

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 822 ]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.

### BUENOS AYRES.

Such of the readers of the Montevideo journals as have been in the habit of placing implicit confidence in the assertions which they so profusely put forth, must have been surprised by the contents of the *Nacional* of the 16th inst. But a few short days have elapsed since they announced, as a fact and not admitting the shadow of a doubt, that Lopez de Santa Fé had completely destroyed that division of the Confederate army under the immediate orders of General Echagüe—that the capital of Entreíos had actually been, and was about to be, re-occupied by a lieutenant of Paz—and that the presidency of Entreíos headed by Colonel Crispin Velásquez had made overtures to Rivera for the purpose of giving in their adhesion to him. We say nothing of the tale of naval defection from Buenos Ayres, although celebrated by public rejoicings at Paysandú under the eyes of Rivera himself, for we do not recollect having seen it noticed in the papers. But what turns out to be really the case? Lopez has been totally defeated by a single division of the Confederate army, and General Oribe with the main body has actually commenced the passage of the Paraná—La Bajada continues in the quiet possession of the re-established authorities, and Col. Velásquez has latterly routed, on the frontier of Corrientes, a division under the command of Nuñez, capturing a large quantity of horses which have been forwarded to General Oribe for the purpose of mounting his cavalry—whilst Paz remains on the banks of the Uruguay, securing to himself a safe retreat to the Oriental side. However, the best commentary on the present state of affairs is to be found in the following documents, from the above-mentioned number of the *Nacional*, a perusal of which will show how far the event has borne out the sanguine prediction of the Montevideo government in their last Message, after the affair of Caaguazú—"that now the contest would infallibly be decided far from the territory of the Oriental State."

Montevideo, May 14, 1842.

The government being under the necessity of taking every possible measure for the defence of the country, threatened by invasion from an enemy, who respects nothing, and who aims at the very existence of the country, has ordered and decreed—

1. From the 13th inst., all the Republic shall be in *Asamblea* and under arms.
2. All from the age of 14 to 50 years, shall take up arms.
3. All persons enrolled in the National Guard, and others of whatever class, must assemble at 12 on the day above mentioned, at their respective quarters.
4. The only persons excepted from attendance at the *asamblea* are—butchers, water carriers, makers, and foreigners whose names are inserted in the Consular registers.
5. The exemptions established in the Law of the National Guard, are suspended.

6. All persons, whatever be the exceptions in the Law of the National Guard, who are not enrolled in any corps, must assemble on the 15th, at the appointed hour, those in the old city at the quarters of the Dragons in the great square; those of the new city in the Cagancha square; those in the suburbs at the bull ring, and Aguada in the front court of the Carmen Church; those of Cardel and Miguelete at the Carrito.

7. A special decree from the Minister of War will designate the day and places of attendance at the *asambleas* in the country districts.

8. The device of the army and the National Guard shall be the distinctive of those in *asamblea*.

9. All those to whom this decree applies, and who do not comply therewith, shall leave the country within three days.

10. The present decree shall be published, &c. &c. &c.

JOAQUIN SUAREZ,  
Francisco A. Vidal,  
Enrique Martinez,  
José de Brjor.

Montevideo, May 14, 1842.

In conformity to what is ordained in the 7th article of the decree of this date, the Minister of War and Marine, orders—

1. The *asamblea* in the department of the capital shall commence on the 16th inst.
2. The troops of the line and national troops of the three arms, shall assemble for exercise from eight in the morning until eleven, and from two in the afternoon until five.
3. The respective quarters in the old and new city, shall serve as places for exercise for infantry and for cavalry when on foot, and the city when on horseback on the beach of the Aguada.
4. The cavalry outside the city at such places as the officer of the day may deem expedient.
5. In the country districts it shall take place as ordained in Article 2, as soon as they receive this resolution.
6. Let this be published, &c.

MARTINEZ.

CIRCULAR.

Montevideo, May 14, 1842.

Inclosed are ten copies of the decree issued by the government, declaring the country in *asamblea* and preparing it for execution in the war against the horrible tyrant of Buenos Ayres. The government are determined to oppose those vandals with all the resources of the country; they rely on the co-operation of its sons and the confidence of triumph. The government therefore request that on the first holiday after the receipt of this note, the Alcalde to whom this is addressed will convoke the inhabitants in any public place, and reading to them the annexed decree, state by order of government the present state of things, and that a noble sacrifice on their part to liberate the Republic from the onerous yoke with which it is menaced, is expected.

FRANCISCO ANTONINO VIDAL.

To the Alcalde, &c. &c.

A Proclamation, after stigmatizing the government of Buenos Ayres, says—

"Sons of civilized Europe, foreigners, all who are excepted in the general convocation made by the government, if you wish to assist us to defend this hospitable land which offers

you the prospect of the most flattering hopes, assemble, appoint your Chiefs and give yourselves whatever organisation you may think proper: the country will be grateful to you."

Montevideo, May 15, 1842.

