

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 808.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

ACCORDING to accounts from Entreríos, Rivera, availing himself of the advantages gained by Paz, had passed over with a body of troops to that Province, and thus diverted the attention of General Urquiza, who was effectually opposed to the advance of the Corrientes. General Urquiza, although in a situation to contend with either of these antagonists singly, did not conceive himself justified in attempting to cope with them united, and therefore determined to retire to this side of the Paraná, in order to await the junction of the reinforcements understood now to be in full march from various points. He put this resolve into execution by first passing over the main body of his forces, and himself remaining to superintend personally the passage of the immense number of horses he had collected; which operation is stated to have been safely effected. It would appear that Nuñez has been set up as Governor of the Province. This personage is represented as having been some 12 years ago Sexton of the Church of the Arroyo de la Chana. About that period, it seems, he embraced the military career, and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Don Frutos Rivera, by whom he was created a General, as a reward for his services, on the ejection of President Oribe from the government of Montevideo. Having, however, incurred the suspicion of Rivera, he was banished by him, about a year since, from the Oriental State, and took refuge in Rio Grande, whence, after a short stay, he retreated to Corrientes, and was entrusted by Paz with the command of a division of his forces, much to the annoyance, it was then said, of Rivera.

From Santa Fé nothing further is learnt than that, General Echagüe having assumed the command of the Federal troops in that quarter, had drawn a cord along the frontier, and was daily receiving the accession of numbers of the Santa Fé peasantry to his ranks.

We may expect shortly to witness the development of military combinations on an extensive scale.

H. E. the Governor of the Province of Mendoza, General José Félix Aldao, late Commander in Chief of the combined army of the Provinces of Cuyo, left town on the morning of the 5th inst., for Mendoza. H. E. and his suite were in the carriage or *galera* drawn by six horses, the postilions in red livery. It was escorted by a detachment of cavalry of the government escort, commanded by General Manuel Corbalán, principal aid-de-camp to the government. A principal aide with the servants and luggage of large *galera* with the servants and luggage of large *galera* with the servants and luggage of large *galera*, had previously departed. We saw H. E. as he passed our house in his travelling carriage, he wore a red sash across his breast and appeared in excellent health. He is decidedly what the world would call a "fine tall handsome man." H. E. arrived in Buenos Ayres on the 16th November, so that his visit extended to nearly three months.

The following curious paragraph appeared in the *Constitucional*, Montevideo paper, of 4th inst.

"The minority of the House of Representatives met last night, in order to compel the majority to assemble on the 15th inst., the day appointed by the Constitution for the opening of the ordinary sittings."

The Corner Stone of the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, about being erected in this City, was on the morning of the 8th inst., laid by Amory Edwards, Esq., Consul of the United States of North America. At a quarter past 11 o'clock, a numerous assemblage of subscribers and others occupied the site of ground—the Committee and the officers having taken their stations, the ceremony commenced by the Rev. John Dempsey offering an impressive prayer, invoking Divine protection on the work. A lection book, containing documents relative to the mission, a list of the subscribers, &c., as also some coins of the present period, were deposited in a cavity of the eastern pier of the foundation, by the Treasurer Mr. John G. Fay, and the mortar having been prepared by Mr. Smart, the Master Builder, the stone was then laid by Mr. A. Edwards, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. This being done, the Rev. O. R. Howard delivered an appropriate address, and thus concluded the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the third Protestant Church in this City, a work which has been erected under the auspices of the present Governor of the Province Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, an incontrovertible proof of the religious toleration which pervades his government. H. E. the Under Secretary of Finance Don Manuel Isasiarte, the Under Secretary of Home Department Don Agustín Garrigos, the Under Secretary of the Foreign Department Don Manuel Irigoyen, the Chief of Police Don Bernardo Victoria, were present at the ceremony, by special invitation, as likewise the Consul for the City of Hongkong John C. Zimmermann, Esq., the Consul of M. the King of the Netherlands Charles Bunge, Esq., the Consul of H. M. the King of Denmark John Jacob Kieck, Esq., and a number of merchants and residents, both native and foreign.

