

British AND ARGENTINE NEWS.



N^o. 828)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

[Year: XVI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

A cannonade was heard on Sunday morning last, proceeding from the Island of Martin Garcia and its neighbourhood, immediately on which Admiral Brown fired a gun from his flag ship the General Belgrano, and hoisted a blue petter, and in a short time afterwards sailed in company with the National brig of war Cagancha and schooner of war Nueve de Julio. A number of officers, seamen and marines, who were on shore, hurried to the beach in order to embark, including the 'liberty men,' who to their honor be it mentioned, waived the privilege they possessed and desired to join their shipmates on board.

On Monday the National brig of war Americano and brigantine of war Moleksa, sailed to join the Admiral, and on Tuesday, the National brigantine of war Republicano proceeded for the same destination. It seems that three armed Riverista vessels, consisting of a barque, the brig Pereira and a schooner, managed on Sunday morning to pass the Island of Martin Garcia and enter the River Uruguay, not however without suffering loss from the battery on the Island, the barque, it is said, being a good deal damaged. The object of this enterprise on the part of the Riverista's, is chiefly we believe for the purpose of constructing a battery at *Punta Gorda*. We have so intelligence of the movements of Admiral Brown since he sailed hence.

No damage was sustained from the fire of the Riverista vessels on the Island of Martin Garcia—not a man was hurt.

The *Gaceta* continues its list of donations in money, &c., in aid of the war against the unitarians.

The following sums have been subscribed since our last.

	Dollars Currency.
Ramon Nieves Agüero, Preceptor of a school in the parish of Monserrat, and his scholars.....	380
Dr. Martin Garcia.....	50
African Societies.....	4,075
Martin Cassa.....	100
Mercedes de Echagüen.....	2,000
Gabriel Manilla.....	19,678
Parish of San Telmo.....	4,895
Various Physicians of this city.....	5,816
Juan Pedro Sastuta, Preceptor of a school in the parish of Socorro, and his scholars.....	350
Individuals of the Parish South of the Cathedral, 7 <i>cebollinos</i> , 51 hard dollars and.....	278,005
Santiago Meabe.....	10,000
Francisco Taurel.....	29,000
District of Matanza.....	11,503
Canton of Tapaliquen.....	4,350

Besides the above sums, there are donations of other classes, all of which are specified in the *Gaceta*, and one and all are accompanied with communications expressing sincere adhesion to the government and abhorrence of the unitarians, amongst whom Rivera, Lopez, Paz and Ferré, are specially mentioned.

The following is a translation of two of these communications.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Commander-in-Chief of its army, Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

EXCELLENTE SEÑOR,

Filled with patriotism purely American, enthusiastic in the glories of my country, I have most the satisfaction so long desired of addressing Y. E. to assure you of my ardent adhesion and to proffer, in the service of my Illustrious Restaurator, life and honor.

As a faithful federal citizen, and as Preceptor of a boy's school in the parish of Monserrat, I consider it as my duty to impress on the tender minds of my poor scholars, those patriotic and enthusiastic sentiments for our Sacred Federal Cause and for the Illustrious person of Y. E., which is the glory of true federalists.

This enthusiasm has been fervently cherished in this school, and I have now to make known to Y. E. that a subscription has been entered into in aid of the expenses of the war which our Argentine Confederation sustains with so much honor and dignity, under the wise direction of Y. E., against the infamous recreant unitarians.

This subscription amounts to three hundred and eighty dollars current money, which I enclose to Y. E., with a list of the scholars who have subscribed.

I trust that Y. E. will benignly accept this trifling tribute, proceeding as it does from the sincere attachment we have for Y. E., &c. &c.

May the Almighty protect Y. E. and grant you many and prosperous days.

RAMON NIEVES AGÜERO.

Buenos Ayres, May 24, 1842.

To General Manuel Corbalan, principal government aide-de-camp.

The undersigned, who as a Frenchman residing in this country, has partaken of the innumerable benefits produced by the administration of the Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, solicits General Manuel Corbalan to present to H. E. the accompanying sum of twenty thousand dollars, which however trifling is offered with ardent gratitude and adhesion to the person of H. E., in order to aid in the war which he so gloriously sustains against the base traitor unitarians, and whilst it continues H. E. will ever find in the undersigned a decided adherent, ready to place his fortune at his disposal.

God preserve you many years.

FRANCISCO TAUREL.

THE WEATHER has been damp, foggy and chilly this week.

Thermometer in the *Mirador* of the Commodore's Room since our last—

Saturday.....	50
Sunday.....	52
Monday.....	54
Tuesday.....	52
Wednesday.....	50
Thursday.....	50
Friday.....	42

Yesterday was the coldest day we have had at this winter, the thermometer in the morning stood at 40.

The *Gaceta* of Saturday last contains a communication with the particulars of the festivities which took place at Flores on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th ult., in celebration of the victories obtained over the unitarians.