NOTICE FROM THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In pursuance of orders from the Authority, and in conformity with the decree which declares the Republic in *asamblea*, the Chief of Police gives notice that after sun-set, the discharge of rockets, fire-arms, kindling of fires, display of lights or any other act which may be reputed as signals to the enemy, are prohibited, under the penalty of 50 dollars for the first offence, and imprisonment according to circumstances in case of repetition. Houses of business of every class, whether belonging to natives or foreigners, must be closed during the hours of exercise ordained in the decree of 14th inst., under the penalties established by law. Balls and assemblies in general are prohibited, from sun-set to sun-rise, under discretionary penalties according to the motive which gave rise thereto and conformable to the general regulations.

The police agents are responsible for the observance of this edict.

JOSE ANTUÑA.

There has been a movement or change in the Ministry at Montevideo, in which the name of General Enrique Martinez does not appear.—Don Francisco Antonio Vidal has been appointed Minister General.—Señor J. A. Gelly, to the Home and Foreign Department.—M. H. Obes, Finance, and Colonel Juan Zañartegui, Secretary at War.

### Official Documents.

The Gaceta of 13th inst., contains a decree under date 10th, appointing Don Antonio Marco, *Contador liquidador*, &c. &c. That of the 19th the proceedings in the House of Representatives at its sittings of 29th ult., and that of the 20th of a list of donations, in amount 2370 dollars, from the department of Ajo, in aid of the war against the unitarians.

There was a *facion* on Tuesday evening last at the Arillery Park, to celebrate the late accessions Santa Fé. Some capital fire-works were discharged, including a profusion of rockets.

The United States corvette Deuster, Captain Ogden, sailed from Montevideo on the 12th inst. for Rio Janeiro. It is probable that Captain Ogden will return to the United States, for the benefit of his health, which we regret to learn has been somewhat impaired. Whatever be his destination, he will bear with him the best wishes of all who have the pleasure of knowing him. In Buenos Ayres he is never mentioned, but with respect—such is the estimation his amiable conduct has inspired.

THE WEATHER THIS WEEK has been somewhat "wintry," with one or two bleak days.

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

Saturday	.....	60
Sunday	.....	60
Monday	.....	60
Tuesday	.....	60
Wednesday	.....	64
Thursday	.....	62
Friday	.....	62

**Advertisements.**

**THOMAS TUCKER,**

Tufo, No. 56, Calle de la Piedad.

DEBTS leave most respectfully to return his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous and highly respectable customers and friends for the preference and support he has received from them during a period of seven years past, which will be ever gratefully remembered by him.

T. Tucker has been ever anxious by assiduous attention punctuality and the completion of their orders in the best possible manner to merit their kind favours and which has proved successful, but in consequence of a series of ill health for several months past and his still precarious state, he has determined not to risk any more the expense of his present stock, in Trade to continue from business in the mean time, he will devote all the attention his health will permit; and every article will in future be charged at the lowest possible price, and made in the best manner as heretofore: his regular customers will therefore excuse their accounts being delivered at three months, all casual customers will pay on delivery of the article.

T. Tucker has on hand black, blue and various coloured superfine cloth, various casimere and drills for trousers, stout cloth fitting for winter coats, a large and splendid assortment of rich plain and figured satins and silks for waistcoats, and a large variety of figured and novel stripe patterns materials for do, and various other articles all the best quality.

**Mr. George Clark,**

RESPECTFULLY offers his services as General Accountant and Auditor. Any gentleman wishing to have his books or accounts arranged will meet with speedy despatch by applying at No. 77 Calle de la Victoria.

Mr. C. will also undertake to translate into Spanish any documents for the Public Offices. He also gives lessons in the Spanish language. 624 4

**WOOLEN YARN.**

Excellent quality, suitable for Winter stockings, for sale at a low price, at Mrs. Corcoran's, 92 Calle de Cangallo.

**Patent leather and Calf skin pumps.**

JUST Received a very superior assortment of the above, also English shoes, boots and pair, of the first quality. N. B. Two journeymen Boot-makers and a Cleric warranted. Also two apprentices. m13 Calle de la Piedad, No. 71 and 72.

**FOR SALE.**

THE Zoology of Captain Beecher's Voyage to the Pacific, 47 coloured plates. Two volumes in 4to. 45 S. Book seller's Shop, No. 54 University-street, fronting the College Church.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**

ENGLISH Printed Bills of Exchange, bound in books containing 100 bills each book, for sale at No. 54 Calle de la Universidad, front de Cangallo.

**"British Packet," No. 745—date November 28, 1840.**

WANTED to purchase the third number of the "British Packet" newspaper. Apply at No. 50, Calle del 23 de Mayo.

