

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 825.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We received by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, London papers to 6th April, Paris to 4th. Extracts from the 'London Evening Mail,' of 5th April.

The news so anxiously expected from India is at length arrived; and adds little but distinctness to that melancholy intelligence which the last mail brought us.

It is now ascertained, that of the 13,500 men who left Cabul with General Elphinstone and Major Pottinger, Dr. Brydon alone has been able to reach the shelter of a British fortress. Some 30 to 40 officers and men are announced as prisoners; 14 of our country women are in the hands of the Afghan savages. Altogether—all the 13,500—have been butchered. To say that they have been killed in battle is not the true phrase; they have been destroyed from their position under the faith of a convention; and while pursuing their march under that guarantee, have been murdered. *Quails ab incepto*:—the rising began by the assassination of Sir A. Burnes—preceded by that of Sir W. Macdonald—and has ended in that of thirteen thousand British subjects. The question has now ceased to be one between us and a determined nation defending bravely, by all the means which the liberal morality of war allows, their threatened independence; much might be allowed to the hot zeal of an ill-treated people—much to their sense of our injustice—much to their very fear of our experienced prowess; but their treacherous and insatiable butcheries have too terribly surpassed all the license which is granted even to undisciplined anger; and it remains only to teach them speedily and irresistibly what is the value which England sets on the lives of those who are sacrificed by foul means in the execution of her commands—in the furtherance of her policy.

We shall not here repeat the details which we gave in our last publication concerning the fate of this unhappy body of troops. There will be few of our readers who will not have perused that full account before they turn to these remarks of ours. We will only observe that it is no worse than was expected. That the detachment was destroyed we knew. We have now the frightful details brought more fully before us—the terrible completeness of the destruction is more fully established; but there is not—and we should be most thankful that there is not—any fresh disaster of importance to lament; for such cannot be called the retreat of Colonel Palmer and his regiment of Sepoys into the citadel of Ghuznee, or the failure of the reinforcements advanced by Colonel Will to the relief of Sir Robert Sale. Of Jellalabad we receive the same hopeful accounts, and Candahar has been the scene of some success. And, finally, there is not—at least not yet—any reason to fear for the tranquillity of our own possessions. We have, then, no fresh causes of discouragement in the news which has reached us; but of deep regret we have—deep regret that a British loss should not have been at least unsullied by the weakness and incapacity—by want of sense and spirit in those to whose judgment and courage the lives of our soldiers are committed.

From a private letter from India.

Most truly has it been said, and since the establishment of the British power in India no such catastrophe has befallen us, nor any event occurred which has so tarnished our reputation. The capitulation of Bednore, perhaps, the nearest to it in circumstances and, perhaps, the yet fell far short of this most horrible butchery.

To Baillie's defeat or Monson's retreat this bears analogy, and it can hardly be credited that 6,500 fighting men, with arms and ammunition in their possession, and, by the latest accounts, stores of provisions also, should voluntarily have abandoned a strong position in which they had successfully resisted the repeated and desperate attacks of those who well estimated their weakness after days of exposure to cold and hunger, and destroyed them unresistingly. It can hardly be credited that a British General bearing the hitherto unsullied name of Elphinstone should have signed a convention dishonouring in itself, and by which was abandoned without stipulation those measures which he well knew it had cost his government millions to effect, and to support whom it was his duty to have defended his post to the last. As a man and an officer he was bound by every consideration, political and military, to be sacrificed at his post rather than quit it, and to hold out to the last in emulation of those actions of heroism with which the annals of military warfare abound. I cannot understand his conduct; but there is no concealing that every day's information places it in a more and more unfavorable light; that he seems from the first to have lost all presence of mind, and to have abandoned himself with the murders of Burnes and the Envoy pressing on his mind, to an infatuated belief in the faith of him, the assassin of the one and the instigator of the murder of the other. Even had he made at once a push for Jellalabad, a part of the brigade might have been saved, and the most important post secured; but that opportunity was neglected, and we have but to contemplate the sacrifice of the gallant force he commanded, which, under an energetic leader, might have not only sustained, but advanced the renown of British arms in Asia.

It must be noticed that of the 13,500 individuals lost by the British in Afghanistan, there were but 6000 troops, the rest being camp followers, and of those 6000, only one regiment was European.

The first number of a weekly newspaper in the English language, called 'The Britannic and Montevideo Reporter,' price three patacones per quarter, was published at Montevideo on the 4th inst. It professes to be commercial, and that it will exclude politics. In the former it will have many advantages from the assistance of the Mercantile Community at Montevideo; but be it ever so cautious, it cannot escape calumny as it regards political matters.