Wednesday last was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of 'St. Peter and St. Paul.' The customary observances took place at the Cathedral Church on the day in question and on the preceding evening.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (1st inst).

British.....	12
American.....	4
French.....	7
Spanish.....	5
Sardinian.....	4
Brazilian.....	7
Danish.....	1
Swedish.....	3
Hamburgh.....	2
Bremen.....	1
Portuguese.....	3
Chilian.....	1
Tuscan.....	1
Total.....	52

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

A list of Foreign Merchant vessels, which have arrived in the Port of Buenos Ayres—

From 1st January to 30th June, 1842.

British.....	47
American.....	31
French.....	20
Spanish.....	17
Brazilian.....	14
Sardinian.....	14
Danish.....	12
Hamburgh.....	8
Swedish.....	8
Bremen.....	3
Norwegian.....	2
Portuguese.....	2
Belgian.....	1
Russian.....	1
Hanoverian.....	1
Chilian.....	1
Tuscan.....	1
Total.....	186

The above does not include the numerous vessels under the Brazilian and Sardinian flags, &c., employed as packets and otherwise between this, Montevideo, and other places, nor any under the Argentine flag.

The wind blew strong from the S. E. on Wednesday, and brought with it a very high tide. One or two vessels drove, but no lar damage was sustained. The usual precautionary measures were taken of hauling the boats up on the beach, &c.

The salutes fired on the 20th ult., by H. B. M.'s brig Partridge and the Fort, were a honor of the accession to the throne of H. M. Queen Victoria, and not of the coronation as stated in our last by mistake.

Advertisements.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
No. 25, CECIL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Public generally, that
He has prepared every variety of Lithographic work and
Engraving, in the most accurate and elegant manner, from several
years experience in the principal London Establishments, he
hopes to give satisfaction, with the most speedy delivery to the
most reasonable prices.

N. B. Old walls, very clean, dry, rent paid, and covered
with water.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has on hand and offers for sale of
his stock prices, an excellent assortment of gentlemen's
clothes of the best quality; shawls, hats, furs, and every manufacture,
knives, broad and single toe, and of modern cut, pigskin
leather and calf skin papers, and a few pairs of ladies strong
shoes and children's hat boots.

Gentlemen's half boots and shoes, elegant, reinforced boots
and shoes for ladies or gentlemen, children's strong half boots
made to order in a superior manner.

HUGH WHITE,
Nos. 71 and 73 Collyer de la Pieu.

T. S. BURROUGHS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
No. 9, COLLYER DE LA PIEU.

REPAIRS FOR SUBSISTENCE of watch chains and keys,
other operations and general work, such as gold and silver
jewelry, Rodgers' cutlery, and every kind of new compasses.
A watch chronometer and quadrant also for sale.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired, also astronomical
instruments.

Mr. George Clark,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services as General Accomptant
and Auditor. Any consignment will have his books or
accounts arranged with the most rapidity and dispatch by
Specialist No. 77 Collyer de la Pieu.

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

Interested to Spirit Dealers and
Exporters.

RECENTLY Arrived and for sale at Charles Zeigler's Store,
No. 1, best Superior quality, at 48 dollars per gallon. French
Brandy, Superior quality, at 48 dollars per gallon. Sherry Wine,
No. 1, 48 dollars per gallon. Cognac Brandy, No. 1, 48
dollars per gallon. Champagne, No. 1, 48 dollars per gallon.
Also a brilliant assortment of iron and glass, kitchen articles,
such as well for the common for glass for the common, silver,
tin, iron, and steel ware, and every kind of new compasses,
diamond knives for cutting, brass, lead, &c., locks, keys, and
many other articles which no lady ought to be without.

TO LET.

THE Quietest houses for the company of "Quinto de Noddy"
No. 17 within half a mile of the Sacred Church, April 27,
No. 27 Calle de la Universidad.

TO LET.

ALL or either of the Dwellings known by the Names of
"El Cuatro" and "El Cinco," situated in the town of "Alcala,"
these will be ready to be let on any terms as a very short
time. Apply to No. 29 Calle de la Cathedral.

Sir James Murray's
FLUID MAGNESIA.

One of the most important discoveries of the Age.
RECENTLY Arrived, a large quantity of this invaluable
Medicine. The great fluid which has so often been
found to be so efficacious in all cases of Magnesia. In this
the fluid which the Magnesia is obtained in perfect purity,
free from lime and other impurities, and containing more
than any other preparation of Magnesia.

In all cases of indigestion, flatulency and acidity of the stomach,
it is far superior to the preparation of Magnesia.
As a sedative and gentle aperient, it is strongly recommended
for delicate females, and peculiarly adapted in every profuse
discharge, for children who are indisposed, and for every
case to be affected with an excess of bile.

To be had of W. C. Ormsby, Calle de Paz, No. 31, Sable
Superior for this Republic.

