

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N. 809]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1842.

[Year XVI.

BUENOS AYRES.

House of Representatives of the Province.

The House at its sitting of 4th inst., took into consideration the draft of a communication and project of a decree in answer to the Message of the Government of 1st ult. In the former it was stated that the Argentine Confederation was indebted to H. E. the Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas for immense glory and imperishable renown. It never could forget, that in the midst of calamities of every description, he had preserved the National Independence, and presented to the world the most sublime spectacle of heroism and energy. The Representatives had learnt with horror the infamous attempt by which the incendiary and miserable usurper of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, Fructuoso Rivera, had by means of an infernal machine placed in danger the important life of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas and his respected daughter. This atrocious crime had excited universal indignation against that detestable monster of iniquity. The House therefore had resolved that lithographic sketches be taken and circulated of said machine, which would contribute to keep eternally in mind, the crimes of the recent Antislave hand and of the rebel usurper of the Oriental Republic.

The project of the decree was to authorize the taking of the lithographic sketches, &c.—After they had both been read—Señor Balduino Garcia, said that the odious unitarians when excluded from office were ever vociferous *civilization, morality, principles*, but the world had seen what were the principles, civilization and morality, of these execrable hypocrites, who infamous as cowardly, always had recourse to treachery to forward their views. They were still in arms, and whilst this was the case, it was absolutely necessary that Don Juan Manuel de Rosas should continue at the head of the Government; this was the decided opinion of the Representatives and of the Citizens without distinction, because the traitor unitarians conspirators, always fomenting civil war and promoting desolation and blood when out of power, the government could never be firm and secure unless in the hands of Señor Rosas.—“No gentleman (exclaimed the orator) whilst a single anarchist is in arms it is impossible to exonerate Señor Rosas from command, it is impossible to throw aside this certain guarantee of order: even were the House to accept his resignation, it would not afford him the repose he so justly claims—it is impossible that he can repose whilst the country demands his aid. His intervention in public affairs will be a necessary element to strike terror to our enemies and give confidence to foreigners.”

Señor Campana, said that all the Provinces acknowledged that it was to Señor Rosas, they owed their salvation from the tyranny of the recent unitarians, and none of them could have the confidence in any other individual which they have in him.

The House passed the draft of a communication and the project of a decree—sanctioning the 9th paragraph of the former, as follows:—“That the Representatives are aware of the great services which Señor Rosas has made for the state when the impious circumstances which demand his stay at the head of the government do appear, they will then take into consideration to grant him that repose he so justly claims, &c. &c. &c.”

The United States ship of war Decatur was visited on Monday the 14th inst., by Doña Manuella Rosas, the daughter of H. E. the Governor, accompanied by a small party, amongst whom was John H. Mandeville, Esq., H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, who was saluted with 17 guns on going on board. The company remained on board several hours, and after having mustered and exercise of the crew, and witnessing an abundantly supplied, and elegantly arranged table, and returned to the shore at about half past four o'clock. We have heard from individuals of the party, much, and we doubt not admiring order, commendation of Captain Ogden the high state of discipline of the crew, and admirable order which in common with the Calipope, Marlon, Actonson, and others, is likely to retain an enviable place in the reminiscences of the Buenos Ayrean fair.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a gentleman whilst looking through a telescope in the Mirror of the Commercial Room, discovered a boat between the inner and outer roads filled with water, having in it three individuals, one of whom was continually waving his hat for assistance. The alarm was given, and George happily succeeded in despatching a boat which at the time was so tempestuous that the weather boat was not seen by any vessel in the inner or outer roads, and those in her would in all probability have met with a watery grave, but for the promptness of the aid—by much praise, who manned his boat—as also to a boat subsequently sent off by James Abbott for the same purpose.

His Sardinian Majesty's ship Des Geneys, saluted the town on the 14th inst., with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number. Her Captain came on shore by a like day, and was received on the landing by the Consul General of H. M. the King of Sardinia Baron Piccolé d'Hermin.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (18th inst).

British.....	29
American.....	10
French.....	10
Spanish.....	8
Sardinian.....	8
Belgian.....	6
Brazilian.....	2
Danish.....	2
Prussian.....	5
Swedish.....	7
Bohemian.....	1
Norwegian.....	5
Hamburg.....	1
.....	1
Total.....	86

The above list includes the Sardinian polacre Nuestra Señora del Socorro and British brig list of vessels in Port on Thursday last, conveying they would have sailed.

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

THE WEATHER has been boisterous and dry this week; being a continuation of that, which we have had with little variation, for the last two months.

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

Saturday.....	78
Monday.....	84
Tuesday.....	72
Wednesday.....	74
Thursday.....	75
Friday.....	78
.....	82

SUTTEE.

(From an Indian Paper.)