**TO LET.**

A First rate Dwelling House, in one of the best streets, containing 16 rooms, garden, cistern and well. Apply at No. 92 Calle de la Paz. m14 3

**FOR SALE.**

A Very superior and choice lot of building and other timbers, just imported from the States and Europe, also a lot of white Quebracho, ditto and rafters of the most choice Brazil wood, oak, cedar and larch boards, and ship timbers. Apply at the Director's barracks. m13 3

**FOR SALE.**

AN Elegant assortment of the first rate building timbers, consisting of beams, rafters, Russia pine, cedar and Dracley; also Santa Domingo mahogany, from 2 1/2 to 4 inches, of very superior quality and being imported. Apply at No. 14 Calle de Armatela, two squares from Amalia's pleasure gardens towards the river. m13 3

On the 9th February, Sir Robert Peel brought forward his motion in the House of Commons for an alteration in the Corn Laws—the following is the opening part of his speech on the occasion.

The house having resolved itself into a committee to consider of the corn laws, Sir R. Peel proceeded to submit to the house the views of the government upon the modification of the laws relating to the importation of foreign corn. His only object was to state clearly the considerations which influenced the government in the measure he was about to propose, and to take care to discuss the subject with the temper which its importance called for. He would say at starting that he did not mean to excite any

hope that the modification he should propose would lead to any immediate mitigation of the commercial distress under which the country now laboured. He did not think with some that the elements of our commercial prosperity were dried up; but, on the contrary, he could perceive a number of circumstances, in themselves but slight evils when occurring separately, thought, when concurring, capable of producing all the distress complained of. For his own part he looked forward for a revival of our commerce to the operation of natural causes. The circumstances he referred to were the facilities which in 1837-38 were given to great undertakings in this country, the efforts then made to increase our manufactures, the building of large manufactories, the immigration of labourers from the agricultural districts, and the immense increase of mechanical power. The consequences could excite little surprise, when it was remembered that at the same time the same countries were in operation in the United States, where they had led to more extensive commercial difficulty than in this country; and that at that time also, there was an interruption to our amicable arrangements with China, causing a decrease in our exports. He did not believe that the alteration of the corn laws would afford any relief to some of the distresses oppressing the manufacturing interests, nor did he impute to the corn laws any material effect in placing that distress, as might be gathered from the fact that our exports during those years of distress had been progressively increasing to those very countries from whence we drew our supply of corn when it was required. Some persons were of opinion that no mitigation of the corn laws was required, but he believed the number of these persons was very limited, both in that house and amongst the agriculturists throughout the country. There was another class of persons who insisted on the immediate repeal of these laws, and these persons were fond of referring to the prices of food on the Continent, as contrasted with prices at home. It was a mistake, however, to infer the comfort of a people from the cheapness of the price of food, in this country was not the price of food but the command the people possessed of the means of purchasing it.

Lord John Russell moved an amendment, in purport that the government project was not satisfactory. After several nights debate the House divided, when there appeared for Sir Robert's motion a majority of 123 in a House of 575. This division (says the Spectator) may be regarded as deciding the fate of the measure which will become law, and undergo a practical trial.

Mr. Villiers afterwards brought forward a motion for the total repeal of the Corn Laws, which was rejected by a majority of 308—there being against the motion.....393 For it.....90

In China, the British arms have met with their worst success. "The Morning Herald," in noticing the subject says—

Chusan was retaken on the 1st of October, notwithstanding a determined resistance on the part of the Chinese. A large quantity of stores and provisions were found. A garrison was left in Chusan, and the troops were then embarked, and the squadron sailed for the mouth of the Ningpo river where they arrived on the 10th of October. An attack was instantly made on the city of Chinlai, which was taken by storm in a few hours only. The possession of this place is considered to be of great importance.

The Chinese suffer severely, and amongst those killed were several individuals of rank. The Imperial Commissioner, who had charge of the place, had suffered so much from mental anxiety and fear, that he was supposed to have died from grief. Ningpo offered no resistance, the Chinese having been alarmed by the occupation of Chinlai. It is gratifying to add that our loss is very small.

We have only to add, that these accounts prove that Sir Henry Pottinger has brought matters to a crisis by these operations, for he has announced that the place taken by us will be given up till the whole of the demands of Eng-

land are not only complied with, but carried into full effect.

The Chinese it is stated fought well, and stood with much firmness to their guns. They had not according to the last advices evinced any disposition to come to an accommodation with the British.

Captain Thomas Herbert, so well known in Buenos Ayres, when commanding H. B. M. ship Callopie, is now Sir Thomas Herbert, Captain of the Blenheim, 78. These honors he has obtained from his courage and conduct in China.

Admiral W. Parker, in giving an account of the share which the navy had in the late capture of Chusan, says—

Captain Herbert of the Blenheim, whose zeal is always conspicuous, handsomely volunteered to head the landing party of the seamen and marines.

The fire from the ships and steam vessels covering the landing party did much execution; it was, indeed, directed with such precision that two or three individuals fell by single cannon shot at a distance of seven hundred yards— one of them while in the act of waving the Chinese banner.