Superior Cloth and Costumers.
(JUST IMPORTED.)

THOMAS TUCKER has the honor to inform his friends and
the public, he has come to the city of London, and has
arrived at No. 81, Collyer de la Pieu, to do in the
most extensive way of making up and finishing of all
kinds of cloths, and having recently received two
large boxes of the best superior Cloth Costumers, ordered
and imported for such as Mr. Tucker would suit the
taste and give satisfaction to his very respectable customers,
and which will be found to be of quality and price of others,
the best imported to this city.

The Cloths consist of Irish, Oxford mixture, treacle and
other of dress, fashionable, and every variety of children's
clothes.
The Costumers consist of black, blue, and various colors
of shawls, very superior quality, and large assortment of plain,
various colors, and a most elegant assortment of premium figured,
stripes and kind of each pattern, and every variety of
introduced here, and so in fashionable demand in England.

T. Tucker has no doubt on inspection of the above goods
will be found to be of the best quality, and he begs the
favor of their kind attention, should he be allowed the
honor to be made, he will be ready to give every
kind of plain black and figured articles, and various colored
dresses for the West Indies, &c.

Every article executed in the best manner to workman-
ship, according to fashion, and will be charged at the lowest
possible price.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned hereby gives notice, that having entered
into partnership with Mr. William Douglas, the business
will be hereafter conducted under the firm of Thomas Hillier
and Douglas.

THOMAS HILLIER.

Amongst the political caricatures by H. Bunbury,
which have recently appeared in London,
is one called "Throwing the Lasso," in which
Sir Robert Peel is represented as throwing the
lasso over the head of the wild horse Duke of
Buckingham. In this display, Sir Robert (it is
said) makes a gallant South American Gaucho.

From the London "Literary Gazette," of
March last.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Wreck of the steamship the President.
There were aching hearts in England,
Sad watchings through the day,
For a vessel, the President,
Upon her homeward way,
Mist the wild Atlantic waters
The stormy Ocean's prey.

There were many forms and derring
Within that stately bark;
And many a bosom beautiful
That Love had made to mark;
And lips that bloom'd, lit temp'et gloom'd
And struck their beauty dead.

Where the gulf stream meets the soundings
With long terrific roar,
The ship was seen contending
The latest and boldest war;
But never human sight beheld
That fitted vessel more.

Upon the topmost beacon,
Through weary day and night,
The hardy watchmen steadily
Gazed o'er the billows' flight;
But saw no smoke of mar or deck
Swept over on their sight!

Upon that sea of sorrow
How many hopes were lost!
How like a warty merman,
Love's eye those waters crost;
And how he has to bear the part,
Or break when all was lost!

The sea, the tempest, the despair,
The wailing wail of hands,
As ocean with misery rent the air—
Some pale as horror sounds,
Euphied their white lips to prayer,
As if besought to God's commands.

No language may herald tidings,
No human voice cheer
That awful page of destiny,
That record'd day of woe—
Eugeni! midst Ocean's secrets
Thou thousand fathom low!

Yet still the stars, thou Ocean,
Their dying lights shed;
Thy waves' expiring moan;
Dry o'er their charnel bed;
And thus yet see the mystery
Innate with the dead.

CHARLES SWAIN.

"The Westminster Review" is supposed to
speak the opinion of the leading Radicals in
the United Kingdom. Its number for April last
contains a long and interesting article, entitled
"Political Retrospect—1830 to 1841," which
commences as follows—

"The first chapter of Gibbon's 'Decline and
Fall' opens with a striking picture of the power
and extent of the Roman empire during the
reigns of Augustus, Trajan, Hadrian, and the two
Antonines; an empire then extending in length
more than 3,000 miles, from the Euphrates to
the Western Ocean; 2,000 miles in breadth,
from Mount Atlas in Africa, to the wall of Antioch
in North Britain; containing upwards
of 1,600,000 square miles of land, embracing
the whole of Italy, France, Spain, Switzerland,
Britain, the Netherlands, the greater part of
Australia, all the coasts and islands of the Medi-
terranean, with Egypt and Asia Minor.

It was scarcely an idle boast, that Rome gave
laws to the world; but we read of it now with
almost the feelings produced by a fable of ancient
mythology. How has its glory departed! Rome
still, the city, yet lives,—but only in the won-
drous of its illustrious dead; its power is wholly

gone; it has only a nominal existence among
the nations!

The future history of a decline and fall
hereafter, not less memorable than that of Rome,
will probably commence his work with a cor-
responding account of the power and extent of
the British empire under William the Fourth,
and Queen Victoria. What Rome was in its
influence over the destinies of mankind in the
first century, England is now in the nineteenth;
while not merely in regard to rank, but even in
territorial extent of its possessions, on which the sun never sets,
England occupies a prouder position than ancient
Rome.