### CARNIVAL.

Commenced on Sunday and ended on Tuesday last—three guns fired from the Fort at 2 in the afternoon and at sun-set, on each of those days, gave note of its commencement and conclusion. Thanks however to the good sense of the inhabitants of this capital, the detestable sports, once so popular are falling off every year, strongly deploring that they will soon entirely cease. On the present occasion there was very little play, scarcely any of our people took part in it, beautiful women were no longer seen disfiguring their beauty by joining in the barbarous game—the water throwers were chiefly children of all colours and all nations, servants, and a few "children of larger growth." Some individuals on horseback (yelped "the bladder cavalry") traversed the streets striking passers by, with inflated bladders attached to sticks. They were gallantly resisted on the standards, by one of the Captain of the Port's men, and obliged to retire by the police officers, strong detachments of whom patrolled the town. Now and then the drum, fire, and logie horn, were heard in the streets, affording some relief to the scene. Carnival being now in a manner in the hands we have mentioned, surely an annoyance so great cannot under such circumstances long continue—an "Order in Council," doing it away and substituting refined amusements such as music, the dance, &c., would we think be limited with joy by the majority of the people, and in the end meet with the approbation of all. The present government of Buenos Ayres, in the decree limiting the time for playing, has done much to mitigate the nuisance—a few years ago no one could stir out in Carnival time, noisy by day or night, without the almost certainty of being

drenched with water and pelted with water-filled egg shells, &c., and the Theatre was always closed. How great the contrast now?

Although we cannot answer the question from a Correspondent, as to what City of the Continent of Europe, the Carnival is observed with most refinement, we beg to quote the following lines from Byron as to where it was kept up with the greatest gloe—

"Of all the places where the Carnival Was most facetious in the days of yore, For dances, and song, and sarcasm, and ball, And masques, and minnie, and mystery, and more, Then I have time to tell you, or at all, Venice the bell from every city bore."

The United States ship Decatur, saluted the town on the 8th inst., with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by alike number. She had the flag of this Republic at her fore whilst firing the salute.

In the afternoon of the same day the French schooner of war *Relaxar*, in the inner road, hoisted the American flag at her fore and saluted that of Commodore Morris with eleven guns, which was returned by the Decatur.

Commodore Morris, accompanied by Captain Ogden, landed on Tuesday last.

The Brazilian brigantine of war *Argos*, on her arrival in the outer roads on 2nd inst., previous to her departure for Montevideo, fired a salute, for what cause we know not.

### Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 9th inst., contains the particulars of the cause between Don Norberto Quiroz y Echandia, and the executors and heirs of the late Don Estevan Villanueva, with the decision thereon dated 22nd ult., of the Tribunal de recursos extraordinarios.

THE WEATHER this week has been again changeable, with some showers of rain, not however to any great extent, but "very little helps."

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Road since our last—

Saturday	.....	86
Sunday	.....	87
Monday	.....	73
Tuesday	.....	78
Wednesday	.....	80
Thursday	.....	74
Friday	.....	72

ANCIENT ROMAN INN.—In one of the streets of Pompeii, a house was excavated, and now remains (though the town was covered by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius nearly 1800 years since, and was not brought to light again for about 1700 years), that is thought to have been an inn. Chiskeys are exhibited on the side of the doorway, of a large size, and rings for tying horses were excavated. The bones of horses were also found in the stables, and in the cellar were discovered large earthen vessels for holding wine. These cars were also found, the wheels of which were light, and dishied, with ten spokes, and the bodies of the cars were stamped in the wheel or chassis used in Naples. In the yard of this curious hostel of antiquity were two fountains.

### Advertisements.

#### FOR SALE.

A few bolts each of superior cloth, at extremely low rates, viz: 200 dollars each, and black cloth waistcoats at 75 dollars each. Also superior Havana cigars and a variety of other articles at No. 76 Calle de la Paz. 629 B

#### NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at No. 49 Calle de la Paz, strong plain English glass tumblers, of 4 sizes, at 25 dollars per dozen. 629 B

#### JEWELLERY.

MRS. COCHRAN, No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, has for sale and repairment of warranted Jewellery, such as gold guard chains for gentlemen and ladies use, fob chains, elegant patterns, a few pairs of more agate car-rings, a very neat and cheap article, finger rings, breast pins, gold pencil cases, &c. &c.

#### WINDSOR SOAP.

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

#### ON SALE.

AT No. 142 Calle de la Piedad, an excellent assortment of Superior Instruments, at very reduced prices. 122 A

#### Boarding and Day School.

MRS. JENKINS, has the honor to announce to the subscribers of Buenos Ayres, that her establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, will be opened in Montevideo, on Wednesday the first day of March.