Not a moment was lost in making the signal for landing the battalion of seamen and marines, with the detachments of artillery and sappers (the whole under the command of Capt. Herbert, of the Blenheim). Before noon the boats were all on shore; every impediment presented by the difficulty of landing on rugged rocks was overcome, and the force gallantly advanced to the assault, with a celerity that excited my warmest admiration. An explosion at this time took place in a battery near the citadel gate, and the remnant of the garrison fled without waiting to close it. The citadel was therefore rapidly entered, and the union-jack displayed on the walls. Our people had scarcely passed over these walls, another explosion occurred, and the remnant of the garrison fled without waiting to close it. The citadel was therefore rapidly entered, and the union-jack displayed on the walls. Our people had scarcely passed over these walls, another explosion occurred, and the remnant of the garrison fled without waiting to close it.

Captain Herbert having secured this post, quickly reformed his men, and advanced towards the city the Chinese still occupying in considerable force the walls of it, as well as the two batteries beneath the hill on the river side, against which our troops had already turned some of the guns taken on the bank. A few volleys of musquetry speedily dislodged them from both positions, and the battalion of seamen and marines pushed on in steady and excellent order to attack the city. The wall (twenty-six feet high) was scalloped in two places, and in a short time complete possession was taken of Chinlai, the Chinese troops having made their escape through the western gates.

While in the act of scaling the city wall, a third and formidable explosion took place at one of the river batteries, within a short distance, by which I regret one man of the Blenheim was killed; there is strong suspicion that it was caused by a mine, intentionally sprung; and, considering the number of our men which were assembled at the time, it is most providential that the consequences were not more disastrous.

The seamen immediately returned on board for the security of the ships, which, with the rising wind, were in danger of being berthed. Captain Herbert remaining with the marines in charge of the town until the evening, when Sir Hugh Gough arrived, and a considerable portion of troops were conveyed across the river in the Phlegathon to garrison it.

I have sincere pleasure in again bringing before you to exhibit to the gallantry and excellent conduct of every officer and man of her Majesty's ships and the Indian navy under my command.

To Captain Herbert, my best acknowledgments are due, for his zeal for the public service and animating example on all occasions.

The intelligence from India is somewhat gloomy. General Sala has suffered reverses in Cabool, where a general insurrection has taken place, and several British officers have fallen in action and by assassination. The brave and amiable Sir Alexander Burnes, was shot at the moment he was mounting his horse in Cabool, and great alarm prevailed for the safety of the British troops in that quarter.

(FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.)  
**AFGHANISTAN.—INSURRECTION IN CABOOL.**

Just previous to the closing of the overland packet of the 1st of December, a report arrived from the northwest that there had been a general rising of the Afghans, who had laid siege to the city of Cabool; and this alarming intelligence, though it appeared improbable, and was indeed generally disbelieved here, was alluded to by the Agra-Ukbar, in a tone which so strongly evinced the importance of its accuracy, that I did not hesitate to add it in a prospect to my letter. It has not only turned out to be correct, but proved the forerunner of more melancholy and disastrous news. The Afghans have risen, and they have taken the city. The accounts of the death of the amiable and talented Sir Alexander Burnes is confirmed, and several officers have also fallen victims to the fury of the rebels. The insurrection broke out on the 2nd of November, and the latest date up to which trustworthy information has been received, is the 18th of the same month, the communication having been closed ever since. On the capture of the city, the British force was divided into two sections, one occupying the Balla Hissar, and the other an entrenched camp, and these positions have been subsequently maintained. Several skirmishes, and one or two regular engagements, have taken place, in nearly all of which, whether defensive or aggressive, our troops have been completely victorious.

Some accounts state that they have obtained supplies sufficient for a considerable period; others that they are greatly in need of them. Whichever may be the case, there is every cause for apprehensions for their safety, for, the winter having set in severely, it may be long ere succour can arrive. The prompt and decided measures adopted by the supreme government, which were quite commensurate with the vast importance of the revolt, will, it is feared, be at present little avail, solely by the inclemency of the weather, which has already prevented a brigade under Colonel Maclearen, who was proceeding from Candahar to the relief of Cabool, and has got over upwards of a hundred miles of his journey, from continuing his progress.

The rebellion has not, of course, been confined to the movement on Cabool. It has spread into the Kohistan, where a detachment of Goorikhas, stationed at Chorkor, have been cut up, and two officers, Lieutenants Wheeler and Maule, murdered by the enemy. A party of invalids, who were proceeding from Ghaznee under the command of Captain Woodburn, have also been massacred with their leader; and Ghiznie itself—which is fortunately strongly garrisoned and well provisioned—is now reported to be in a state of siege. The gallant force under General Sale, who so bravely fought its way through the mountain pass of Khoord Cabool, remains at Jellalabad, which place cannot be quieted.

Why does this present year resemble the year before last! Because the year before last was 1840, and this is eighteen hundred and forty too.