The sovereignty of Great Britain is acknow-
ledged in worlds (so to speak) which the Romans
had not even discovered the existence—
It extends over no inconsiderable portion of
North America, and the West Indian Archipe-
lago; in Australia over the fifth part of the
globe; in the East over the vast peninsula of
Hindustan, and other countries of Asia; in
Africa over its southern and western coasts;
and in Europe over some of the fairest islands;
and most commanding parts of the Mediterran-
ean.

As mistress of the sea, England is almost
without a rival; her subjects are 200,000,000
of human beings! But her indirect influence is
even greater than that which exercises by direct
legislative enactments. There is perhaps no
corner of the earth in which the effects of her
energy and commercial activity are not felt.—
In manufacturing industry, in all works of en-
terprising utility, she takes the lead; and her
comparatively few institutions give the tone to
those of Europe. In the councils of nations
England has the greatest weight; on the con-
tinent she is an object of universal interest; the
discussions of the British Parliament are often
read with more attention a foreign capital than
in our own provincial towns. The first question
asked in every difficulty is, what will England
do? And the outbreaks of jealousy occasionally
exhibited by the most powerful States only show
the important place which she occupies in the
world.

We notice these facts with no desire to feed
the flame of national vanity; but in weighing
the merits of English statesmen we would have
the mind fully impressed with the high dignity,
the sacred trust, the solemn responsibility of the
office they fill.

Members of the Crown's ministers of an
English Cabinet!—what a god-like position to
those who could view it rightly! Men,—but
among the leaders of men the foremost! Mor-
tals, with the powers of immortals! Lawgivers,
upon the wisdom of whose measures depends the
moral and intellectual progress of the race to
which they belong, and the physical well-being
of millions of their fellow-beings. Alas! that
insensible of their high calling, the office should
ever be held by those who value themselves
only as the privileged frequenters of a palace,
or the entering performers in a state col-
legiate, with the right of exclusive admission
behind the scenes."

The Review then enters into detail on political
events, as they occurred during the period above
noticed, and the causes why, in its opinion, the
Tories were the Reformers of Parliament in
1832 only-numbered 187, should in 1841 number
309—adding, that at the last election the
opinion of the necessity of a change had become
almost universal, and but for the free trade agri-
cultural, and other Reformers, much more over-
whelming than the present would have been re-
turned. "The result (it continues) should be
a lesson to statesmen. Every year that office
is retained by men unable to carry their own
measures, they damage their party. A bad
government is an evil, but that which is powerless
has no friends.

"The second advent of the Tories has
scarcely excited regret in any quarter. Reformers
remembering that Catholic emancipation,
the repeal of the Corporation and Test
Acts, and the excellent measures of Adminis-
tration and legal reform were obtained through
the instrumentality of Sir Robert Peel, have
augured favourably from the fact that the influ-
ence of public opinion upon Conservatism, when
Conservatives are in office, has ever been greater
than when they are out of office."

In the same number of "The Westminster
Review" is the following, under the head—

FINANCIAL PROJECT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.
Whatever may be the thought of Sir Robert

Peel's financial project (and much may be said against it), we cannot blind ourselves to the fact, that, since the opening of the session, he has risen as a statesman in general estimation. Boldness, energy, comprehensive views, will always command respect; and these, and even higher qualities, he has displayed to an extent for which few were prepared. His commercial reforms, although not all that could be desired, and defective on essential points, are yet upon a larger scale than any that have been witnessed in our times.

It then says that no reasonable objection can be urged against an income tax, but reprehends in the strongest manner that now proposed by Sir Robert Peel, avowing that it is partial and oppressive, that it may pass but cannot endure, and that it will pass to the great peril of the Ministers. — "Three years (it adds) of an income tax, such principles, and with the universal consent of the people of England, welcome again to power new and new measures."

"We feel, however, ashamed of the ground of opposition which some Liberal members have chosen for their resistance to the measure. We read with astonishment the assertion that the principle of direct taxation is a return to the barbarous practices of ancient times!" — It is a return to sound first principles. All indirect taxation involves a principle of fraud, is a mode of cheating the public out of a larger sum of money than they are aware of paying; and the one cheat favours others. The money easily obtained can be as easily squandered, and this is a sufficient reason, if there were no other, that, could we begin at de novo, the basis of the constitution should be, that representation should be equal, and all taxes direct. Is there one who can believe that if that principle had been understood and acted upon two centuries back, the national debt would ever have been incurred? The cunning of modern governments, by means of indirect taxes, has laid heavier burdens upon communities than were ever borne in times of peace by the nations of antiquity."