For ourselves, we most sincerely rejoice at the appearance of the 'Britannic,' it will still further extend the knowledge of our language, and put to shame the *Montevideo Nacional* (if it has any) for its foul abuse of our country, and language, which is only to be equalled by the contrast of its present mean adulation. The 'Britannic' will duly estimate praise from such a quarter. We heartily wish her a prosperous voyage, free from the many storms which have assailed the *British Packet* in her long career of sixteen years.

BENEFICENT SOCIETY.

The annual adjudication of rewards to the scholars of the female schools under the protection of the above-mentioned Society, took place on the 27th ult. The proceedings were opened by the Presidentess, who delivered the following address—

"LADIES: The rewards to those of the scholars who have answered our expectations will take place this day.

"This important act which fills me with the most lively emotion, will I am sure, create the same impression on you.

"Highly praiseworthy have been the efforts you have made to sustain this useful establishment. The Society is deprived of the generous aid of which H. B. the Governor of the Province Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, was wont to be so profuse, inasmuch as the just war to which the infamous unitarians have provoked the Argentine Confederation, absorbs the resources which were destined to this important end, he has not however neglected any measure which can promote female education. The generosity of this great people has been commensurate with their civilization, and this offers a solid guarantee that your efforts will never be sterile.

"We have assembled to fulfil one of our most cherished duties—to recompense the exertions of these young females. A premium of honor, however trifling, will be every thing to them, and produce a beneficial stimulus.

"Let us congratulate ourselves Ladies, that the day approaches for the total extermination of the recent unitarian band. Humiliated and destroyed in every part, the miserable residue of them will soon disappear. Then the worthy Chief of the State will attend as at other times to the exigencies of the Society; and this will give greater scope to its labours."

After the rewards had been distributed, the Presidentess spoke as follows—

"LADIES: Our wishes are realised in the evidence of the happy results produced by the moral, christian, federal and industrious education which we have impressed in the hearts of these young females."

"And you, my daughters, take advantage of the excellent disposition which distinguishes you: continue the exertions which have merited our approbation and that of your preceptors. Profess a decided adhesion to the Sacred Cause of the Argentine Confederation, implacable detestation of the ferocious odious unitarian band, who have caused us so much misery, and eternal love and ardent gratitude to the Father of the Country Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, who takes so much interest in your happiness and welfare."

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 6th inst., contains the particulars of the game between George Radowich, and Fernando Oyuela, Attorney of Frederick Bayer, with the decision thereon dated 20th ult., of the Tribunal de recursos extraordinarios.

Treasury Bills in circulation on the 1st inst., 4,385,000 dollars.

The *Gaceta* continues its list of donations in aid of the war against the unitarians;—that of yesterday contained a note from the Justice of Peace of San José de Flores, with a list of individuals of his district who have subscribed 15,905 dollars currency.

We have reason to believe that the ten thousand infantry destined for the seat of war in Afghanistan will be placed under the command of that veteran soldier Sir Henry Hardinge, Bart., who has reaped the harvest of many a well-fought field.—*Dublin Packet*.

Advertisements.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The fine steamer and copper-funnelled ship **EDWARD**, Captain Thomas Steel, will sail for the above port on the 21st inst. on the cargo now ready for her, or be shipped and ready to sail on the 24th inst. For freight, there being yet room for about two hundred bales, or for passage apply to Captain Steel, at Palmer's Head, or to

ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.

Some heavy freight would be taken on very low terms if application be made soon.

TO FOREIGNERS.

In the Calle de Cuyo, No. 14, there is a place to let a Sala and bed room, facing the Calle de Cuyo, and the property is also a servants room. Enquire on the premises.

Upholsterer and interior decorator.

WILLIAM STUART.

No. 49, Calle del Peru.

All orders in the line of—Bed and window curtains made and put up in the most fashionable manner, sofas, chairs, &c., stuffed with spring or cushion seats, hair, wool, and straw mattresses, &c., &c.

N. B. On hand, sofas, gilt ornaments and carvings, figured and plain hair, &c., and a general assortment of materials, pillows, &c.

Plain and ornamental House Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.

JOHN MACKINTOSH, begs leave to intimate that he intends carrying on House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting, in all its branches.

All kinds of fancy wools, ribbons, and every variety of interior decoration, executed in the newest and most approved English style.

Bed-room and bath-rooms furnished on moderate terms.

Orders left at No. 49, Calle del Peru, will receive the prompt attention.

THOMAS TUCKER.

Tutor, No. 56, Calle de la Pradita.

BENEFITS have most successfully to return his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous and kindly respectable contributors and friends for the decided preference and support he has received from them during a period of seven years past, which he would be very gratefully remembered by him.