Mrs. Jenkins will receive applications for pupils after the 15th of February.

Montevideo, January 11, 1842. 593

#### TO BE SOLD OR LET.

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE Saladero formerly of Travalos, situated on the other side of the Corrales del Alca, with an excellent *Verano* of 42 cuerdas.

Apply to Mr. Jonathan Downes, the owner, on the premises, or at No. 15 Calle de la Paz.

#### Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersecretary Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopalian Church, will be held at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this establishment for the present year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. M. Consul.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 3, & 4, 1842.

#### HAVANA CIGARS.

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

#### Extracts from Miss Sedgwick's work continued.

Miss Sedgwick was struck with the simplicity of entertainment, so distinguishing London from American society; and with the general maturity of the audiences. She says—

"Without exaggeration, I believe that the viands for a rich merchant's dinner party in New York would suffice for any half-dozen table I have seen here; and I am not sure that the supper-table at St. S's hall, just before I left New York, would have supplied the evening parties of a London season. The young men there drank more Champagne than I have seen in London. May we not hope that in three or four seasons we may adopt these refinements of civilization?"

"I think one of our parties must strike an Englishman like a nursery ball. Even in this immense assembly at Lansdowne house I saw few young people, none extremely young; but I must confess the *font carnalis* struck me as very superior in physical condition and beauty to a similar assembly with us. *Our girl*, with her delicate features and nymphlike figure, is far more lovely in her first freshness than the English; but the Englishwoman, in her ripeness and full development, far surpasses ours. She is asper from twenty to forty-five."

"Society here is quieter than ours certainly. This is perhaps the result of the different materials of which it is compounded. Our New York evening parties, you know, are made up of about seventy-five party boys and girls, the

other twenty-five being their papas and mammas, and other ripe men and women. The spirits of a mass of young people, even if they be essentially well, will exude in sounds of thence, a general din of voices and shouts of laughter at our parties."

"A feature in society here that must be striking to Americans is the great number of single women. With us, you know, few women live far beyond their minority unmarried, and those few who do not leaving a husband in the latter of life, resign themselves to a merely passive existence. English women, married and single, have more leisure, and far more opportunity for intellectual cultivation, than with us. The objects of art are on every side of them exciting their minds through their sensations, and filling them with images of beauty. There is, with us, far more necessity, and of course opportunity, for the development of a woman's faculties for domestic life, than here. In this, I think, is counterbalanced by women's necessary independence of the other sex here. On the whole, it seems to me there is not a more loveable or lovely woman than the American matron, steadfast in her conjugal duty, devoted to the progress of her children, and the happiness of her household, nor a more powerful creature than the Englishwoman in the full strength and development of her character. Now, my dear G., a word as to dress for the womanhood of your family. It is so comprehensive what our English friends who come among us, mean by their comments on the extravagance of dress in America. I have seen more velvet and costly lace in one hour in Kensington Gardens than ever saw in New York; and it would take all the diamonds in the United States to dress a duchess for an evening at Lansdowne house. You may say that lace and diamonds are transmitted luxuries, heir-loom (a species of inheritance we know little about); still you must take into the account the immense masses of their wealth over ours, before you can have a notion of the disparity between us. The women here up to five-and-fifty (and splendid) women many of them are up to that age) dress with the same dress as after that, about twenty. Women to seventy, and Heaven knows how much longer, leave their necks and arms bare; not here and there one, 'blinded, duded, and misguided,' but who assemblies of fat women—*Oh! tempora! O mores!*—and then. Such parchment necks as I have seen belidized with diamonds, and arms bare, that seemed only fit to hold the scissors of destiny, or to stir the caldron of Macbeth's witches. — dresses in more satins and rose-coloured silks, and wears her arms as if they were as round and dimpled as a cherub's, though they are mere bunches of sinews, that seem only kept together by that nice anatomical contrivance of the wristband, on which Pley expatiates. This post-nuptial demonstration is, perhaps, after all, an act of penance for past vanities; or perhaps it is a benevolent admonition to the young and fair, that to this favour they must come at last—*Who knows?*"

Reformers, on the whole, are pleased to see a government, not such as they could desire, but one at least strong enough to carry its measures. The only weakness is taken away; the responsibility is greater. Many look on with indifference, some with curiosity, and others with hope; but all agree that the time is come when the Tories must have another trial, and there is a general desire it should be a fair one.

