—Wind N. foggy, shifted to E. at night.

Arrived, British barque 29th May, 248 tons, John Bienvenida, from Island Mayo 4th December, 170 moyos salt, to Thomas Armstrong.

American barque *King Philip*, 200 tons, John Willis, from Salem 14th October, Montevideo 10th inst., general cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American ship *Coriolanus*, 268 tons, Elias Ellwell, from Boston 14th November, Montevideo 11th inst., lumber and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, British barque *Hinda*, Joseph Lowthion, for Palmonah for orders, despatched by James C. Thompson, with 8970 dry ox hides, 4600 salted ox hides, 697 salted calf hides, 323 tons bones, 5162 horns, 180 caaks with 4000 arroba-tallow.

January 12.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, at night, Hamburg brig *Holena*, 192 tons, A. E. Vandyeke, from St. Ubes 23rd November, Montevideo 11th inst., 246 moyos salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, American brig *Artica*, Alexander Bark, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Lowland & Co., with 14,954 dry hides.

Swedish brig *Freja*, Henry Class, for Valparaiso, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

Danish schooner *Anna*, P. Matzen, for Havana, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 1694 quintals jerked beef.

Danish brig *Prebena*, Carl Frederichsen, for Havana, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 4500 quintals jerked beef.

January 14.—Wind N. N. W. hazy, shifted to S. E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Hamburg barque *J. & M. H. Schmidt*, for Montevideo, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., in ballast.

Sardinian packet schooner *Rosa*, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with cargo and passengers.

National schooners of war *Argentina*, *Liberdad*, *Enterriana*, and several armed launches, under the command of Commandant Juan Francisco Segui, for the Uruguay.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres

Last evening (14th inst.)	
British.....	10
American.....	17
French.....	5
Spanish.....	5
Sardinian.....	5
Belgian.....	1
Brazilian.....	11
Danish.....	5
Prussian.....	2
Swedish.....	1
Bremen.....	2
Norwegian.....	1
Hamburg.....	1
Total.....	74

The American ship *Onge*, Nicholl, bound to Montevideo and Valparaiso, struck on the English Bank on the 10th inst. and it is thought that she will be wrecked. The United States schooner *Enterprise*, went to her assistance.

We are informed that a Circular is now going the round among the Sons of the Emerald Isle residing in this city and its vicinity, urging the necessity of their congregating for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of aiding the funds of the Loyal Irish Relief Association.

THE WEATHER this week has been oppressively hot, the Thermometer higher than for several years past. On the 8th inst., in the *Mirador* of the Commercial Room it stood at 84. On 9th..... 86
10th..... 80
11th..... 84
12th..... 87
13th..... 94
14th..... 95

The country is suffering greatly for the want of rain, and prayers continue to be offered up in the Cathedral Church to obtain it. Pasture is completely burnt up and the drought has occasioned considerable destruction of cattle. In addition to these calamities locusts have made their appearance.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The salutary heat of the weather is of course opposed to the attractions of the Theatre, yet it has been respectfully attended. Our occupations have of late prevented us from visiting it so often as heretofore—besides which it has offered no variety, no musical performances to charm the senses and compensate for any inconvenience.

BATHING.—As might be expected—the extreme sultriness of the weather this week has attracted crowds of bathers of both sexes to the river, and its banks have been thronged with them until a late hour at night.

Birth.

On the 11th inst., the lady of WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., (son of Admiral William Brown) of a son.

Harried.

On the 14th December, at Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. Thomas Thornton Champness, Chaplain of the British Church, JAMES GRASSY, of Montevideo, Esq., to CATHERINE de CAROLINAY HUYER, daughter of the Hon. William Hunter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Court of Brazil. The Marriage was celebrated at the residence of the United States Legation, an *Estal* was given in the evening, which was fully attended by the Corps Diplomatique, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, etc., and Commodore Morris, and others officers of the United States navy, &c.

Died.

Suddenly on the night of the 11th inst., aged 48 years, Mr. HENRY BROWN, a native of Sligo, in Ireland, and 26 years a resident in this country. His remains were deposited in the British Protestant Cemetery on the 12th.

Also suddenly on the night of the 11th inst., Mr. DAVID LAMB, a Carpenter, and 32 years a resident in this country.

Advertisements.

British Episcopal Schools.

THE British Episcopal School for Boys will be re-opened on Monday the 24th inst., under the management of Mr. W. Lesh, who has been accustomed to teach at the same school, and who the Committee confidently hope the School will be efficiently conducted.

Terms of Tuition per Month.

Reading.....	10 Dollars.
Reading and Writing.....	3 12
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.....	15
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar.....	20

The Girl's school remains closed for the present.

F. B. HUGHES, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, January 12th, 1842. 2

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each
do. Patriot.....	do. do.
Plata menquina.....	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones.....	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	60j a do. per ct.
Exchange on England.....	3 4 per cent.
Do France.....	31 a centimo per dol.
Do Rio Janeiro.....	18j per patacon.
Do Montevideo.....	17j a 18 do.
Do United States.....	4 per \$, dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger. 62 a 63 dls. p. pesada	
Do for France.....	54 a 56 do.
Do for N. America.....	50 a 60 do.
Do for Spain.....	61 a 62 do.
Do salted.....	51 a 52 do.
Do Horse.....	22 a 25 do. each.
Calf skins, common.....	59 a 60
Do fine.....	38 a 40 do.
Deer skins.....	21 a 22 do.
Goat skins.....	35 a 40 do.
Nutria skins.....	5 a 5j do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	50 a 100 do. per dozen
Horse hair.....	3 a 4 per arroba
Do mixed.....	47 a 49 do.
Do long.....	75 a 100 do.
Wool, common.....	15 a 20 do.
Do superfine.....	39 a 40 do.
Do shorn from skins.....	40 a 65 do.
Do merino, dirty.....	15 a 30 do.
Tallow pure.....	36 a 39 do.
Do raw.....	21 a 22 do.
Do with grease.....	37 a 38 do.
Jerked Beef.....	30 a 35 per quinta
Hides mixed.....	200 a 400 per mil.
Do Ox.....	750 a 850 do.
Shin bones.....	160 a 170 do.
Hoof bones.....	90 a 95 per 100 lbs
Oatich feathers, white.....	a per lb.
Do black.....	15 a 20 do.
Salted tongues.....	30 a 35 per cent.
Salt, on board.....	10 a 30 per fn
Discount.....	1 a 2 pr. ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars. no transactions. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 pence. The lowest ditto 2 1/2 pence.

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