We are indebted to the *Madras United Service Gazette* for the following account of a suttee having been performed at Jaulnah on the 1st inst. The scene of the occurrence was quence of which the British authorities are to all intents and purposes a vassal of the Queen of Great Britain, we trust that the same preme government will be permitted to insist on measures being taken by all the subordinate Princes of India, to prevent the rite of suttee being performed within their districts.—The victim on the present occasion was a Brahmin widow, who appears to have met the death, most fortitude. We have no doubt that the uttaveit will attract general attention in England. It will in all probability lead to some inquiry on the part of the proprietors of the East India Indian authorities being directed to exert their influence with the native princes to prevent the occurrence of an act so revolting to humanity.

A rich Brahmin died (I believe) on the 90th ult., and on the following morning it was burnt the day, the widow of the deceased having, by the advice of the Brahmins, determined on sacrificing herself on the funeral pyre of her husband. I attended the dreadful spectacle, which was conducted much as described by—About 3000 persons were congregated on the occasion. The widow was led round amongst them distributing her valuables as they passed, and saluting to the assembled persons, she then walked to the pile of wood, &c., and seated herself on the pile of wood, her husband's head placed in her lap, but this was denied her, and the poor victim was forced to lie herself down by the side of the corpse. The attendant Brahmins, however, told her not to attempt the sacrifice if she did not feel equal to support the torture. Her resolution was, however, unchangeable, and she repeated that it was her determination to be a suttee, and that she had no fear of the agony attendant thereon. The widow was then warned against attempting to be lighted, as she would be instantly thrown back into the flames by the attendant priests. The wretches were, however, saved all trouble on the extremity of torture, made not an effort even to rise, and only screamed out 'My God, my God!' until past utterance. Such was the scene enacted at Jaulnah on the 1st inst. It is even given its tacit countenance to such deeds of atrocity!"

Advertisements.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE Saladero formerly of Thwaites, situated on the other side of the Corrales del Alto, with an excellent Puerto of 42 cuadras.

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

HAVANA CIGARS.

Of the first quality, are on sale at the house of George St. Maco & Co., No. 111, Calle de Mexico.

ON SALE.

A Patent Improved Shower Bath. Enquire at No. 92 Calle de la Victoria.

NOTICE.

A NY Person in want of a wet nurse can hear of one by applying at Mr. White's yard Cal Restuardo.

Passage for England.

The very fine fast sailing A. L. barque

HOLYWOOD,

Captain HAITAV.

Will sail in about three weeks for Cork or for Plymouth, and should also not be ordered from thence to Liverpool, a reduction will be made in the passage money.

This vessel has very roomy and comfortable accommodations for three or four passengers.

Apply to the Captain, or Messrs. JOHN GALT SMITH & Co. Buenos Ayres, February 19, 1842.

FOR SALE,

At No. 49, Calle de la Paz.

TWO Sets of China, at 700 dollars per set, likewise breakfast cups and successions of different patterns, at \$5 dollars per dozen. Blue dishes for covering down meat at 11 dollars each. 119 3

TO BE LET.

CENTEL, and commodious unfurnished apartments, in a central hall, consisting of a Parlor, Bed-room, Dining room, Kitchen, servants room, and Stabling, if required, for further particulars enquire on the Premises, Calle de la Universidad, No. 107. 119 3

We received by the barque Selina, English journals to 17th December—they contain but little news that would interest our readers.—The following are extracts from them—

“From France we have the important announcement that the army is to be reduced by 90,000 men, leaving the number only 344,000, instead of 433,000, as proposed in the estimate for 1842. The reduction will tend, it is thought, to weaken the stability of the Guizot Cabinet, already threatened by hostility without and intrigues within. The result of the trial of Quetness and his co-conspirators is not yet known. Louis Philippe is said to have abandoned his supposed designs on Spain, at least for the present. The declaration said to have been made by the British Minister at Madrid, that Great Britain would permit no interference with the independence of Spain from any quarter, may have had its share in this change of policy, and also in the reduction of the Spanish Government, with respect to the supposed designs on Portugal, has been made, and in these two facts we have a complete answer to all the ‘Tory clamour against the foreign policy of the late government.’ That policy is to be resented by their successors. The footsteps of Lord Palmerston are to be trodden in by the Earl of Aberdeen.

“The Russians seem to be intriguing with some success in China. Their trade has increased, and a religious mission is said to have experienced a favourable reception at Peking.”
Liverpool Mercury, December 17.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated December 1st.