We shall not now stop to trace minutely the causes of this state of the public mind, though this is a subject to which we may devote some attention in our next number; but it is important that the fact should be recognized, and every means should be taken to strengthen the impression made on the public mind in favour of commercial freedom; but the present is not the time for attack, and all attempts to harass or impede the operations of the new government will only weaken the party which they attack, and cause them to be condemned by the public as impracticable theorists.

It has been said, no man can be written down in public life, but that his fall must be by his own act; and the principle is equally true of governments. Before commencing at the great tribunal of public opinion, they must themselves furnish the occasion for an unfavourable judgment. Sir Robert Peel has skilfully avoided committing himself to any definite line of policy, and has thereby secured his party from any risk of extreme unpopularity till the next session. Fly for them that the time should ever come when, in their or in his own name, he must speak out.

THE DEER OF WELLINGTON.

The popularity of the Duke of Wellington seems to increase rather than diminish—whenever he appears in public, he is followed by crowds and enthusiastically cheered, as was the case one morning in November last, when leaving Buckingham Palace, he was observed, he alighted from his horse, took the arm of the Earl of Liverpool, who was on foot, and proceeded with him through St. James's Park to Apsley House. It was once thought that the Duke's acquirements were purely military, but since the publication of his despatches, it has been found that he possesses a mind of the very first order, that he is at once the statesman, the philosopher, and the patriot. Had he not been so he must have sunk under the attacks made upon him during his Peninsular campaign, or risen from the enemy but from party spirit at home.

The following amusing article respecting the Duke is from 'Blackwood's Magazine' for September last.

"The only man known to London.—Thousands and tens of thousands of individuals are known in London, but it is curious enough that there is only one man now in existence known to London; to the city, the west-end, Marylebone, Southwark—every point, in short, of the metropolitan compass. Much of this notoriety the illustrious individual in question is owing to his glory; his march also to his name; for it would be, perhaps, with all his victories, have ever been able to achieve this signal conquest over the indifference of universal London, if his features were not in some sort the heralds of his fame. When the Duke is introduced into a room, the doors, there is a general commotion: well-dressed people, forgetting their business or pleasure, run after him like little boys trotting at the heels of a showman;—"His Gait"—is the word wherever he goes;—"his carriage"—is the cry wherever that the ladies, coachman, and John may have a stare; questions wheel about and follow his footsteps;—"There he goes," you'll hear the people say;—"but nobody asks who goes there, for

#### 'The Westminster Review'

which advocates the Radical estimate of October 1841, contains the following remarks on the Peel Ministry.

But let us understand our position. The same man who had declared against all reform of the representation in 1830—whom the country spurned from office in 1831—who, after the election of 1832, appeared annihilated as a party, have again returned to power, with a stronger current of public opinion in their favour than they had ever dared to anticipate in their most sanguine dreams.

Why should we attempt to blind our eyes to the fact, that for the present the new government is strong, not only in its unopposed majority of ninety-one, but, for the time at least, in the absence of any effective opposition out of doors?

True it is that immense sums were spent at the election in corrupting the constituency, and that the party which bribed the most successfully, because the richest party—gained the boroughs by which the scale was turned; but true, also, it is that now the battle has been fought, the vanquished scarcely regret their de-

feat. Reformers, on the whole, are pleased to see a government, not such as they could desire, but one at least strong enough to carry its measures. The only weakness is taken away; the responsibility is greater. Many look on with indifference, some with curiosity, and others with hope; but all agree that the time is come when the Tories must have another trial, and there is a general desire it should be a fair one.

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In every day he is as well known as the Monument. When he goes down to the House of commons to await his coming and crowds await patiently to see him coming away. How he looks is the general topic of discourse, and he is the only person in London or the world who for 25 years has occupied the same large portion of the public eye without fatiguing the sight or escaping the memory—without diminution or decay of a respect as universal as extensive lavry. Need we say that there must be more than popularity in this? When we said that the illustrious person in question is as well known as the Monument, we forgot for the moment that he is a monument himself—a living, moving trophy of the might and majesty of England—of her brave y and glory. We do not name him; to name him were to detract from a universal fame that accompanies his footsteps; let it be enough that every one knows and no one can mistake him. He is the single solitary exception to the rule we have laid down, that no living man is large enough to fill the universal eye so vast a body as London."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Being kissed to death by a pretty girl.  
Troy Budget.