T. Tucker has been ever distinguished by assiduous attention, punctuality and the completion of their orders in the best possible manner to meet their kind desire and which he has received successful, both in the sale of a series of ill health for several months past and his skill preventive pills, he has determined to soon be in the city of London, and please Sir, in Toledo to withdraw from business, in the mean time, he will devote all his attention his health will permit, and every article will be forthwith be charged at the lowest possible price, and made in the best manner as heretofore. His regular articles will therefore except that mentioned at three months, all casual customers will pay on a lively of the article.

T. Tucker has on hand black, blue and various colored superfine cloths; various elegant styles for gentlemen, such as cloths 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 most stripe pattern shawls for men, and various other articles all of the best quality.

Mr. George Clark.

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

Mr. C. will also undertake to translate into Spanish any documents for the Public Offices. He also gives lessons in the Spanish language. #23 4

WOOLLEN YARN.

OF excellent quality, suitable for Winter stockings, for sale at a low price, at Mr. Corcoran's, 92 Calle de Cangallo.

FOR SALE.

AT a reasonable rate, Nos. 285 to 448 of the "BRITISH PACKET" containing, from the year 1820, to 1832, to March 21, 1835, and those of the year 1835. Apply at No. 142 Calle de Cerro. #4 2

WINES.

JUST Received, and to be had at the Store of G. M. and P. J. No. 11, Calle de la Herreria, a quantity of the very superior Malaga Wine, guaranteed genuine and of first quality, at a low price. Also a quantity of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and a few barrels of Scotch Whisky. Likewise to be had in the same Store, Port Wine, Sherry, dry White Wines, and Cacha, all of the best quality. #13 2

Notice to British Subjects.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Consulate at Buenos Ayres, will hold the Vestry of the British Episcopal Church on Monday the 11th instant, at one o'clock, for the purpose of electing a new Committee.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE LORR, Treasurer.

June 6, 1842.

INCOME TAX.

Lord Brugham delivered a long and brilliant speech on the 17th March, in the House of Lords, in relation to this tax:—after lamenting the deficiency in the revenue, he said—

"There is a deficit of seven millions and a half in five years, and a sum of about two millions and a half is estimated as the least possible deficiency for the next year, making a deficiency of ten millions in those six years, while there is

but too great a probability of affairs in the East—in the present state of the East, I am sorry to say—adding to the amount of our necessary annual expenditure. Then, my lords, does not public credit demand—do not the honour and security of the empire demand—that a great exertion should be made by the government and Parliament of this country to supply that lamentable deficit in our financial resources, and to make our expenditure no longer exceed our income. That question can be answered but in one way—an affirmative answer being, I believe, by the universal consent of all members of Parliament and of Parliament, returned to that question. There remains but one other, before we feel ourselves driven, how reluctantly soever, to this most objectionable tax, and that question is: "Have we any other means of meeting this deficiency?" I have heard no such means proposed. I have heard, rather, general assertions, that we may, by reducing the duties upon consumable commodities, by lowering the customs, and by reducing the excise duties, that we may, by these means, pay for increase the consumption as to increase the taxes and make the deficiency good. Now all experience is against this proposition. I do not mean, for one moment, to understate the advantages of lowering duties; I do not suppose the contrary to all the opinion which all men who have considered the subject the most maturely have uniformly held upon it; do not imagine that I entertain the least doubt that a great revenue may ultimately be expected from judiciously lowering the duties which now press upon the consumer; but the difficulty here is that this increase will come too late; and that if we lower the duties as much as we dare, and lower them ever so judiciously, upon these very articles which now press heaviest on the consumer—the articles which are most likely to be increased in consumption by lowering the duty—let me make ever so strenuous an effort, and with ever so much judgment, you will have long to wait before you find these articles yield the revenue required; and, therefore, any proposition of this kind is not answering the question which ought to be answered—how we are to escape the sad necessity which, I fear, we have at length come to.

His Lordship then entered into detail upon the results which had attended the lowering the duties on wine, sugar, &c., avowing, that they had answered all purposes except those of revenue, the comforts of the people had increased, but the revenue lowered. He concluded his oration as follows—

Hitherto this tax had been a resource which had been resorted to only in time of war—which had been reserved for such a period—but from dire necessity we were unhappily now compelled to resort to it in time of peace. He would only refer to the words of his lamented friend Mr. Wilberforce. He had, on the occasion of the discussion of this question in 1816, used these memorable words, "Let this tax," said he, "always be reserved for times of war, not on that the people may be relieved from such a burden in times of peace, but that the people may have less reason to dread the time of war, when those in whose hands the waging of war or keeping of peace may be, are aware, and the people are aware, of the cost which a war always entails upon them." Mr. Wilberforce had these words in his mind, and that he doubled the regret which he felt when he saw such a magnificent national resource applied to in time of peace, that the bare knowledge by the rest of the world that we had this splendid resource by which we could have freed ourselves, as before, upwards of twenty millions per annum to support the necessities of a war, would give increased weight to the name, the power, and the influence of this country in all negotiations and proceedings which we might undertake.