“In political matters things are gradually returning to their former state in Barcelona; but summing an orderly aspect in Barcelona is fully exemplified in the Spanish government is fully exemplified in the affairs of that unfortunate city. This difficulty (which probably would never strike an Englishman) is simply to have the orders given honestly carried into execution. It, in fact, resolves itself into a scarcity of men of honest common-sense notions of duty and honour in the discharge of their

functions, civil or military, amongst those who ought to be ‘the upper classes’ of Spain.— Thus, when the Regent sends orders to a General or a *Geje Politico* to take decisive measures for the public security, he finds, perhaps, that the individual on whom he depends has been intriguing with the traitors on his own account, and is as much compromised, and as well deserving of punishment, as the lowest of the mob whom he is ordered to keep within bounds. All this is a pretty clear conviction, that whoever might be apparently aware with the amount to replace the delinquent is just as likely to be guilty of similar folly or treachery. ‘With variations,’ and you will have some idea of the difficulty which the Spanish Executive finds in achieving anything approaching to good government. For my part, I begin to look on the butcher Zurbano as a very respectable personage in comparison with the multitude of ‘may heart patriots,’ and have from the bottom of ‘my heart forgiven Espartero for making him a Mariscal de Campo.’”

“Whitehall, December 4.

“The Queen has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, for creating the Royal Highness the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

BAPTISM OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The baptism of the Prince of Wales was to take place at the end of January, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The sponsors invited to answer at the Font for the future Monarch of the British Empire, were—The King of Prussia; The Duke of Cambridge; Ferdinand, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, uncle to Prince Albert; The Princess Sophia; and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg.

It was understood to be the intention of the King of Prussia to visit England, in order that he might in person assist at the baptism.

From “The Weekly Herald” of New York, of 20th November last.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND & THE UNITED STATES—THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

We have received some authentic and highly important intelligence in relation to the negotiations between our government and that of Great Britain, on the subject of the right of search, the most vital question that has ever been discussed between the two countries. From the character of the information, we are led to believe that this is destined to become the most troublesome point of difference with Great Britain, and very likely lead to disturbances, and possibly an open rupture hereafter.

It will be recollected that on the arrival of the last steamer, we published the correspondence between our late minister, Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the alleged seizure of American vessels on the coast of Africa. That was merely the commencement. We learn, through our private correspondence from London, that the discussion was continued up to the moment of Mr. Stevenson's departure, and that towards the close, a great deal of spirit and animation were displayed on both sides. Temper and moderation, but the tone was high and decided throughout. It covered a space of six or seven letters, some of which were full and elaborate, going at length into several branches of the question. The whole was brought over by Mr. Stevenson, and is now in the State department at Washington.

The point of departure in the discussion was the seizure of American vessels on the African coast, but it opened up the whole controversy growing out of the asserted right of search of Great Britain.

There is no point of difficulty between the two countries so fruitful of difference. One of the main causes of the war of 1812 was the assertion of this right, and its vexatious exercise by the continent of Europe, and the constant employment of the immense navy of Great Britain

for so long a period, created such a demand for seamen, that it was under the pretext of seizing her own subjects, she impressed the citizens of every other country upon whom she could lay her hands. The severe discipline and scanty pay of the British navy, had driven many of her best seamen to seek employment in the merchant service of the United States. Even the right to demand these deserters, under any circumstances, is not recognised by the laws of nations, and it is a very common error to suppose that there is usually a disposition to show friendly governments to the seamen who in securing governments to which it can be done without any deep injury. But for nearly a quarter of a century anterior to the war of 1812, Great Britain had not only asserted this right, but she had exercised it under circumstances of the most aggravated insult and injury. American citizens, and even natives, with ample proof of their citizenship and nativity, were forcibly impressed from our merchant vessels, and compelled to do duty under the English flag. Our commerce was interrupted, and our voyages frequently were broken up by these over-hauled proceedings. All remonstrance on the part of our government was disregarded, and the practice persisted in, without hesitation or compunction. Our flag was insulted, and the rights of individuals violated, and that with every color of right and on the naked demand for their service.

At the period when these outrages had become the most frequent and oppressive, party feeling had taken a form in this country the most dangerous and the most insupportable. Every vessel that sailed for war was the only preserve of national honor, but the country was split into two factions, whose contests were conducted with such violence that the credit of the nation was a secondary consideration.

At length, however, the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, in our waters, and the forcible removal of three American citizens, on the pretext that they were deserters, aroused the whole country, and after four years of feeble attempts at preparation, the war of 1812 followed.

In the negotiations of Ghent, which terminated in a treaty of peace, the right of search formed a prominent topic of discussion. The debate was long and acrimonious. The British commissioners, under the peremptory orders of their government, refused to give up the right of search, and it was without effect. The American commissioners finally waived the question, and the treaty of peace was concluded. The war followed, and the peace was terminated. The following year, and peace prevailed on the whole continent up to the present time, and Great Britain has found no active use for any very large portion of her tremendous navy. She has everywhere abundance of men, but she has no occasion for impressing her seamen employed in the service of other countries. But while there has been no necessity for the exercise of the right of search, the British government has never yielded it, and the seizure of our vessels on the coast of Africa has revived the old controversy afresh.