"The Spectator," a journal likewise in the Radical interest, says in a recent number—

"The organised war against Sir Robert Peel, as the occupant of office, has broken down; he may be obstructed, thwarted, teased with party skirmishes; but that is little desire, on either side, to vote him out of power. With his own party he has little to quarrel with, and with his opponents he has little to do their work on surance: they have called to their aid, as the Romans did the Barbarians, one of the dreaded class of political economists, and they trust to the chances of his being able to beat their enemy, with a measure of terror as to what he may do within their own walls. Nor does he trust them: it does not appear that he ever consults them collectively; it is shrewdly suspected that his tactic is kept to his own bosom, until his clients hear their doom from his own lips in the House; and if they demur, if they murmur, he coldly turns round, and tells them to follow him in silence, or their general will leave them to the foe."

SUICIDE OF THE EARL OF MUNSTER.

The Earl of Munster committed suicide by shooting himself on the 20th March last, at his house Belgrave-square London. It seemed he was much affected by the late news from India, and often spoke on the subject. It is well known that George Fitz-Johnpeere Earl of Munster, was the son of William the Fourth and Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated actress. "The Times" gives a memoir of his Lordship, from which the following is an extract—

George Fitz-Johnpeere, the Earl of Munster, had completed his forty-eighth year, having been born on the 29th of January 1794. In the year 1807, at the early age of thirteen, he received his commission as cornet in the Prince of Wales's regiment of hussars; and in the following year he proceeded with his regiment to the Peninsula, as aide-de-camp to General Glade. When but fifteen years old, we find him participating in all the trying exigencies which accompanied the battle of Corunna, and immediately upon his return to England he started to join the army in Portugal, as aide-de-camp to the Adjutant-General Lord Londonderry, then Sir Charles's head-quarters, and was present in twelve general engagements; and he was in the front rank in the attack of the French upon the right flank of an army; but having been wounded in a charge and his horse shot under him, he was taken prisoner. Even under these circumstances, his presence of hussars in his immediate neighbourhood, he followed their example without any more cause, and in the subsequent confusion succeeded in regaining the British lines. His promotion to a troop immediately followed this battle; and he returned to England to join the regiment to which he had been appointed. In 1813, however, he again rejoined to the seat of war; and subsequently, at Toulouse, he was severely wounded in leading a charge against cavalry.

The altered condition of affairs now changed his sphere of action; and in January 1815 he sailed for India; where he arrived at Calcutta, the first month of July. Although in the midst of the rainy season, he started to join the governor-general, who was in the upper provinces; and in eleven days accomplished the distance of seven hundred miles; and in eleven days between the north of India, &c. but had not much opportunity of distinction. The overland despatches—an undertaking of no ordinary moment when the condition of the surrounding country was considered. He reached home in June 1816; and then he sustained the severe accident of a broken leg, which requiring confinement and rest, gave him an opportunity of preparing for the press his Journal, which was published in June 1819. In this year he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel; and on the 15th of October 1819, he was married to Miss Mary Wyndham, sister to Colonel Wyndham, the member for West Sussex, and natural daughter of the late Earl of Egremont; by whom he has seven children.

On the publication of the brevet which followed the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1841, he received the rank of major-general. He was shortly afterwards appointed to command the troops in the western district of England. At the period of his death, he likewise held the offices of Governor

and Captain, Constable and Lieutenant of Windsor Castle, and he was colonel of the First Tower Hamlets Militia. He was a member of many learned societies in this country and abroad; among which honours may be mentioned those of fellow of the Royal Society, vice-president of the Asiatic Society, and corresponding member of the Institute of France. Among foreign military distinctions he had received the grand cross of the order of St. Ferdinand and Wurttemberg."

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BIRMINGHAM, ON MONDAY LAST.