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

Day	Vessels and Captain Names.	Convoys.	Destinations, &c.
July 18	Brig Sir John Franklin, Bothwick.	131 Robert Hulse Wilson.	Great Britain.
17	Brig Charles, H. Wells.	134 John G. Lowry and Co.	Boston.
16	Brigge Pamphyl, John Roberts.	137 Nicholas, Hulse.	Liverpool.
15	Brig S. George, Joseph Gwynne.	142 Greenway, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
14	Brigge Isabella, Samuel H. Carter.	143 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
13	Brigge Argentin, Thomas Talbot.	144 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
12	Brigge John, James Whitaker.	145 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
11	Brigge Frank, William Whitaker.	148 Charles Taylor and Co.	Falmouth.
10	Brigge Royal, Richard Roberts.	150 Nelson and Co.	Liverpool.
9	Brig John Thomas, Capt. James Williot.	152 John G. Lowry and Co.	Liverpool.
8	Brigge Malvern, Richard Roberts.	154 Henry and George Dwyer.	Liverpool.
7	Brigge Harlow, H. Carter.	155 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
6	Brig John Scott, Mrs. Robinson.	156 Robert and Co.	London.
5	Brigge Bernard, Lewis M. Hilliard.	157 John G. Lowry and Co.	Great Britain.
4	Brigge Redwood, Evans M. Hilliard.	158 John G. Lowry and Co.	Havanna.
3	Brigge Redwood, Evans M. Hilliard.	159 Thomas Armstrong.	Montevideo.
2	Brigge Redwood, Evans M. Hilliard.	160 Thomas Armstrong.	Montevideo.
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July 18	Brigge Malvern, Richard Roberts.	154 Henry and George Dwyer.	Liverpool.
17	Brigge Harlow, H. Carter.	155 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
16	Brig John Thomas, Capt. James Williot.	152 John G. Lowry and Co.	Liverpool.
15	Brigge Malvern, Richard Roberts.	154 Henry and George Dwyer.	Liverpool.
14	Brigge Harlow, H. Carter.	155 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
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6	Brigge Malvern, Richard Roberts.	154 Henry and George Dwyer.	Liverpool.
5	Brigge Harlow, H. Carter.	155 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
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**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**  
UNITED STATES. Covered by the Commodore Henry W. Oglethorpe, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Charles Morris.  
FRENCH. Schooner Leclerc, 6 guns.  
BRAZILIAN. Corvette Union, 16 guns, Captain Indio Antonio Nery.

From 'Blackwood's Magazine' of November last.

**LEAVING HOME.**  
And we too are weary of Rome, of Cardinals, and Carnivals, and Eaters! There is no place from which, when all is over, and more heartily desires to depart—let weather is coming on with incredible rapidity, striped awnings are spread across the streets, coffee house chairs are turned out of doors, lemonade booths, with their revuving ice-barcels, are taking up permanent summer stations, strawberries are at a discount, green almonds and other green things abound, and two or three minor fountains threaten to play no more for the season. Every house is now awfully, but in a vain avowal, a lodging-house. Spilman will make no more nice pines, nor English buns, for eight months to come; and even the English doctors are gone! The cunning Italian has parted with his last gem; his trashy mosaics and canoes are withdrawn from the windows; and two days ago the shops for English sauces and pickles will tempt no more! The last English sermon has been preached; no one is reading in the reading-room. Men with return pianofortes on their shoulders are met descending the Scamiatina, and huge huggery dogs and unsaddled carriers are every where about the piazzas; the sore hack, who has during the winter been galloped over the whole Latin wilderness, is left to graze upon it. The hotels are all but empty, the yellow fly-specked card-rack of the November "arrivals," is no longer legible; and when one innate goes, it can no longer be said, "simili frondescit virga metello." A few belated tourists may indeed care in hurrying on or back from Naples, and liable, if they don't take care, to be kept here longer than they intend, by a touch of malaria. The first batch of *coisieriers* are already returned from Florence, and wait in very moderate hopes of contracting for a second journey thither. The premises of Grant, the English agent, are encumbered with purchases left to be forwarded. Fifteen very pale *Cencis*, all first rate; ten *Sybis*, elaborately and; the usual batch of *Foraninas*; Fauns with, and *Venusus* without *fatigue*; engravings, as untrue to art in general as to Rome in particular; very-colour eruptions of *Vesuvius*, and *yellow illuminations* of St. Peter's; "Scipio's" tomb, in sizes for all purchasers, to collect dust on London mantelpieces; wild boars with pens stuck in their ears; green lizard opening their mouths for wet pens, and dwarfish obelisks the size of nines-pies. *Que curia sit*, we will take our last walk on the Pincian, all radiant as it now is with fire-flies, and leave Rome to the select few who, calling themselves *old Romans*, affect indifference to heat, and scepticism to malaria. To-morrow is the 30th April, and we intend to start for Venice and the *Bagni di Lucca*.