The Earl of Ripon in his reply said, "although it might be true that other nations of the world might feel the importance of the vast resources which the income tax gave to us in time of war, yet he could not help thinking that the very circumstance of our being prepared, from a sense of its necessity to submit in time of peace to its imposition for a limited time, and for a particular purpose, and to make this great effort to establish our finances, would tend more than

any thing else to show the world the power of this country, and to make foreign nations feel that we are not to be trifled with."

Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons on the 18th of March, spoke in terms of high reprobation of the tax, denouncing it as odious, unnecessary and unjust, and that no cause exists for having recourse to it, he should oppose it to the utmost of his power. To this denunciation Sir Robert Peel replied—

Sir, I can assure the noble lord that the notice which he has given this night, of his intention to introduce a resolution upon the subject of property, has not in the slightest degree disappointed or disconcerted me (cheers). Notwithstanding the silence of the other night—notwithstanding the calmness with which my proposition was listened to—notwithstanding the declaration that the measures which I proposed would be considered as a whole and upon some general principle be disposed of—I felt the most perfect confidence that any attempt to meet the difficulties with which this country has been invaded by the financial deterioration of the late government—(loud and long continued cheers)—I say I felt the most perfect confidence that whatever efforts I might make—whether it should be by the continuance of loans—whether it should be by affecting the property of the land and property of the country—whether it should be by burdens upon the working classes by means of taxes upon great articles of consumption, I should meet with great opposition—(cries of "oh, oh," from the opposition benches, from the front and the industrial side of the house). I never anticipated an easy task, but I felt confident that my chief opponents would be those who have involved the country in its difficulties—(loud cheers); and you shall not divert my attention from the subject of the present point at issue—(loud cheers from the opposition benches).

You say that you will submit, if you are convinced of the necessity, to severe and onerous taxation in order to equalise the revenue and the expenditure. Well, there is a deficit then upon you of 7,000,000. I say that you may be called on to pay in the course of this year—a deficit of 2,000,000. Since I spoke on the former occasion it has become necessary to send additional reinforcements, in consequence of your policy, to the East Indies—(loud cheers from the opposition benches), and it will be my duty, in order to take the measures which are necessary for vindicating the honor of the British arms, to propose to Parliament increased military estimates, in addition to those which the House has already stated. The actual deficit is 2,570,000.

The question at issue between me and the noble lord—the question which will decide the financial policy, as it will decide the fate of the government, will be whether the advice of the noble lord shall be taken, or whether mine shall be taken—(loud cheering)—whether I shall be permitted to make this attempt to relieve the country from its embarrassments, or whether the financial charge of the country shall be restored to the hands of those who are responsible for its financial difficulties—(cheers).

I hope that at the expiration of three years our anticipations with respect to the relief of trade and manufactures may be realised, and that we may be able to dispense with this tax altogether—(cheers). Sir, I do hope that we may find a revival of commerce, and that we may have the satisfaction of contemplating a satisfied and contented people, from the proof they will have received that those in the highest stations of this land, and those who are comparatively affluent, are prepared to bear a share of the same national and financial embarrassments, themselves to bear a fair and equal proportion of the charge which is necessary to incur for the purpose of promoting the interests of this great country. (The right hon. baronet resumed his seat, and loud cheers)

From the "English Chronicle," March 19.

Sir Robert Peel's plan for collecting the proposed income tax is now fully before the public. The machinery by which it is proposed to be worked, is, in the main, that which was found to be so objectionable when the tax was formerly in existence, with some amendments, however, for the purpose of diminishing the inequitable objections in reference to the pressure of trade. The powers intended to be taken are, of course, most stringent, and though great efforts are apparently to be made to pre-

serve secrecy, yet those powers are apparently to be worked by the parties desiring concealment; a person availing himself thereof will be compelled to make sacrifices therefore; this is clearly most objectionable. If secrecy be desirable, it ought to be attainable without any sacrifices; and upon so hasty a proposal as we are able to give the details, the owners of landed and landed property seem much more likely to be protected from the curiosity of their neighbours than tradesmen, merchants, or professional persons. To allow all to compound for the three years, for which period the tax is, in the first instance, to be imposed, and so avoid any disclosures, will, we fear, afford very inefficient means of escape from injurious knowledge of their incomes for those persons who are most likely to suffer. A man whose income is derived from acquired property can much more easily raise, if he do not possess, the means of compulsion, than persons whose revenues are the result of their own labour.