For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Date	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Jan. 24	Barque Ferris, J. Hillier.....	270	John Best and Brothers.....	Liverpool.
Feb. 16	Brig Elizabeth Buckham, J. Bowyer.....	242	Partins, Manchester and Co.....	Liverpool.
April 19	Brig William Murray, Maugu Edou.....	153	Zouman and Tremere.....	Great Britain.
28	Barque Julia, Thomas Vilevot.....	260	Henry and J. George Duvon.....	London.
May 19	Barque Anne Elvick, John Bullen.....	242	Rowwell, Sturgess and Co.....	London.
June 10	Brig George, John Watson Smith.....	241	Henry and George Duvon.....	London.
12	Brig George, Robert Hutchison.....	257	Anderson, Votter and Co.....	Great Britain.
14	Ship Urquany, Stephen Waghela.....	310	Pachau, Manchester and Co.....	London.
17	Brig Engham, Henry Wright.....	213	Rowwell, Sturgess and Co.....	London.
18	Brig Nelson, Henry Wright.....	213	Rowwell, Sturgess and Co.....	London.
American.				
May 3	Ship Edward, Thomas Sewell.....	339	Zouman, Frazier & Co.....	Philadelphia.
16	Ship Somerset, Edward Harrington.....	110	Rowwell, Sturgess and Co.....	London.
Jan. 1	Barque Sharon, Charles S. Chase.....	250	Metz (London) and Co.....	Salern.
23	Barque Chamers, C. G. Saw.....	252	Zouman, Frazier & Co.....	London.
French.				
May 15	Barque Algere, Paulel.....	194	Hermann Dufour.....	Havre de Grace.
15	Brig Remi and Louis, Francois Jean.....	141	Hermann Dufour.....	Marseilles.
20	Barque Mont, Auguste.....	250	Lafayette and sons.....	Havre de Grace.
29	Brig Capelan, Louis Hiribarren.....	181	Anderson and Trowers.....	Marseilles.
30	Brig Vigilante, Emile Vial.....	120	Lafayette and sons.....	Havre de Grace.
31	Barque Corneille, N. Rouze.....	160	Daniel, Gouvier and Vauzy.....	London.
Sardinian.				
April 19	Brig Inces, Pedro Bascuqui.....	192	Metz (London) and Co.....	Genoa.
June 3	Brig English Decembre, James Baughin.....	141	Parsons Caprie.....	Marseilles.
16	Palace Bella Emilia, Felanga.....	141	Lafayette and sons.....	Havre de Grace.
16	Palace Stella Familia, J. B. Norio.....	141	Lafayette and sons.....	Havre de Grace.
Spanish.				
April 18	Brig Carolina, Buenaventura Authel.....	157	Pan Antonio Sanchez.....	Valencia.
May 13	Brig Cuatros, Antonio Alena y Cortiel.....	160	Lafayette and sons.....	Havre de Grace.
16	Palace Benito, Juan Requena.....	171	Lafayette and sons.....	Havre de Grace.
29	Palace Eduvige, Rafael Salazar.....	151	Lafayette and sons.....	Spain.
Danish.				
May 12	Brig Denmark, Thuse.....	Charles R. Horne.....	Havre de Grace.	
Brazilian.				
April 20	Brig Passamonte, Juan C. de Sene.....	220	John Sams Monteiro.....	Brazil.
May 22	Brigante Bedon, A. Rodriguez.....	167	Manuel Azevedo Ramon.....	Brazil.
June 2	Brigante Kapendauer, J. C. V. Silva.....	160	Jose Pereira Carneiro.....	Brazil.
16	Brig. Ann Mary, Manuel de Lima.....	200	Manuel Azevedo Ramon.....	Brazil.
18	Brigante Coloso, Oliveira.....	141	Manuel Azevedo Ramon.....	Brazil.
25	Brigante 7th September, J.F. Ferreira.....	160	Viana and Thomaz.....	Brazil.
Portuguese.				
May 19	Brig Bon Jesus de Matos.....	125	Manuel Azevedo Ramon.....	Brazil.
Norwegian.				
April 23	Brig Berlin, Anders Everson.....	181	Thompson, Mellis and Co.....	Continental.
Hamburg.				
Mar. 21	Brig George Dutton Wilhelmsson, F. Waller.....	241	Joseph Parvancini.....	Continental.
June 13	Brig Anna, P. Meyer.....	172	Zouman, Frazier & Co.....	Cowes for orders.
Bremen.				
May 19	Barque Maria Albino, B. Seiler.....	250	Bergs, Hertz and Co.....	Bremen.
June 10	Brig Maria, O. W. Galmann.....	161	John Jacob Koch and Co.....	Hamburg.
16	Brig Johannes Cesar, Gerard Eberhard.....	160	Zouman, Frazier & Co.....	Bremen.
Swedish.				
April 12	Barque Tora, S. A. Foenmark.....	276	Zouman and Treason.....	Marseilles.
June 10	Brig Maria, O. W. Galmann.....	161	Thompson, Mellis and Co.....	Continental.
30	Brigante Christina Eberla, W. Gusten.....	261	Thompson, Mellis and Co.....	Continental.
Chilian.				
June 14	Ship Aguilu, Jose Sanchez.....	227	Zouman and Treason.....	Lima.
Tuscan.				
June 18	Barque Choptan, Peter Shepherd.....	227	Manuel Sene de la Nava.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Brig. Portgale, 10 guns, Lieut. John Thomas, Nat. Commodore.
 UNITED STATES. Schooner Enterprise, 10 guns, Lieut. James P. Wilson, Commodore.
 FRENCH. Brig. Detique, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Ferey Benjamin Darns Postel.
 BRAZILIAN. Brigantine Argo, 12 guns, Captain Henry Hoffman.
 Brigantine Catarina, 5 guns, Captain Jose Maria Rodriguez.

Origins of the word "News."—"News" is not, as many imagine, derived from the adjective *Novus*. In former times it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus—

N
 E — | — W
 S

implying that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe; and from this practice is derived the term of newspaper.

Mirror.

The English Language is fast becoming universal; nearly all foreigners of good education learn it, especially in Germany, Russia, and the North. The women, that they may read Walter Scott and Bulwer in the original—the men, that they may study English politics in the parliamentary debates.

Excursions in Denmark, &c.