**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.	Cargoes.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>			
Dec. 21	Brig Orved, Richard Hickey.	251 Dickson and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig John Thomas Carr, James William	189 Henry and George Jones.	London.
	Brig Hudson, R. Leggett.	1188 R. and J. Carlisle and Co.	Liverpool.
Jan 24	Brig Peter, Stephen Dyer.	260 John East Smith and Co.	West India.
	Barque Malowk, George Balering.	290 John East Smith and Co.	West India.
	Barque Ferris, J. H. H. H. H. H. H. H.	175 James C. Thompson.	Liverpool.
Mar. 17	Brig Elizabeth Southam, J. Best.	163 Henry and George Jones.	Liverpool.
	Brig Victoria, Henry Street.	201 John Galb South and Co.	London.
	Brig Margery Lyon, George Dobie.	251 Charles Taylor and Co.	London.
	Brigantine Navigator John Lee, Good.	155 Parlane, Macfarlane and Co.	London.
Apr 1	Brig William Murray, Mongu Blich.	155 Parlane, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brigaine Julia, Thomas Viles.	295 Zimmerman and Drescher.	London.
	Brigaine Louiseau, W. H. C. Ummering.	195 Parlane, Macfarlane and Co.	London.
	Ship Orford, August W. L. L.	155 Parlane, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
	Barque Hermo, Ophalant.	241 Charles Taylor and Co.	London.
May 17	Brig Fame, Richard Bell Williams.	155 Parlane, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig James Jay, Alexander Borthwick.	155 Parlane, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brigaine Laurita, George Williams.	205 Parlane, Macfarlane and Co.	Liverpool.
	Brigaine Alton Brough, James Hamilton.	121 Brough, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
<b>American.</b>			
March 2	Barque Three Brothers, Philip Pinell	263 Daniel Goyland and Co.	United States.
	Barque Dromo, Benjamin Pickering.	267 Daniel Goyland and Co.	United States.
Apr 1	2 Schooner Florida, Charles Schmitt.	251 Zimmerman and Drescher.	United States.
	Ship Tehama, George Giddens.	253 Oliver J. Hayes and Co.	United States.
	Brig Africa, Charles D. Lambert.	175 Zimmerman and Drescher.	United States.
	Brig Pofang, Edward Howard.	175 Zimmerman and Drescher.	United States.
May 3	Brig Edward, Thomas Reed.	175 Zimmerman and Drescher.	United States.
	Ship Seneca, Edward Herdson.	175 Zimmerman and Drescher.	United States.
	Brig Wing, Perron Baldwin.	175 Zimmerman and Drescher.	United States.
<b>French.</b>			
Mar. 1	Brigaine Champanelle, H. Adelin.	277 Llavall and sons.	Caliz.
Apr 1	Brig Caroline, Hilaro Gautier.	159 Bartholomew and Co.	Hayre de Grace.
	Brigaine Babu, Gombert.	142 Bartholomew and Co.	Hayre de Grace.
	Brig Lard, Pierre Constant.	159 Bartholomew and Co.	Hayre de Grace.
May 13	Barque Agrette, Pugibet.	190 Hermann Dubourg.	Hayre de Grace.
	Brig Rose and son, Joseph Joubert.	190 Hermann Dubourg.	Hayre de Grace.
<b>Sardinian.</b>			
Feb. 12	Brigantine S. Giorgio, Gianola.	149 Llavall and sons.	Montevideo.
Mar. 1	Brigantine Benedetto Maria Lovatino.	165 Juan Salinas Montorio.	Montevideo.
	Brigantine Concepcion, Francisco Botto.	142 Benito Capelle.	Genoa.
Apr 1	Brig Locca, Pedro Biondi.	192 Daniel Goyland and Co.	Genoa.
May 1	Brig English December, Juan Battista.	192 Daniel Goyland and Co.	Marseilles.
<b>Spanish.</b>			
Feb. 1	Barque Paula, Domingo Zabala.	495 Llavall and sons.	Caliz.
	Brig Cayson, Juan Piz.	149 Llavall and sons.	Hayre de Grace.
May 10	Brig Antonio, Antonio Alcala y Corbelli.	157 Pedro Antonio Sanchez.	Caliz.
	Brigaine Leon, José Espinosa.	170 Llavall and sons.	Caliz.
	Brig Anna Margaretta, J. C. Helm.	190 John Jacob Krick and Co.	Hayre de Grace.
March 1	Brig Catherine, M. A. Anderson.	192 John Jacob Krick and Co.	Hayre de Grace.
	Brigaine Maria, H. Island.	192 John Jacob Krick and Co.	Hayre de Grace.
	Brigaine Victoria, J. S. A.	192 John Jacob Krick and Co.	Hayre de Grace.
	Brig Dream, L. C. T. Nielsen.	190 Nelson Hartwig.	Patagonia.
	Brig Melita, Jacobson.	194 Thompson, Melis and Co.	Patagonia.
<b>Brazilian.</b>			
Apr 8	Brigantine Paulista, Joao Cruz.	123 Angel G. Ellis.	Brazil.
Apr 10	Brig Perannato, Joao de S. Sousa.	165 Juan Salinas Montorio.	Brazil.
May 1	Brigantine Activa, Joao de S. Sousa.	165 Juan Salinas Montorio.	Brazil.
	Brigantine Dromedaria, A. Alveida.	161 Jose Pereira Carneiro.	Brazil.
May 19	Brig Bon Jesus de Mattosello.	175 Manuel Azevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
Apr 23	Brig Perla, Andrea Ericsson.	185 Thompson, Melis and Co.	Continant.
<b>Hamburg.</b>			
March 5	Brig Edmund, M. J. Schmidt.	174 Bremer, Hutz and Co.	Falmouth.
	Brigaine Dorothea, Wilhelm F. Wollin.	144 Jacob Fahrenburg.	Continant.
	Brigaine Prince Alheit, Peter Kolosa.	137 Henry and George Dowds.	Falmouth.
<b>Bremen.</b>			
May 15	Barque Maria and Alwina, H. Spille.	250 Banger, Hutz and Co.	Bremen.
<b>Swedish.</b>			
Feb. 13	Brig Elda Charlotte, Y. G. Healdson.	245 Charlotte Horn.	Hayre de Grace.
Apr 10	Brigaine Christina, Charles Healdson.	250 Anderson, Woller and Co.	Continant.
Apr 10	Brigaine Tom, S. A. Fogelholm.	275 Anderson and Drescher.	London.
	Brig Himer, C. N. Snyberg.	275 Charles R. Horne.	Rio Janeiro.
<b>Hanoverian.</b>			
Mar. 11	Brig Melit, Henry Christoffers.	190 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Bremen.
<b>Russian.</b>			
March 2	Ship Furst Menschhoff, Oostland.	407 Thompson, Melis and Co.	Copenhagen.