We are now to begin a new chapter in our negotiations with that imperious and arrogant power. All other questions sink into insignificance in comparison with the right of search. It involves the honor and rights of the nation. It involves the great principles of independence on the ocean. It is a question of sovereignty. The only nation on earth to contest this dominion with her is the United States. In this matter we must not concede an iota—we must not yield a single inch that knows its strength as well as we do its rights. There must be perfect reciprocity—absolute equality between us. If there is any one question in the long catalogue of national differences on which the people would fly to arms as one man, it is the right of search. Let us settle it peaceably if we can—if not, give us a clear field and no favor, and God defend the right.

We have every reason to believe that this subject will occupy a prominent place in the next Congress. We have no doubt that he will treat it with a manly, patriotic and energetic form, as to command the sympathy and concurrence of the whole nation.

"The Morning Herald" of 14th December last, contains an article on Steam Navigation, from which the following is an extract—

The early supersession of the expensive and uncertain sailing packets between Falmouth and South America is an occurrence, on the certainty of which it is also allowable to speculate. The Brazilian government has already granted facilities and exemptions for the establishment of a steam line between England and Rio; and the execution of the plan projected will connect Madeira, the Canaries, Cape de Verds, the western coast of Africa, and the coast of South America, from the Amazons to La Plata, with the country. The opening-up of the great rivers of South America, as yet little known beyond their mouths, to European commerce, and the colonisation and settlement of the rich fertile valleys of that portion of the New World, its situation from those intestine wars which impede the development of its inexhaustible resources and demoralize mankind, must follow in due course the establishment of steam navigation between Europe and Brazil. Neither is it impossible that by means of another line meeting these southern Atlantic steamships, steam navigation may yet double the Cape of Good Hope, coast along the shores of Eastern Africa, drive the slave trade from the channel of Mozambique, give an impetus to civilisation in Madagascar, and to commerce in Zanzibar, and touching at the Mauritius, and the Seychelles, unite itself at Aden with the Indian lines, and so return to Europe.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
UNITED STATES. Corvete Irving, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden, bearing the head
 Vessel of Commodore Charles Morris.
FRENCH. Schooner Esclair, 6 guns.
BRAZILIAN. Corvete Ucaia, 18 guns, Captain Irdio Antonio Nery.
SARDINIAN. Frigate Don Genesio, 50 guns, Captain Manelli.

From "The Liverpool Mercury" of 10th December last.
 The overland mail has brought us later intelligence from China. It seems probable that some months must yet elapse before we shall hear of any decisive operations in that quarter. In the East Indies, the supposed weakness of the government, and in all probability the instigations of the Emperor of China, seem to have tempted his golden-footed Majesty of Ava to try conquest in the British. He has advanced towards Rangoon at the head of a force variously estimated at from 50,000 to 200,000 men, including women and sutlers. Lord Auckland has made every preparation for his reception, should his intentions be hostile; but these we probably have been very materially modified by later news from China than his was in possession of when he commenced his expedition.

From "The Homby Times" of November 1st.
 We stated in our last that we expected no additional news from China by the present despatch of later dates than those formerly given on the 1st of October, and we find ourselves in the contrary of hostile with those who expect nothing—we have not been disappointed. We observe that a statement made by us in our issue of the 19th July—"That Sir W. Barker manifestly considered the expedition not likely to close for a year or two to come," has occasioned some discussion amongst the papers last received from England. Of course what we there said was no inference; we knew nothing of how long hostile operations in the China sea may require to endure. Those who imagine that Sir Henry Pottinger would in a few weeks reduce matters to order, must keep in view, that Sir Henry himself must have satisfied very different expectations when he summoned fresh forces from England, and then war becomes from India. Both of them have, it is true, been long since despatched; but from the time of their leaving they could by no possibility reach their destination, so as to make their services available on the China coast before the month of March or April. This date extended far beyond those which the more sanguine have assigned to which questions of the expedition, a date at which we expect active operations on a large scale to just have begun.—Our news by the *Atlantida* extends to the 24th of August, so that before our next monthly issue we may expect intelligence to the month of October some months to come."

The Bombay correspondent of the *London Times*, writing of King Tharawadi and his visit to Rangoon, says, "It is well known that the Emperor of China has written to him to 'combat the white dragon'—that he invites us to be powerful from our wars in China and Afghanistan, and that at least, though we have suffered reverses in China, and that all our energies are directed to that quarter. His people are engaged in the strength of the army. Stockades have been erected and the confidence of Rangoon improved; and on these grounds, and the tone of the inevitable. The Supreme Government have taken further precautions.—The troops at Barrackpore have been warned for service. A regiment of her Majesty's service has moved to Mouleim, and a ship of war, as it is necessary, as well as spirited precautions, to show Tharawadi that his movements are narrowly watched, and events provided against, and to revive in his mind a proper dread of that power by which we are so humbled in 1824-25, and it is to be hoped confined to the military one. A war with Burma would likely enough, in the present position of the monarchy and his army, be short and decisive; but it would be very expensive; would tax the resources of the Government of India in men and money to the utmost; and would, which is the most to be deplored, put a stop to all local improvements, by absorbing the revenues on which they depend. But if it comes it will be met in a nobly spirited; and there would be another large slice of the Burmese kingdom attributed to British India."