An Optical Illusion.—A chandler having had some candles stolen, one had him be of good cheer, "for, in a short time," said he; "an confident they will all come to light." — *The Archaeologist.*

MARINE LIST

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 25.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Mariano Francisco de Silva, for Montevideo, despatched by Hardoy, Cavauro & Co., with passengers.

June 26.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brig of war General Belgrano, 24 gun, Captain John Thorn, bearing the flag of Admiral William Brown.

National brig of war Cagacha, 16 guns, Captain José María Pinedo.

National schooner of war Ninth July, 5 guns, Lieut. Edward Brown, Commander, all on a cruise.

June 27.—Wind N. N. E. slight rain—hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brigantine of war Molekita, 5 guns, Captain Nicholas George.

National brig of war Americo, 11 guns, (late General Echague), Captain Donati, both on a cruise.

American brig Whig, Pierson Baldwin, for Montevideo and ports of Brazil, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 1002 fangas mit retorn cargo.

June 28.—Wind S. E. hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brigantine of war Republico, 6 guns, (late Sardinian brigantine S. Giorgio), Captain T. Craig, on a cruise.

Hamburg brigantine Prince Albert, Peter Echells, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Henry and George Dowse, with 6118 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do., 67 lining hides, 3000 horns.

June 29.—Wind S. E. blowing half a gale and very high tide—rain at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 30.—Wind W. strong, thick fog until 10 a. m., rain all last night.

No arrivals or sailings.

In sight a Brazilian brig.

July 1.—Wind W.

Arrived, Brazilian brig

Sailed, British brig Dryad, Robert Rickerky, for Liverpool, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 2380 salted hides, 77 tone boxes, 22 pipe-bone ashes, 81 pipes, 4 half do., 28 marquette with 3700 arrobas tallow, 119 balos and 88 chiguanas with 4300 urubas wool, 22 do with 556 doz. sheep skins, 7 do. with 5129 lbs. nutria skins.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

The drama of 'Don Pedro the Cruel,' second part, (which relates to his death) was performed at this theatre on Saturday evening last, and caused a great deal of interest if one may judge by the applause it received from a numerous audience.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 26th ult., was performed a play called 'Maria Remond.' This Maria, (poor girl) was shamefully deprived of her lover and intended husband through the machinations of an artful coquette. Maria, who was the cause avenged by her spirited brother, who chastised the base fellow that had so cruelly wronged his sister—this however did not restore her peace of mind, although it is to be presumed she afterwards recovered it, because 'beautiful girls of eighteen find it very difficult to look or be unhappy for a long time.

The house was full.

On 29th, *Teresa* o los efectos de las pasiones. There were sad doings in this play—a lady unfaithful to her husband; but the offending partner was severely punished and held out to general detestation—thus far the moral was good, which is more than can be said of similar offenders in Kotzebue's drama of 'The Stranger' (Misanthrop). Señor Benito Ximeno per-

sonated the injured husband, and his acting was deservedly applauded, particularly in a transition from what might be called ungovernable rage to perfect calmness and kindness of manner, which the sudden and unexpected entrance of his beloved daughter elicited. Repeated 'bravos' followed this touch.

The weather was unfavorable—yet the pit and galleries were numerously attended—the boxes were thin.

Vessels ready to sail.

BRITISH.

Fame, for Liverpool.
Elizabeth Bucknar, for London.

FRENCH.

Aigrette, for Havre de Grace.
Beranger, for Montevideo and Pernambuco.

BRAZILIAN.

Cabelo and Ann Maria, for Paragaya.
Especulador, for Santos.

SPANIARDS AND GERMANS IN LONDON.

From 'Blackwood's Magazine' of January last. Spaniards we see little of in London; they form a very minute fraction of the adventurous foreigners who swell our full tide of existence. Incapable from character and habit of exertions of trifling ingenuity, and from the long and destructive wars that have desolated their country, they have no pecuniary means to distinguish them from other continental foreigners, except it may be the high feeling, grave deportment, and formal politesse, characteristic of their nation; whenever you meet a Spaniard in London, you may be sure, whether he be poor or rich, you come in contact with a gentleman.

Germans we have in abundance: musicians, teachers of languages, clockmakers, bookbinders, and artisans of various descriptions; mute, ingenious, studious in great numbers, attracted hither by the uncontrollable propensity of our indigenous snags to indulge in the striking absurdity of 'strikes.' By the way, our native artisans of all sorts, give every encouragement to the inundation of swarms of foreigners, by reckless indulgence in suicidal combination against their employers, not seeing that every recurring 'strike' brings into the labour-market hundreds of interlopers, who cannot so easily be got rid of, thus lowering the wages of the home artisan, and spreading distress among our humbler population. Your German in London resembles your German any where else; heavy, but dogged and steady at his work, patient, and generally trustworthy.

THE NORTHERN IN AMERICA.