Day	Vessels and Captain Names.	Convoys.	Destinations, &c.
July 18	Brigge Malvern, Richard Roberts.	154 Henry and George Dwyer.	Liverpool.
17	Brigge Harlow, H. Carter.	155 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
16	Brig John Thomas, Capt. James Williot.	152 John G. Lowry and Co.	Liverpool.
15	Brigge Malvern, Richard Roberts.	154 Henry and George Dwyer.	Liverpool.
14	Brigge Harlow, H. Carter.	155 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
13	Brig John Thomas, Capt. James Williot.	152 John G. Lowry and Co.	Liverpool.
12	Brigge Malvern, Richard Roberts.	154 Henry and George Dwyer.	Liverpool.
11	Brigge Harlow, H. Carter.	155 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
10	Brig John Thomas, Capt. James Williot.	152 John G. Lowry and Co.	Liverpool.
9	Brigge Malvern, Richard Roberts.	154 Henry and George Dwyer.	Liverpool.
8	Brigge Harlow, H. Carter.	155 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
7	Brig John Thomas, Capt. James Williot.	152 John G. Lowry and Co.	Liverpool.
6	Brigge Malvern, Richard Roberts.	154 Henry and George Dwyer.	Liverpool.
5	Brigge Harlow, H. Carter.	155 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
4	Brig John Thomas, Capt. James Williot.	152 John G. Lowry and Co.	Liverpool.
3	Brigge Malvern, Richard Roberts.	154 Henry and George Dwyer.	Liverpool.
2	Brigge Harlow, H. Carter.	155 Robert, Hulse and Co.	Liverpool.
1	Brig John Thomas, Capt. James Williot.	152 John G. Lowry and Co.	Liverpool.

**Shipping Memoranda.**

The American schooner *Maloeska*, has been sold to the Government of Buenos Ayres.  
ARRIVED AT BALTIMORE.  
November 23rd, American brig *Croque*, Ennis, hence 22nd September, passed Montevideo 20th do.  
AT HOLM'S HOPE.  
November 22nd, American brig *Mohawk*, Pierce, hence 20th September, for Boston.

**MARINE LIST.**  
PORT OF BUNBOS AYRES.

February 5.—Wind N.W.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
The packet *Luisa* was despatched and wind not anchored again.  
February 6.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Spanish packet schooner *Luisa*, Domingo Maccio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with yerta and passengers.  
British brig *Bella Portena*, John William Pyott, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Maclester and Co., with 4488 wet salted ox hides, 3300 wet salted horse hides, 2500 horns, 20 tons bones, 1355 pipes and 12 sacks with 5250 arrobas tallow, 36 balers and 14 sacks with 1200 arrobas hair, 180 sacks with 1050 arrobas wool.  
Passengers, Commander Andrew Dixon, R.N., and Mr. Samuel Head, in sight Wilton Wood.  
February 7.—Wind E. strong and very high tide, slight rain in the morning.  
Arrived, British brig *Wilton Wood*, 243 tons, Matthew Russel, from Liverpool 10th October, Montevideo 3rd inst., general cargo, to John Best and Brothers.  
British brigantine *Rois Effendi*, 176 tons, George Pringle, from Liverpool 25th October, Montevideo 4th inst., general cargo, to James C. Thomson.  
British brig *Alarm*, 219 tons, Thomas Leuder Stewart, from Cadiz 12th December, Montevideo 4th inst., with 230 tons salt, to Edmand Mackinlay.  
Passengers for the Falkland Islands, 6 persons.

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Brazilian brigantine Luciano, 145 tons, José Pedro de Mora Paula y Lima, from Montevideo 6th inst., with general cargo and passengers, to Llavallol and Soas.

Brazilian packet schooner Estreña, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 6th, to Hardey, Caviara & Co., with passengers.