According to other accounts, his Majesty, before he reached Rangoon, was informed of the discomfiture of the Chinese at Canton, and it is supposed that this intelligence had effectually damped his desire for war.

The topic of greatest interest at the present moment is the prospect of a war with Burma. The dates of our latest intelligence from that country are Mouleim the 22nd, and Rangoon, the 23rd of September. The King (Tharawadi), was, on the latter day, within seventy miles from Rangoon, where it was expected he would arrive in less than a fortnight. Great preparations were being made for his reception. His Majesty has with him almost 70,000 of his army, amounting, it is said, to nearly 50,000 fighting men, besides a large number of followers, as also women and children.—The number of boats in which they descended the river, from Ava is estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000. The Princes of Prome and Peking command the advance and rear guards, the former being one day's journey in front, and the latter the same distance behind the royal camp. The deposed Monarch of Ava, together with every member of the Royal Family, whether male or female, young or old, is present with the King. This has been done as a precaution against rebellion. One old chief of high rank has been left in charge of Ava, but his wife and son remain with the King quiet, but the European merchants were greatly alarmed, and were seeking an opportunity of proceeding to Mouleim. The interests of Tharawadi are doubtful, but it is generally considered that he meditates hostile operations against the British with the view of recovering the Tenasserim provinces, which are at present in a defenceless state.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