Sir Robert Peel expressed a firm determination to persist in his proposal to levy the tax on income without reference to the source whence it is derived; and it is clear that any modification is only to be obtained by the union of all moderate and reasonable persons, who, while supporting the financial plan of Ministers as a whole, will demand the remission of parts which are unjust and will prove most oppressive.

The speech of the right hon. baronet was favourably received by the house, and the debate was adjourned according to the forms of that assembly in committee.

As petitions can only be received before the resolution imposing the tax is agreed on, all who desire to see it modified must be up and doing. The proposed tax on income will be modified, if the people are firm and temperate, and in the language of moderation demonstrate to Sir Robert Peel that to stern a perseverance may endanger the safety of a Cabinet, which was called into office by the national will.

If necessary the government must be saved from its own acts. Their plan, as an entirety, is excellent, and that general excellence is only another reason why it should be made perfect in all its parts.

In a discussion in the House of Commons on the 7th March, on Navy Estimates, Sir H. Douglas, making to Sir C. Napier's observations respecting the navy on a former evening, he said he did not believe that the Gallant Commodore really thought that the French with their full complements could have beaten the British ships with reduced complements. In case of a collision the Gallant Commodore himself would have given the best account to his own words on the quarter-deck of the Powerful. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Napier continued, and frankly believed that if the British fleet had come into contact with a French fleet after the operations in Syria, it would have been defeated if it had done its duty to the utmost. (Hear, hear.) The French had made great progress in gunnery, equipments and every thing connected with naval tactics, and they were entitled to the highest respect. This country had held the Americans in disrespect, and sent out frigates badly manned, and the consequence was, the tarnishing of the British flag.

Sir T. Troubridge protested against the doctrines of his Gallant Friend, and would venture to say that no such result would have occurred in the case supposed. He repudiated the notion of the British being defeated. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Napier said the Honorable and Gallant Officer did not know what it was to be beaten. Now he (Sir C. Napier) did. (Hear, and laughter.) He had been in the West Indies, and had his leg broken and his manna carried away. (Laughter.)

On the same occasion, Mr. S. Herbert, in reply to questions from Captain Pechell, said that the total number of British registered seamen at the present moment was 258,000, besides about 100,000 employed in the coasting trade and 50,000, who were not registered. The total number of registered seamen in France appeared to be 95,700, but there were certain deductions to be made which reduced it to about 70,000. Since September last no fewer than fifty-four ships of various classes had been manned with facility, and within about the last fortnight a ship-of-the-line had been put in commission for China, and sailors had been procured so rapidly that she was now nearly manned.

Sir C. Napier spoke highly of the good effects of the system of registration, and said that the unwillingness of seamen to enter the navy was decreasing.

From an American Paper.

[Translated from the "Courrier des Etats Unis."]

DEATH WARRANT OF CHRIST.

Chance has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians, that ever has been recorded in human annals, that is the identical death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document as it has been handed to us—

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year seventeen of the empire Titianus Cassar, and the 25th day of March, the city of the holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiaphas being priests sacrificers of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Pretory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditions.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches at their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quilus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid to any person whatsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz.—1. Daniel Roban, a Pharisee; 2. Joannas Roderobale; 3. Raphael Roban; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struennus.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these words—A similar plate is sent to each tribe.' It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquila, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissioners of Arts attached to the French armies. At the expiration of the Charterms, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of the Chartres. The vase in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartres requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted, as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Demou, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of antiquities, &c., it was bought by Lord Howard for 2,500 francs.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF HULL ON THURSDAY LAST.