Spanish barque Paula, 206 tons, Domingo Zabala, from Cadiz 23rd December, Montevideo 5th inst., with wine, brandy, oil, raisins, &c., to Llavallol and Soas.

United States corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., Montevideo 6th inst., bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Charles Morris.

The boisterous weather to day prevented any boats coming on shore from the above-mentioned arrivals.

February 9.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, Sardinian brig Capriccio, 172 tons, Santiago Capello, from Genoa 18th October, Montevideo 6th inst., with wine and general cargo, to Jacinto Capriccio.

February 9.—Wind N. W. strong, very low tide. No arrivals or sailings.

February 10.—Wind N. shifted to S. E. in the afternoon—lazy—rain in the morning and at night. No arrivals or sailings.

The Neptunus was under way but anchored again.

February 11.—Wind S.W.

Arrived, British barque Selma, 316 tons, John Dickenson, from Liverpool 17th December, general cargo, to Charles Tayleur & Co.

Danish brig Thorswalden, Stage, from Montevideo, in ballast, to Greenway, Gordon & Co. Swedish brig

Sailed, Danish ship Neptunus, John G. Freese, for Falkland and the Continent, despatched by John Jacob Kieck & Co., with 12,167 dry ox and cow hides, 2159 salted ox and cow hides, 322 calf skins.

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

Brazilian packet schooner Carmen, José Venancio de Soas, despatched by Antomini, Brothers & Co., with yarn and passengers.

Sardinian barque Rodano, Agustín Badrasto, for Marsellias and Genoa, despatched by Llavallol and Soas, with 5886 dry hides, 198 horse hides, 201 doz. nutria skins, 2312 carobas hair, 100 bales and 22 chiguns with 3000 arrobas wool.

British barque Cerus, Robert Knarston, for Montevideo despatched by Ferdinand Deluge, Jun., with the same cargo she brought to this port.

The British barque Pampero and brig Sir John Franklin, for Liverpool, and brig Alcipio for Montevideo, are to sail this day.

**Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (11th inst).**

British.....	29
American.....	7
French.....	8
Spanish.....	9
Sardinian.....	4
Belgian.....	2
Brazilian.....	4
Danish.....	7
Prussian.....	1
Swedish.....	5
Bremen.....	2
Norwegian.....	1
Hamburg.....	1
Total.....	80

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

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**

On 5th inst., was performed for the benefit of Señor Celebrás, the historical drama of "Margaret of York."

The house, although not full, was tolerably well attended.

On 6th, a play.

On 7th, 'The Troubadour.'

On 8th, miscellaneous performances, consisting of 2 acts of 'Macias,' one of the 'King and the Shoemaker,' and a farce. The thing on this evening was well filled—it was last of the season—a season which must have been a profitable one notwithstanding that no particular exertion was made. It has passed away without a single operatic performance to exercise the talent of an excellent orchestra, and afford amusement to the numerous amateurs of music in this capital, both native and foreign—and this has happened whilst we have amongst us Vacani, the renowned buffo, whose vocal powers are unimpaired and who is in the enjoyment of all his wonted health and spirits. The lovers of tragedy, tragic-comedy, and farce, have certainly no right to complain. It has been in this respect 'soup, soup,' every night.

The Theatre will remain closed until Easter.

Señora María Paz González, one of the actresses of the Victoria Theatre, died a short time since.

**THE PROVISION LAWS.**—It cannot be too often impressed upon the mind of the country,

that, although the coin law is the giant enemy of that, the most unimpaired system, it is not the only one.

By the statute of the 7th and 8th George IV. cap. 56, salted beef must pay, on importation into this country, a duty of 12s per cwt., or about 14 per lb.

Salted pork, not being hams or bacon, pays a like duty; hams, a duty of 28s per cwt., and by the 6th George IV. cap. 107, sec. 52, lamb and mutton are prohibited to be imported on pain of forfeiture.

We yesterday tasted a mutton ham brought from Buenos Ayres, and which, cured in the climate, and after a long voyage, was of a very fine flavour, somewhat resembling that of a cured tongue.

Though called a ham, it was, in fact, a shoulder of mutton, of a fine bright red colour, yet not over salted; its weight, after being cleaned, 4½ lb. The sheep of which this was a shoulder, was a fat wether, of a cross breed, between the Merino or Saxon, and the original country breed, and, of course, more valuable than the common sheep, for the skin.