December 7th, British brig James Key, Rorison, hence 19th September, 17th, British brig Alice Brooks, Jackson, hence 6th October.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF LONDON ON THURSDAY LAST, For Arrivals and Sailings, Friday.—See Marine List.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Consignees	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Nov. 31	Brig St George, George Cayney.	210 Rotunde, Gordon and Co.	Great Britain.
31	Brigge Isabella, Thomas Hill.	221 Rotunde, Gordon and Co.	Liverpool.
31	Brigge Argentin, Thomas Hill.	248 Rotunde, Gordon and Co.	London.
Dec. 1	Brigge Venus, James Mather.	141 Charles Taylor and Co.	Edinburgh.
1	Brigge Frank, William Whiteway.	141 Charles Taylor and Co.	Liverpool.
1	Brigge Herald, Robert Bickley.	162 Debnam, H. George Dewar.	London.
1	Brig John Thomas Carr, James Wilkin.	151 John Cuth Smith and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Malvina, Richard Burton.	180 Henry and George Dewar.	London.
1	Brigge Hudson, R. Leighton.	223 Barber and Orr.	London.
1	Brig John Scott, Mark Robinson.	191 John Cuth Smith and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Renard, Isaac Clapperton.	151 John Cuth Smith and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Horwood, Evan M. Hurdley.	131 John Cuth Smith and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Zacharias, George St. Charles.	151 John Cuth Smith and Co.	London.
1	Brigge 2nd May, John Bennett.	151 John Cuth Smith and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Mary Ann, J. H. Buckland.	131 John Cuth Smith and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Philip, Stephen Darby.	131 John Cuth Smith and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Helmsk, George Boleridge.	190 John Cuth Smith and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Ferris, J. Hillier.	151 John Cuth Smith and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Zor, James A. Kevee.	189 John Bot and Bayly.	Liverpool.
1	Brigge East Hamstead, James Price.	141 Henry and George Dewar.	London.
1	Brigge John Baptist, Levi Hensleyman.	141 Anderson, Weller and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Willson, Wm. Ambrose Kinard.	170 John Bot and Bayly.	Liverpool.
1	Brigge Anne, Thomas Linder Noy.	172 Edward Mackintosh.	Edinburgh.
1	Brigge Hattie, Robert George Pringle.	170 John Bot and Bayly.	Liverpool.
1	Brigge Nelson, John Bell.	151 James C. Thompson.	London.
1	Brigge John Williams, John Cowling.	212 Inglis, Borthwick and Co.	London.
1	Brigge Rhoades, John Cooper.	173 Palmer, Menzies and Co.	London.
American.			
1	Brigge Medina, Malank Yarrow.	262 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Philadelphia.
1	Schooner Delta, James Marcell.	74 John G. Leary and Co.	Boston.
1	Schooner Fugate, Clark Newcomb.	270 Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
1	Brigge Emily, Samuel Harrison.	117 Robert Gould and Co.	Salem.
1	Ship Carolina, Isaac Ewell.	259 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
1	Brigge Falconer, Edward Munn.	211 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
1	Brigge Chaseley, John E. Fox.	211 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
1	Brigge Delight, John Dwyer.	211 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
1	Brigge Owen, John Green.	172 Daniel Goodland and Co.	Boston.
1	Brigantine William Davis, T. B. Sizer.	215 Harman DeFogus.	Havre de Grace.
1	Brigge Linden, Forrest.	110 Harman and Constantin.	Havre de Grace.
1	Brigge Erin, Alexander Reid.	107 Bartheleme Horard.	Havre de Grace.
1	Brigge Frederick Wagner's Pierre Rozan.	167 Oswald and Imboden.	Bourdeaux.
1	Brigge Comstock, Agostin Rozan.	182 John Baptist.	Bourdeaux.
1	Brigge Olive, Grant.	184 Alexander Ross Edgore.	Marseille.
1	Brigge Aus Mars, Ernest Lam.	215 Fomal Co.	Havre de Grace.
1	Brigge Pa, Chevalier.	229 Savadé Caprin.	Havre de Grace.
Cardinal.			
Dec. 1	Schooner Onslow, Simeon Androm.	111 Antwerp, Brothers and Co.	London.
1	Brig Gurovno, Pedro Bello.	188 Labrador and sons.	London.
1	Brig Capricorn, Santiago Capella.	272 Lucia Caprin.	London.
1	Pohere Albin, Juan Bautista de Cnab.	175 Labrador, Johnson and Co.	London.
1	Brig William T. La Fagez.	229 Savadé Caprin.	London.
Spanish.			
Dec. 2	Pulace Maria, Francisco Villa.	105 Labrador and sons.	Barcelona.
2	Brig Conde de Luchana, Jose Canals.	106 Nicholson, Grant and Co.	Cardiz.
2	Pulace Juan, Jose Domestico.	110 Nicholson, Grant and Co.	Cardiz.
2	Brig Surian, Vicente Belarzo.	110 Nicholson, Grant and Co.	Cardiz.
2	Pulace Juanita, M. Antonio Gilari.	110 Nicholson, Grant and Co.	Cardiz.
2	Brigantine Ponce, Juan Albin.	267 Labrador and sons.	Mallorca.
2	Pulace Urota, Gabriel Payer.	105 Labrador and sons.	Cardiz.
2	Brig Solana, Sebastian Cruz.	105 Labrador and sons.	Cardiz.
2	Brigge Emilia, Domingo Pizarro.	105 Labrador and sons.	Cardiz.
2	Brigantine Catalina, Juan Albin.	105 Labrador and sons.	Cardiz.
Nov. 10	Brig Medina, H. P. Pate.	264 Nelson Harwitz.	Marseilles.
10	Brig Helo, J. Jones.	207 Labrador and sons.	Cardiz.
10	Brigantine Apollo, Henry Bland.	207 Labrador and sons.	Cardiz.
10	Brigge Osmond, L. C. Nielsen.	207 Nelson Harwitz.	Boston.
10	Schooner Benjamin, James Carr.	205 John Harlow.	Boston.
10	Ship Clyde, Erick Beck.	205 John Harlow.	Havre de Grace.
11	Brig Thorvald, Frick Stage.	205 John Harlow.	Havre de Grace.
Brazil.			
Nov. 27	Brig Amalio, Jose Francisco Amador.	192 Manoel Antonio Ramos.	Brazil.
27	Zetina Nova Sacardi, Jose B. de S.	115 Paula e Silva Branco.	Brazil.
27	Brig Miranda, Do Sul, J. P. Cardoso.	108 Manoel Antonio Ramos.	Brazil.
27	Brigantine Espectador, J. C. de Souza.	102 Manoel Antonio Ramos.	Brazil.
10	Brig Assa de Velizim, J. P. Mery.	101 Manoel Antonio Ramos.	Brazil.
Nov. 18	Brigge Rapai, M. J. Correia.	230 Bunge, Hut and Co.	Antwerp.
21	Brigge Louisa, Lewis.	210 Bunge, Hut and Co.	Antwerp.
21	Brigge Hiram, Frederick Estun.	210 Alexander Ross Edgore.	Boston.
Hamburg.			
Nov. 15	Brig Helma, A. E. Ranke.	152 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
15	Ship Dilzem, G. A. Axmiller.	459	London.
15	Brigantine Anson, C. S. Sander.	112 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Great Britain.
15	Brigge Mimes, C. M. Noy.	112 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	London.
15	Brig Hilda Charlotte, Y. G. Biederman.	260 Charles B. Horn.	London.
15	Brigge Constance, J. B. Sander.	112 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	London.
15	Brigge Constance, J. B. Sander.	112 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	London.
Havana.			
Dec. 1	Brigge Segments, Carlo, Segura.	227 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Havana.

AT FALMOUTH.
December 11th, British brig Brothers, Currie,
from Montevideo.