For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captain's Names.	No.	Company.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Dec. 22	Brig Dryad, John Hickety	351	Hickety and Co.	Liverpool.
Jan. 1	Brig Phoenix, J. Hillyer	352	John Heath and Brothers	Liverpool.
Feb. 1	Brig Elizabeth Beckham, J. Dewey	353	Do.	Liverpool.
Mar. 10	Brig Victoria, Henry Sturt	354	Henry and George Dwyer	Liverpool.
19	Brig Mary Anne, George G. Gibb	201	John Galt Smith and Co.	Great Britain.
19	Brigsum Navigator, John LeVere	143	John Galt Smith and Co.	Coast.
April 15	Brig Mary Anne, George G. Gibb	201	Do.	London.
18	Brig John, Thos. Vennart	29	Henry & George Dwyer	East India.
18	Brig Phoenix, Angus W. Pringle	355	Do.	Liverpool.
28	Brig Atlantic, William Galt	411	Do.	Liverpool.
May 11	Brig Venus, Richard Bell Lamb	15	Parsons, Maclean and Co.	Liverpool.
13	Brig George Lewis, George W. Williams	203	Do.	Liverpool.
13	Brigge Alton Brock, John LeVere	210	Parsons, Maclean and Co.	Liverpool.
25	Brigge Onslow, Joseph H. Wandell	255	Parsons, Maclean and Co.	Liverpool.
American.				
Mar. 27	Schooner Thetis, Charles Saunders	73	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	London.
May 2	Ship Edward, Thomas Sand	333	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Philadelphia.
4	Ship Sumner, Edward Herrington	342	Do.	London.
11	Brig Whig, Thomas Balfour	322	Do.	London.
June 1	Brigge Clinton, Charles S. Clow	225	Do.	Boston.
French.				
Mar. 7	Brigge Algerie, Pauline	136	Herman Dubouy	Hydre de Grace.
13	Brig Isis and Louis, Francois Jean	41	Herman Dubouy	Hydre de Grace.
23	Brig Sanguier, Charles Demichiel	151	Herman Dubouy	Hydre de Grace.
23	Brigge L'Esperance, Jean Galt	28	Laval and sons	Hydre de Grace.
June 2	Brig Cybele, Louis L'Haridon	34	Alexandre Louis L'Haridon	Hydre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Mar. 14	Brigantine Benedetta, Maria Gustavini	108	John Galt Smith and Co.	London.
15	Palanca Emma, Francesco Cicol	145	Do.	London.
April 1	Brig Inessa, Pedro Biongni	192	Do.	London.
4	Ship Saverio, December, Juan Felice	187	Do.	London.
June 3	Palanca Bella Emma, Palanca	195	Laval and sons	Marseilles.
Spanish.				
April 18	Brig Catalpa, Bernardino Aubin	457	Do.	London.
May 23	Brigge Cuckoo, Antonio Alena y Garcia	162	Laval and sons	Malaga.
16	Palanca Demas, Jose Sagrado	174	Laval and sons	Malaga.
30	Brig Isabel, Francisco Herrera	157	Zamoras and Treves	Malaga.
31	Palanca Evangelina, Rafael Salvo	155	Laval and sons	Spain.
Danish.				
March 1	Brig Anna Margareta, C. J. Holm	101	John Jacob Kieck and Co.	Hydre de Grace.
7	Brig Catharina, M. A. Andersen	100	Do.	Breide.
9	Schooner Maria, H. E. Ibsen	137	R. and J. Carlisle and Co.	Breide.
13	Brig Demas, Pharo	138	Do.	Breide.
16	Brig Omsund, J. G. T. Nielsen	95	Nelson Hartog	Danzig.
Brazilian.				
April 8	Brigantine Paulista, Jose Dias	133	Angel G. Silva	Brazil.
30	Brig Pernambuco, Juan C. de Souza	125	John Jacob Kieck and Co.	Brazil.
18	Brigantine Activa, Juan Rodriguez	121	Do.	Brazil.
18	Brigantine Esperanza, A. Viveiros	121	Do.	Brazil.
20	Brigantine Bell, J. A. Rozengarten	121	Do.	Brazil.
June 1	Brigantine Esperanza, J. S. V. Silva	121	Do.	Brazil.
3	Brig Ann Maria, Manuel C. de Lima	101	Do.	Brazil.
6	Brigantine Colchoa, Oliveira	101	Do.	Brazil.
Portuguese.				
May 10	Brig Bon Jesus de Barmosinho	131	Manuel Azevedo Ramos	Brazil.
Norwegian.				
April 23	Brig Pontus, Antoin Eriksen	185	Thompson, Mellis and Co.	Continant.
Hamburgh.				
Mar. 21	Brigge Dorothea, Wilhelm F. Wellm	244	John Praxvintz	Continant.
25	Brigantine Prince Alfred, Peter Eiche	173	Henry and George Dwyer	Falmouth.
Bremen.				
Mar. 15	Brigge Maria, Albert H. Spille	256	Bunge, Heig and Co.	Bremen.
Jan. 9	Brigantine Helga, Donald D. Spille	164	John Jacob Kieck and Co.	Bremen.
June 1	Brig Christiana, Christian von Dalerich	161	Do.	Bremen.
April 13	Brigge Maria, O. W. F. Folewisch	276	Zamoras and Treves	Continant.
Jan. 3	Brig Maria, O. W. F. Folewisch	191	Thompson, Mellis and Co.	Continant.
Russian.				
March 2	Ship First Menschhoff, Osteland	169	Thompson, Mellis and Co.	Cowes.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet Schooner Coedrocks, 6 guns, Lieut. James Ozburne, Commander. UNITED STATES. Schooner Enterprise, 30 guns, Lieut. James P. Wilson, Commander. FRENCH. Brig Tactique, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Darns Proutet.