**MARINE LIST.**  
**PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.**

The British brig James Ray, whose arrival here on the 13th inst, was noticed in our last sailing for Liverpool 2nd February, arrived at Montevideo 9th April, sailed thence 11th inst.

Sailed on the 13th inst., Sardinian brig Univero, Purato Bell, for Genoa touching at Montevideo, despatched by Llavall and sons, with 4949 dry hides, 1790 salt cod, 2769 horns.

In our last we noticed the sailing of the National brigantine Nueva Britante, on the 13th inst. She sailed for Rio Janeiro and not Santa Catalina as there stated, and also took cargo 400 quintals jerk beef.

May 14.—Wind N. E. slight rain.  
 Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Domingo Maccio, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Carlos Galanos, with paper, &c., and passengers.

Sailed, (during the last night) Hamburg brigantine Ariadne, C.S. Kramer, for Hamburg, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 5314 dry hides, 5000 salt cod, 2900 horns.

Passengers, Mr. Ferdinand Wilke and Master Nelson Hartwig.  
 This day, British brig Sarah Maria, John Oldridge, for Cork or Falmouth for orders to London or Liverpool, despatched by Charles Taylor & Co., with 55 tons bones, 253 pipes, 19 half do., 2 quarter casks and 114 marquetas with 1140 arrobas tallow, 1 bale with 200 doz. nutria skins, 30 do. with 90 doz. sheep skins, 1 pipe with 25 doz. salted goat skins.

Brazilian brig Independente, Joaquin Antonio Main, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 100 dry hides, 4000 horns, 450 arrobas tallow, 2760 quintals jerked beef, 1100 arrobas hair, 3 barrels neat foot oil.

Brazilian brig Convencion, Joaquin Antonio de Acosta, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Vieira and Thimothe, with 210 arrobas tallow, 2574 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian brigante Eighty July, Antonio Alves Rio, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Angel G. de Ella, with 1500 horns, 1 bale with 25 doz. sheep skins, 500 arrobas tallow, 1315 quintals jerked beef, 100 boxes tallow candles, 244 rights tobacco.

In sight Aigrette and Remi and Louis.  
 May 15.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, Spanish brig Consero, 163 tons, Antonio Alina y Corbelli, from Barcelona 11th inst., with 1100 arrobas tallow, 100 boxes tallow candles, 244 rights tobacco.

French barque Agrette, 190 tons, Pugibet, from Bordeaux, Montevideo 11th inst., general cargo, to Hermann Dubourg.

French brig Remi and Louis, 141 tons, Francois Jean, from Harre de Grace 6th February, Montevideo 11th inst., general cargo, to Hermann Dubourg.

Bremen barque Maria and Alwina, 250 tons, B. Spille, from Bremen 28th February, Montevideo 12th inst., general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Danish brig Oresund, 98 tons, L. C. T. Nielsen, from Patagonia 9th inst., with 1100 fanegas wheat, to Nelson Hartwig.

Passenger, Mr. William Wright.  
 British barque Laurina, 205 tons, George Williams, from Liverpool 6th March, general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

Passenger, Messrs. Samuel Moreton, Walter J. Conynas, and Master Thomas Treglow.  
 May 10.—Wind N. E. strong.