This skin we bought for 12 dollars currency, its current rate of exchange at the time being 24 per cent (or paper) dollar; so that this price of a fat, middling-sized, cross-bred wether, alive, would be two shillings and acceptance.

From this should be deducted the market value of the unwashed skin, which is 4d or 5d; reducing the price of a fat sheep, at Buenos Ayres, sold as mutton, to 2s 4d or 2s 5d.

It is therefore clear, that if mutton might be imported duty free, this cured mutton might be laid down at Liverpool for less than *treopene* a pound.

The last wholesale prices of wether mutton in our market were from 6½d to 7d per lb; so that the man who can afford to buy meat (and this is more than many of the poor can do) pays for his mutton 4½ to 5½ lb. more than he would pay if the importation of butcher's meat were free.

The gentleman from whose statements we have obtained the above facts adds, that, until within the last eight or ten years, no care whatever was taken of sheep in the Province of Buenos Ayres; but now, as the wool is in demand, every attention is paid to them; and, as the quality of the wool improves, the number of sheep bred is augmented.

In this article alone we might maintain a large trade with Buenos Ayres, sending our cotton goods for their mutton hams, but for the selfish monopoly of our landed interests. And so with beef, which in Buenos Ayres, is sold after the rate of 8d per 25lb, and could be imported and sold in this country at 2d a pound, if the duty of 12s per cwt. were repealed.—Manchester Guardian.

It is a curious fact that at the present moment the Prima-Donnas of the Opera Comique in Paris, and of the Opera at Rouen, are all Englishwomen, and yet there are some persons who say that the English have no singers.

Possibly in his picture of the Deluge, his painted boats, not then invented. In a painting of the Last Supper, knives and forks are seen laid on the table.

**Transports of Love.**—An accepted suitor, one day walking in a pretty village in Bedfordshire, with the object of his affections hanging upon his arm, said, "How transported I am to have you hanging on my arm." "Upon my word," said the lady, "you make us out a very respectable couple, when one is transported, and the other hanging."

**A Quandary.**—An editor without anything in his head, or the pigeon-hole, and the devil at his back, singing out "copy."

It is not rude, in Norway, to smoke in a drawing-room, but it is incredible to spit upon the floor.

Friendship is a dangerous word for young ladies; it is love full-fledged, and waiting for a fine day to fly.

**Birth.**

On the 6th inst., the lady of PATRICK McLEAN, Esq., of a daughter.

**Death.**

On 26th August last, at Berjalling, (about 500 miles from Calcutta,) JAMES H. EW, Esq., formerly a resident in Buenos Ayres, and partner in the House of McCracken and Jamieson.

**Advertisements.**

**ON SALE.**

A Patent Improved Steam Bath. Enquire at No. 62 Calle de la Federación.

**NOTICE.**

ANY Person in want of a wet nurse see head of aster by applying at Mr. White's yard Calle Restaurador.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

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Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.....	63 s. 65 d. do. per doz.
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Do. for Spain.....	42 s. 63 do.
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Calf skins.....	58 s. 60 do.
Sheep skins, common.....	33 s. 24 per dozen
Do. fine.....	28 s. 40 do.
Deer skins.....	18 s. 20 do.
Goat skins.....	35 s. 40 do.
Nutria skins.....	43 s. 41 do. per lb.
Chinchilla skins.....	50 s. 400 do. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	40 s. 43 per arroba
Do. mixed.....	45 s. 47 do.
Do. long.....	75 s. 100 do.
Wool, common.....	48 s. 28 do.
Do. picked.....	39 s. 40 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	45 s. 70 do.
Do. merino, dirty.....	18 s. 35 do.
Tallow, pure.....	28 s. 20 do.
Do. raw.....	22 s. 32 do.
Do. with grease.....	25 s. 27 do.
Jersey beef.....	14 s. 20 per quintal
Horns, mixed.....	300 s. 400 per mil.
Do. Ox.....	300 s. 400 do.
Sheep bones.....	100 s. 170 do.
Hide cuttings.....	34 s. 38 per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white.....	1 s. per lb.
Do. black.....	19 s. 21 do.
Salted tongues.....	20 s. 32 per fan
Salt, on board.....	14 s. 24 pr. ct. per month
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The highest price of Doublons during the week dollars. The lowest price of Exchange upon England during the week pence. The lowest ditto 3 pence.

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