MARINE LIST

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 4.—Wind W. rain early this morning. No arrivals.

Sailed, Spanish brig *Cuyano*, Jun Fuig, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol and sons, with 2900 quintals yerb mate.

Danish brig *Melita*, Henry William Jacobson, for Pernambuco, despatched by Thompson, Mellis & Co., with return cargo, 14,840 bricks, 2025 Norway rag stons, 150 tons of paint, 1 crate earthenware.

French barque *Bahia*, Gombert, for Havre de Grace, touching at Montevideo, with 8550 dry hides, 2400 salted do., 8000 horns.

Passengers for Havre de Grace, Messieurs Bienvillers, Leon, Begerit, Choudens, Muret, Bonpere, Dammica, and James Klappenbach.

Brazilian brigantine of war *Argus*, 13 guns, Captain Henri Hoffmann, for Montevideo.

June 5.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 6.—Wind N. W. rain at night.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner *Rosa*, Juan Bautista Schifolino, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Spanish palanca *Descubierta*, Pablo Avil, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol and sons, in ballast.

June 7.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 8.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine *Cabelo*, 104 tons, Olivers, from Parnaguá 20th ult., yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

H.B.M.'s packet schooner *Cockatrice*, 6 guns, Lieut. Justus Oxenham, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., sailed thence 7th, with the mail of the packet *Ranger*, from Falmouth 8th April.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Señor Bozozano P. Raffaele.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro to Buenos Ayres, Mr. Joseph Dale.

Passengers from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, Messrs. J. Gill, Peter Le Menarier Delsie, William Mackinley, and Miss Mary Mackinley.

Sailed, British brig *Plata*, Stephen Thorp, for Montevideo to complete her cargo for Liverpool, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co., with 265 dry horse hides, 34,500 skin bones, 169 pipes with 9422 arrobas tallow, 3 bales with 75 pipes with 1522 arrobas tallow, 3 bales with 75 dox. sheep skins, 3 do. and 1 bag with 89 arrobas. sheep.

Passengers for Montevideo, Mr. William Steward, &c.

French brig *Caroline*, Hilaire Gautier, for Cetto, despatched by Bartholomew Horand, with 731 dry hides, 3174 skin bones, 73 bales with 1825 dox. sheep skins, 40 do. with 1500 arrobas wool, 3 do. with 75 dox. wool, 3 do. with 1646 lbs. nutria skins.

Brazilian packet schooner *Orestes*, Agustin Ceppi, for Montevideo, despatched by Hardy, Cavares & Co., with passengers.

June 9.—Wind W.

Arrived, Bremen brigantine *Delin*, 160 tons, Daniel D. Spille, from Hamburg 7th April, Montevideo 8th inst., general cargo, to John Jacob Kick & Co.

Sailed, American brig *Africa*, Charles D. Lamont, for Montevideo and Patagonia, despatched by Daniel Gouvard & Co., in ballast.

June 10.—Wind W.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner *Luisa*, Domingo Maccio, from Montevideo 8th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Brazilian packet schooner *Eufracia*, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 8th inst., to Hardy, Cavares & Co., with passengers.

British brig

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the new Hindoo knight, liberated all the petty debtors imprisoned at Bombay, in celebration of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

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

British.....	15
American.....	5
French.....	5
Spanish.....	5
Sardinian.....	5
Brazilian.....	8
Danish.....	5
Swedish.....	3
Hamburg.....	2
Russian.....	1
Norwegian.....	1
Bremen.....	2
Portuguese.....	1
Total.....	98

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 this week has been cold and seasonable.

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

Saturday.....	51
Sunday.....	46
Monday.....	47
Tuesday.....	45
Wednesday.....	43
Thursday.....	43
Friday.....	50

H. B. M.'s ship *Blenheim*, 72 guns, Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B., is still on the China station.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 4th inst., was performed the *Queen Doña Urraca*. The night was cold and gloomy, and the audience was not very numerous.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 5th inst., was performed a play and a farce. The house was poor well attended.