Arrived, American ship Seawood, 196 tons, Edward Harrington, from Salem 19th February, Montevideo 15th inst., with 15,000 shingles, 8000 cigars, 57 boxes tea, 4000 hard dollars, &c., to Daniel Goyland & Co.

Sailed, French brig Bonne Sophie, Julio Martin, for Cetta, despatched by Zimmerman and Drescher, with 7912 dry hides, 91 bales with 2025 arrobas wool, 135 do. with 3375 doz. sheep skins, 322 calf skins, 1346 ostrich feathers, 1026 lbs. nutria skins, 484 doz. slunk calf skins, 354 doz. deer skins, 575 arrobas hair, 500 marquetas with 300 arrobas tallow.

French polacre barque Baneres, F. Tarradieu, for Marseilles, despatched by Marius Lapize, with 3642 salted hides, 10,000 horns, 25 marquetas with 100 arrobas tallow, 135 bales with 3450 arrobas wool.

**BRITISH.** Packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Luis Carter, Commander.  
**UNITED STATES.** Schooner Enterprise, 10 guns, Lieut. James F. Smith, Commander.  
**FRENCH.** Brig Tacitee, 4 guns, Capitain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Dore Pouget, Schmezer Esler, 6 guns, Jule Cha, Commander.  
**BRAZILIAN.** Corveta Serech, April, 22 guns, Capitan Francisco Manoel Dornos & Silva, Brigantaine Activa, 10 guns, Capitan Henry Hoffmann.

May 17.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, United States schooner Enterprise, 10 guns, Lieut. James P. Wilson, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., Montevideo 16th.

American brig Whig, 229 tons, Pearson Balduin, from London 5th March, Island May 12th inst., with 106 moyaes salt, to Daniel Godward & Co.

Danish brig Meletta, 184 tons, H. W. Jacobson, from Newcastle 5th February, Montevideo 15th inst., general cargo, to Thompson, Mellis & Co.

Passenger for Montevideo, Mr. James Mellis. Sailed, Sardinian polacre Cesar Augusto, Juan Bautista Scaicaluga, for Genoa touching at Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol and sons, with 9247 dry ox and cow hides, 2500 salted ox and cow hides, 2000 lbs. old copper.

May 18.—Wind N. E. heavy rain in the morning. Arrived, Brazilian brigantine de War Argus, 10 guns, Captain Henri Hoffsmith, from Montevideo 16th inst.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schinifino, from Montevideo 17th, to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Brazilian brigantine Doerempera, 161 tons, Antonio Alves Diaz, from Bahia 13th ult., with coffee, sugar, &c., to José Pereira Carneiro & Co.

Sailed, British barque Selma, John Dickenson, for Liverpool, despatched by Charles Taylor & Co., with 8847 wet salted hides, 55,000 bones, 210 pipes, 7 half do, with 9570 arrobas tallow, 32 bales with 800 arrobas wool.

British barque Jessie Annand, William Marisco, for Montevideo, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co., in ballast.

May 19.—Wind E. rain at night.

Arrived, British barque Alice Brooks, 212 tons, Jonathan Jackson, from Liverpool 24th February, general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

Passengers, cabin Mr. Wilford Latham and lady, and Mr. Alfred Bailey.

Storage, Mrs. Hoare and daughter, and a negro.

Portuguese brigantine Don Jesus de Mattozinhos, 132 tons, Joaquim da Silva Mota, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., with sugar, tobacco, coffee, &c., to Manuel Acedero Ramos.

Spanish polacre Descada, 170 tons, José Eguino, from Salao 30th February, Malaga 7th March, Montevideo 16th inst., general cargo, to Llavallol and sons.

Sailed, Spanish brig Henrique, Juan Barcelo, for Malaga, despatched by Zuman and Treseira, with 11,004 dry ox and cow hides, 333 salted ox and cow hides.

British brigantine Jane Baxter, David Lancelman, for Cadiz or Falmouth for orders, despatched by John Galt Smith & Co., with 4000 dry hides, 3153 salted do., 15,000 horns, 60 arrobas hair, 21 tons bones.

May 20.—Wind S. slight rain.

Arrived, Spanish brig Isabel, 127 tons, Francisco Herrera, from Montevideo 19th, to Zuman and Treseira, in ballast.

Spanish polacre Edviges, 192 tons, Rafael Silleres, from Barcelona 20th February, Malaga 17th March, Montevideo 19th, with wine, oil, &c., to Llavallol and sons.

Spanish polacre Descubierta, 145 tons, Pablo Avril, from Barcelona 20th February, Malaga 17th March, Montevideo 19th, with wine, oil, &c., to Llavallol and sons.

Brazilian schooner Carolina, 25 tons, José Rodriguez, from Colonia 19th, to Duncan Macabé.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Seventh April, 32 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso de Silva, for Montevideo, touching at Colonia.

British brig James Ray, Alexander Robinson, for Montevideo, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian brigantine Lusitano, José Pedro Mora Paula y Lima, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol and sons, with passengers.