MARINE LIST
PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The following are the arrivals on the 11th inst., in part noticed in our last—

Danish brig Thorvaldsen, 200 tons, Frederick Stage, from Montevideo 8th inst., in ballast, to Greenway, Glasgow & Co.
Swedish brig Hilda Charlotta, 300 tons, Y. G. Hedlman, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., Montevideo 8th inst., with 218 pipes and 10 barrels wine, and 1500 fuegas sal, to Charles R. Horne.

American brig Delight, 253 tons, John Weston, from Philadelphia 10th November, Montevideo 8th inst., with 100 boxes starch, 25 barrels pitch, 520 doubletons, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sardinian polacre Mimma, 112 tons, Juan Bautista del Canto, from Bahia 12th December, Montevideo 8th inst., general cargo, to Dodero, Putranera & Co.

The British barque Solina, which also arrived on the 11th, sailed from Liverpool the 18th December, instead of the 17th as stated in our last.

February 12.—Wind W. N. W.

Arrived, National brigantine Palma, 160 tons, José Caesary y Garcá, from the Villa del Pilar de Nembuco, Paraguay, 24th ult., arrived the 29th, with 1101 tercios and sobornales yerba mate, 45 arrobas horse hair, 8 do. tobacco, 50 ox and cow hides.

Passengers, Messrs. Richard D. Hughes and John Markland, Señoras Do Leon, Francisca Piran, G. Martinez, Victor Balastier and Cipriano Santos.

Sailed, Bremen brig Kunigunde, L. Lorenzen, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3855 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Alopo, William Bennett, for Montevideo, despatched by Brown, Twyford & Co., with 500 fims sal return cargo.

British barque Pampero, John Roberts, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 150 dry hides, 113 dry salted ox and cow hides, 1677 wet salted ox and cow hides, 12 tons bones, 4083 pipes and 25 sacks with 4000 arrobas tallow and grease, 137 bales with 3425 arrobas wool, 23 do., with 570 doz. sheep skins, 33 do., with 299 quintals hide cuttings, 2 do., with 50 arrobas hair.

Passenger, Mr. Thomas Shaw.

February 13.—Wind N. W. shifted to E. in the afternoon—strong.

Arrived, Brazilian packet lugger Electra, José Bastas, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Carlos Galvanes, with cargo and passengers.

The boisterous weather prevented the passengers from landing this evening.

February 14.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Spanish brigantine Colectina, 60 tons, Jaime Alzina, from Barcelona 26th November, Malaga 26th December, Montevideo 12th inst., general cargo, to Llavallol and sons.

British brig John Williams, 212 tons, John Copeland, from Cadiz 10th December, Montevideo 10th inst., with 141 lastres sal, to Hughes, Brothers.

Brazilian brig Asilo de la Virtud, 101 tons, José Pereira Torres Mosquito, from Santa Catalina 1st inst., Montevideo 12th, with farina and general cargo, to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

American brig Oswego, 184 tons, John Green, from Boston 6th December, general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

His Sardinian Majesty's ship Des Genes, 50 guns, Commandant the Cavalier Gemelli, from Montevideo 11th inst.

Sailed, British brig Sir John Franklin, William Bortwick, for Liverpool, despatched by Robert Hastie Wilson, with 2651 dry hides, 3077 salted ox and cow hides, 292 salted horse hides, 44 tons bones, 215 pipes, 70 half do., 10 quarter do. and 2 bags with 9766 arrobas tallow, 7 bales with 175 doz. sheep skins, 25 do. with 625 arrobas wool.

February 15.—Wind E. strong.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 16.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, British brig Elizabeth Backham, 242 tons, Joseph Hewitt, from Liverpool 16th December, of Montevideo 15th inst., general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. William Parry, — Skinner and George Nuttall, Jun. Sardinian brig William Toll, 220 tons, Luis Puggio, from Montevideo 14th inst., in ballast, to Jacinto Caprio.

February 17.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian packet schooner Eufraico, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 16th inst., to Hardy, Cavirau & Co., with passengers.

American brigantine William Davis, 173 tons, Thomas B. Sears, from Boston 12th December, Montevideo 16th inst., general cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sardinian schooner Castro Amigos, 40 tons, Miguel Rofo, from Montevideo 16th inst., with coal, wood, onions, &c., to Llavallol and sons.

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

February 18.—Wind N. slight rain.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Jastus Oxenham, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst., arrived at Montevideo 16th, sailed thence 17th, with the mail of the packet Magnet, from Falmouth 14th December.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Ball, S. secretary to the British Legation, and Mr. James Gifford.

British brig Syrian, 184 tons, James Low, from Glasgow 15th November, Montevideo 17th inst., general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

The British brig Chamois, for London, was despatched yesterday and would have sailed but for the low tide—as also the brigantine Port Felwood, for Montevideo.

Vessels posted to sail.