On 9th inst., for the benefit of *Doña Trinidad Guevara*, and to a good house, a drama founded on anecdotes of the life of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

We have read in the *Nacional* of Montevideo of 28th May, a paragraph purporting to be an extract of a letter from this city of 20th May, stating that an unfortunate individual, a French Basque, subject to fits of derangement, had in a moment of delirium escaped into the streets, and passing the Church of San Francisco, during the celebration of the military exercises of the father of *Don Maza*, had cried out *Death to the great Rosa*, &c.—that notwithstanding his evident insanity, he had been conveyed by the soldiers, most cruelly beaten, his skull and various ribs fractured, and then being conveyed to the department of Police, had been humanely butchered. In this issue of falsehoods there is certainly more of truth than usually enters into the fabrications of the periodical in question, for a mad man did really pass the Church during the celebration of the funeral of a Chief not however that of *Don Maza*—and we understand, uttered amongst many incoherencies, the cries stated by the supposed letter writer—and the very fact of his uttering such cries, rendering his insanity so evident, as to penetrate at once the somewhat obtuse intellect of the compassed, overtook, and conveyed him uninjured to the Police, in conformity with the regulations of every civilized city of which we have any notice, which require that department to secure truth enis—he was neither a French Basque nor a Spanish Basque, but an European Spaniard, and was sent by the Chief of Police to the *Residencia*, where our last information left him nearly recovered, and among himself with his *gazetas* recovered, perhaps, if the article to which we refer has come to his knowledge, something in the shape of a *Lea* to the very kind-hearted Editor of the *Nacional*.

Upon one other matter we wish to set the mind of the very philanthropic Editor of the *Nacional* at rest—respecting the fate of the Basques who have recently come to this city from Montevideo,—he will be delighted we are sure to learn, that far from being marched from the mole to the depot of some regiment for the purpose of forcing them to take arms, they are treated with kindness, and left freely to seek the occupation which best pleases them. There has been only one exception, which truth obliges us to notice, and this individual has certainly been imprisoned, in consequence of having, as we understand, robbed a trunk containing articles of value from a person in whose house he had been entertained as a friend—for motives which it is unnecessary for us to recall to the recollection of the Editor of the *Nacional*, this case will excite in his mind emotions not the most agreeable, and call forth without doubt his warmest sympathies.

We again repeat, that no honest Basque has anything to fear coming here, thousands might find peaceful and lucrative employment in the Province.

W. H.

Married.

On the 3rd inst., Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, to Mrs. JANE PETTIGREW, both natives of Scotland.

Advertisements.

Morning Dressing Gowns.

Of different colours and sizes, for gentlemen, a 6 to be sold at Mr. Mayer's, Tailor, No. 59 Calle de Cangallo. Purchasers will find them an excellent article, being of the best quality, and washed throughout. 110 3

NOTICE.

THE Partnership between Messrs. Dubbers and Heyn is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned (the said Mr. Heyn) withdrawing himself from the business of the said partnership will in future be carried on in his own name.

H. HEYN.

Buenos Ayres, June 1, 1842.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	252	254 dollars each.
Do. Piastre.....	252	254 do. do.
Plata mexicana.....	15	16 do. for each.
Dollars, Spanish.....	164	164 do. do.
Do. Pattern and Patagonian.....	16	164 do. do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	55	68 do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	32	2-16 pence per dollar.
Do. France.....	23	232 cent per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	16 1/2	16 1/2 p. parison.
Do. Montevideo.....	16	16 do.
United States.....	104	per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, fresh England & Germany.....	54	56 dollars per quarter.
Do. North America.....	34	35 do.
Do. Spain.....	61	63 do.
Hides, salted.....	85	50 do.
Do. Horns.....	17	18 do. each.
Calf skins.....	69	63 per dozen.
Sheep skins, common.....	33	35 p. per dozen.
Do. fine.....	28	40 do.
Deer skins.....	15	17 do.
Town skins.....	40	45 do.
Nutria skins.....	15	16 1/2 per lb.
Chinchilla skin.....	90	100 do. per arroba.
Horn skins, about.....	40	42 do.
Do. nutria.....	40	42 do.
Do. long.....	40	42 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	25 do.
Do. picked.....	27	28 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	15	16 do.
Do. mutton, dry.....	18	20 do.
Do. raw.....	15	16 do.
Tallow, pure.....	15	20 do.
Do. mixed.....	14	20 do.
Leads, with grease.....	14	25 p. per quintal.
Iron, melted.....	250	260 p. per thousand.
Do. cast.....	60	60 do.
Shin bones.....	160	170 do.
Outer tongs.....	15	15 per 100 lbs.
Hair cuttings.....	15	15 per lb.
Sailed to England.....	10	12 do.
Salt, in barrel.....	12	14 per 100 lbs.
Discount.....	11	2 p. cent. per month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 254 dollars. The lowest price 248 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 21 pence. The lowest do. 21 pence.

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