The Spanish barque Paula, for Cadiz, calling off Montevideo, is ready to sail.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 21st inst., Swedish brig Mimor, for Rio Janeiro.

" 22nd, British brig John Thomas Carr, for London.

" 23rd, H. B. M's packet Viper, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres

Table listing merchant vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres, including ship names, nationalities, and dates of arrival.

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

We were led into error in stating in our last No. that Mr. Gordon was going on a mission to Paraguay. We have authority to say that his intended visit there, has no political motive whatever, but simply to view a country so long closed to foreigners.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 24th inst., was performed to a good house, the play of "The King and the Shoemaker." We have before noticed the plot of this piece. It was on the present occasion very respectably represented—the female parts were sustained by the Señoras Trinidad Guevara, Manuela Fuca de Casacuberta, and Josefa Fuca.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 15th inst., was represented a play and a farce.

On 17th, "The Mulatto" and a farce.

On 19th, El Pañal.

We were not present.

The Spaniards are infinitely more careful than the French, and other nations, in planting trees, and in taking care of them; for it rarely happens, when a Spaniard casts fruit in a wood or in the open country, that he does not set the stones or the pips; and thus in the whole of their country an infinite number of fruit trees of all kinds are found; whereas, in the French quarters you meet with none.—Labat.

A Chinese novelist, in describing his hero, says "the air of the mountains and rivers has formed his body; his mind, like a rich piece of embroidery, was worthy of his handsome face!" Pity he has not been introduced among our "fashionable novels."—Mirror.

The Jewish children in this day celebrate the fall and death of Hanan, and on that anniversary represent the blows which they would fain deal on his skull, by striking with venomous fury on the floor with wooden hammers. This observance was but very lately forbidden in the Grand Duchy of Baden.—Mirror.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir, The insertion of the following statement in your journal may possibly prevent the repetition of a disgraceful occurrence.

On the afternoon of the 9th inst., whilst a funeral procession was passing up the Calle de Cangallo, two persons on horseback, who were neither invited or connected in any way with the funeral, broke furiously in upon the line of horsemen, attending friends of the deceased, and commenced shouting, and galloping up and down the street, vociferating the most disgusting language, and making a mockery of the respect which all countries even the most untutored pay to the presence of the dead when being conveyed to their last home, and this conduct was continued up to the very gates of the Cemetery. The Conductor of the parties from succeeding in preventing one of the parties from entering the ground, and was compelled to close the gates as soon as the coffin has passed through. There are many persons willing to come forward to substantiate what I have stated. Our coun-

try, Mr. Editor, ranks high for the decency and solemnity attendant upon funerals as they pass through the streets, and I have been struck with the respectful manner in which the funerals of foreigners have been viewed in the streets of Buenos Ayres. I trust your agents to witness such an outrage upon public decency as to which I now complain.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Buenos Ayres, May 10, 1842.

Died.

On the 12th inst., aged 19 years, JOHN NONNEX, a native of Russian Finland. He belonged to the Russian ship "Furst Menschikov," now in this port, and met his death by an injury received on board that ship from a rattle falling on his head from aloft. He was brought to shore and surgical assistance procured. He survived 35 hours after the accident.

On the 19th inst., aged 52 years, Mr. CHARLES VOGLSANG, a native of Pomerania. His remains were deposited in the German Protestant Cemetery on the 20th.

At Montevideo on the 21st ultimo, aged 36 years, ARNOLD, wife of Mr. James Steward, Merchant of that city.

Unfortunately drowned on the morning of the 15th inst., in the attempt to pass a creek near the Riachuelo, Mr. JOHN CHALOSER CHAPMAN, a native of New Brunswick, and late book-keeper in the House of Messrs. B. and J. Carlisle & Co., of this city.

Advertisements.

Stout Woolen Jackets, Quarter Boots, &c.

SELLING at William HERRICK'S, No. 48 Calle de la Paz, opposite St. Cruz's, very stout woolen jackets, (or elasticated neckholes) of all sizes, very superior English strong cloth Boots of every sort, very stout mackintosh half stockings, fine Merino wool half stockings, shirts and drawers, &c., all at low prices for this season. mll 3

CUT-GLASS TUMBLERS.

Of good quality, for sale at 40 and 54 dollars per dozen, Calle de la Paz, No. 49.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

MRS. MILLER, Dress Maker, returns her sincere thanks to the fair patronesses who have received for upwards of twelve years, and hopes by her usual application and desire to please for a renewal of the same, as she now recommences business at No. 128 Calle de la Paz. mll 2

PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including different types of flour, sugar, oil, and other goods.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week dollars. The lowest price of dollars as in current. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2 cents. Lowest rate of exchange 2 1/2 cents.

PRINTED AT THE MERCHANTS GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 Calle de Cangallo. Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 Mayo, where Subscriptions and Communications should be directed by the Editors. PRICE.—SINGLE DOLLARS (CURRENT) PER QUARTER.—Eighteen number 12 reals. GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.