A very old large city, the buildings of which are of hewn stone, has been lately discovered in the vicinity of Bahia. Professor Schuk, of the 'Societa' of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, infers, from the attached specimens of inscriptions, that the city was founded by the Scandinavians, during their residence in, or occupation of, the country. The signification of a figure, erected on an immense pillar, which stretches out its right arm and points with the forefinger to the north pole, appears to be singularly remarkable.—*Atteroe.*

Died.

On the 25th ult., aged 45, whilst being conveyed to the Hospital, LEWIS RILEY, a native of Ireland. He had been long in this country, and was well known in the vicinity of the Beach as a quiet inoffensive man. He died in great destitution—a substantial return was entered into which afforded him a decent interment.

On the 27th, aged 45, ROBERT HAYMAN, Master of the British Merchant vessel Undaunted, which arrived at this Port on the 15th ult. His remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 29th, accompanied by a considerable retinue, including the Captain of the British Merchant vessel now in this Port, the colours of which on the day of the funeral were hoisted half-mast.

On the 29th, after a lingering illness, DON RAMON ANZO.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that we cannot insert the communication of B. E. S. I. & Co., not only from its anonymous character, but that the censor it conveys might be misconstrued and injure innocent persons. At all events, its publication would involve us with 'publishers,' if not with 'writers.'

Advertisements.

Mrs. JACKSON.

EDGES leave respectfully to inform the public that she has opened a cosmopolitan Board and Lading House, No. 93 Calle de Pina, the agents of which commands an extensive view of the inner and outer roads of this place.
Buenos Ayres, June 30, 1842.

GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Calle de la Paz No. 49, has on sale a great variety of Glass of different patterns. Small round, 12 dollars per dozen, common in 12 1/2 dollar cut do. 40 to 44 do. do., wine glasses 50 do. do., fine cut wine glasses 20 do. do., fine cut water-glasses 50 per pair, fine cut glass for mirrors from 20 to 25 do. do. Also a great variety of earthenware for sale very cheap, tea plates 9, 12 and 15 dollar per dozen, dinner plates 10 to 20 do. do., table dishes from 4 to 6 do. each, cups and saucers from 10 to 25 do. per dozen. Also a great assortment of broken ware, and a great variety of other articles, very cheap.

PORT WINE.

A Few cases of superior quality Wine, for sale at the house of Doctor and Orr, Calle del Pava, No. 12.

NOTICE.

M. PARKER being about to make a different arrangement in his business, informs address that he has sold to the proprietor of the first half roof arched, which he is in the best of health, &c. requests that they will call and settle their accounts.

Also all who have claims against him will please present them for payment.

TO LET.

A Very spacious house in a central situation, containing 17 or 18 very nice, well adapted for business—is in complete order and ready for occupation to be given.

Apply to George Lord, No. 17 Calle de la Victoria.

NOTICE.

THE 'Counting House of Stewart, Nub Co. & Co. is removed to No. 44, Calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	..... 30 1/2	dollars each.
Do. English	..... 30	do. do.
Plate mercantile	..... 15	10 do. for one
Do. Spanish	..... 10	1 do. do. each.
Do. Fine and Extra	..... 10	1 do. do.
Six per cent. French	..... 65	68 do. per cent.
Exchange on England	..... 2 1/2	to 2 3/4 per cent.
Do. Spain	..... 32 1/2	33 cent per dollar.
Do. Portugal	..... 10	10 p. per cent.
Do. United States	..... 16 1/2	16 1/2 do.
Do. Mexico	..... 16 1/2	16 1/2 do.
Hides, Wet, Fat, Salted, Germany	..... 61	60 dollars per peso.
Do. Spain	..... 53	55 do.
Do. North Am.	..... 55	57 do.
Do. Extra	..... 61	62 do.
Hides, Black	..... 48	50 do.
Do. Hair	..... 12	19 do. each.
Calf skins	..... 56	60 per peso.
Sheep skins, Roman	..... 23	25 do. per doz.
Do. East	..... 36	38 do.
Do. West	..... 36	38 do.
Do. long	..... 42	44 do.
Do. short	..... 42	44 do.
Do. packed	..... 35	37 do.
Do. shorn from skins	..... 45	46 do.
Do. mutton, dry	..... 18	20 do.
Tallow, pure	..... 28	32 do.
Do. mixed	..... 18	20 do.
Do. with grease	..... 25	30 do.
Do. packed	..... 12	15 per quintal.
Horns, mixed	..... 160	170 do. per thousand.
Do. Ox	..... 450	500 do.
Sheep bones	..... 30	300 do.
Hale castings	..... 24	25 per 100 lbs.
Saltpetre	..... 10	12 do.
Do. black	..... 10	12 do.
Do. white	..... 18	20 per canga.
Discount	..... 11	2 per cent. p. month.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 25 1/2 dollars.
The lowest price 25 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence.
The lowest do. 3 1/16 pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor &c.