Belgian brig Rapid, for Antwerp.
20th inst., British barque Isabella, for Liverpool.
21st, Swedish ship Bixten, for Cowes.

The obsequies of General Raiz Haidobro, took place yesterday at the Church of San Francisco, the congregation was numerous.—The Corps of Surcos and the Guardia Argentina were drawn up in front of the Church and fired two volleys.

The Rev. John Armstrong, of the British Episcopal Church, and the Rev. William Brown, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, were present at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Methodist Episcopal Chapel on the 31st ult.

We regret that by an involuntary omission the names of these gentlemen did not appear in the account we gave of this ceremony in our last.

Died.

On the 30th ult., aged 37 years, after a painful and lingering illness, which was borne with the greatest fortitude and resignation, MARGARET OGDEN, the beloved wife of Mr. James White, of this city.

The deceased was a native of Porto Bello, near Edinburgh. Her remains were conveyed on the 31st to the British Protestant Cemetery, accompanied by a great concourse of friends.

On the 12th inst., aged 38 years, Mr. WILLIAM HARKETT, a native of Glasgow. His remains were on the 12th deposited in the British Protestant Cemetery, being the second brother whose remains have been consigned to the earth within eight months.

On the 16th inst., suddenly, aged 50 years, Mr. PETER CHESSLE, a native of Liverpool, and many years a much respected resident in this city.

His remains were on the 17th conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery accompanied by numerous friends.

At Montevideo, on 26th ult., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. GEORGE SHIPMAN, aged 42 years.

The deceased was a native of Deal, in the County of Kent, England, and for many years a resident at Buenos Ayres. Her remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery, accompanied by a number of friends, some to whom she was greatly endeared.

Advertisements.

JOHN WICKS,

From the person of this name who was engaged in a letter from Buenos Ayres to relatives in England in the month of August 1841, will call at No. 23 Calle de la Rosaguera, who will receive some interesting intelligence.

Buenos Ayres, February 18, 1842.

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Union Library, will be held at the Library on Monday evening the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock.

W. RAE, Secretary.

February 10, 1842.

Buenos Ayres, February 10, 1842.

THE Partnership hitherto existing in the Bureau de Potosi, in this City, under the firm of Alfred Horton & Co., was dissolved by expiration of contract and mutual consent on the 31st of December last.

Mr. Alfred Horton continues the business on his own account, and is charged with the liquidation of all claims originating during the said partnership with reference to the establishment.

Witness our hands the day and date above mentioned.

Signed, NICHOLAS GREEN & Co., ALFRED HORTON & Co.

Witnesses, William Waddergoon, John Yates.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	dollars each do.	10/11
Do. Perrot.....	do. do.	10/11
Plata sacanigua.....	do. for one do. each.	10/11
Dollars, Spanish.....	do. do.	10/11
Do. Potosi.....	do. do.	10/11
Six per cent Stock.....	69 1/2 do. per cent.	10/11
Exchange on England.....	3 a penny per dol.	10/11
Do. France.....	31 a centime per dol.	10/11
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	18 1/2 per dolcom.	10/11
Do. Montevideo.....	17 1/2 a do.	10/11
Do. United States.....	a per cent. dollar	10/11
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger. 62	4 04 1/2 per doz.	10/11
Do. for France.....	54 26 do.	10/11
Do. for N. America.....	57 50 do.	10/11
Do. for Spain.....	61 02 do.	10/11
Do. salted.....	82 82 do.	10/11
Do. Horse.....	20 23 do. dozen	10/11
Calf skins.....	36 58 do.	10/11
Sheep skins, common.....	22 33 per dozen	10/11
Do. fine.....	27 30 do.	10/11
Deer skins.....	18 20 do.	10/11
Goat skins.....	35 40 do.	10/11
Natur skins.....	4 41 do. per lb.	10/11
Chinchilli Skins.....	90 4100 do. per dozen	10/11
Horse hair, short.....	40 41 per arroba	10/11
Do. mixed.....	41 40 do.	10/11
Do. long.....	75 400 do.	10/11
Wool, common, washed.....	18 26 do.	10/11
Do. picked.....	35 40 do.	10/11
Do. shorn from skins.....	45 05 do.	10/11
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15 40 do.	10/11
Tallow, pure.....	31 33 do.	10/11
Do. with grease.....	18 22 do.	10/11
Do. tallow.....	26 28 do.	10/11
Jerked Beef.....	14 25 per quinta	10/11
Horns, mixed.....	300 400 per mil.	10/11
Do. Ox.....	800 900 do.	10/11
Sham bones.....	109 170 do.	10/11
Hide cuttings.....	34 08 per 100 lbs	10/11
Outrich partners, white.....	19 21 do.	10/11
Salted tongues.....	19 20 per 100	10/11
Shall, on board.....	1 2 per 100	10/11
Discount.....	1 2 per 100	10/11

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

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