

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 832.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842.

[YEAR XVI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

WITH this number concludes the Sixteenth year of the *British Packet*.

OUR exposure of the falsehoods and sophistry with which the Montevideo press, in furtherance of a plan of deep political pravity, untrudgingly endeavours to hoodwink the unsuspecting reader, has sadly disconcerted our contemporaries on the other side of the river. We were prepared for the flimsy rhetoric of the *Nacional*; but we certainly did expect something better from the collective wisdom of the coterie arrayed against us in our own language, especially after the grand flourish with which the new Riverista champion was ushered into the arena. We are decidedly of opinion that the case would have been better managed had it been left to the Spanish pen that ended the first article upon Paraguay, provided indeed a little care had been taken to render the English version somewhat more idiomatic. Nothing bearing the semblance of argument is advanced to confute our reasonings; except it is an attempt to shew that we have underrated the commercial importance of Paraguay. For this purpose, the authority of Sir Woodbine Parish is adduced. Of course, the honorable gentleman's statement relates to the palmy days of Paraguayan prosperity—to a period antecedent to that when "at one fell swoop, Francia pounced upon and annihilated his country's commerce." Even then we learn from the unimpeachable testimony of Mr. J. P. Robertson, that "the incomes of two English Dukes and of one English Marquis, were equal to more than the whole commercial returns of Paraguay, though Paraguay is larger than all England, and endowed with natural boons and blessings, incomparably greater than even the most favored and fertile spots of our beautiful island." However, it never once entered our head to dispute the natural capabilities of Paraguay; we are fully aware of the extent of the resources of that fine country. What we meant to do was to dispel the delusion so artfully created with respect to its present condition, by showing that it does not as yet offer such a great field for mercantile enterprise as some designing men for selfish purposes would have us believe. We know that, by the non-intercourse system and general policy of the late Dictator, its commerce was left in a most prostrate state; we believe there is a disposition on the part of his successors to depart from a line of policy so prolific of baleful consequences; but we know likewise that they have to overcome many weighty obstacles before they can succeed in this generous design. That they will eventually succeed we doubt not, but their first-step must be to cement frank and close relations with the Provinces of the Argentine Republic, the greatest, if not the exclusive, consumers of Paraguayan produce, according to the showing of Sir Woodbine Parish himself. Even

had nature placed no barrier in the way of direct intercourse between Paraguay and Europe, her staple commodities would find there no outlet, and, in order to recover the one in which she has been supplanted in this Republic by the Brazilians, through the disastrous policy of Francia, it is necessary that that policy should undergo a radical change. It is only then that her natural capabilities can be developed.

This is all we feel bound to say in reply to the Riverista writers, for in all their lucubrations there is nothing but assertion without proof and declamation without argument. As to the taunts directed against our selves personally, we view them with the contempt they deserve. Our adversaries may perhaps harm us in the opinion of persons removed from the scene of contest; but as for any injury they can do us in the estimation of those who are in a situation to be able to appreciate their motives of action, we are not under the least concern.

Don Melchor Bolaustegui, the gentleman who was designated by the Montevideo press as having chiefly figured in the transactions respecting the illicit trade to the Uruguay, publicly called upon his denouncers, in the name of honor, to substantiate the charge. The answer he received is unique and irrefragable—"Well, if you did not, who did?"

On this occasion the affair of the *Nautilus* is brought up, as it frequently is, with an unflinching effrontery only equalled by the meanness of the attempt to embroil two friendly governments, and the shallowness of its contrivers. Did they not know at the time that they were acting in direct violation of a principle emphatically laid down and triumphantly sustained by Great Britain? If they are not old enough to remember, surely they must have read, the celebrated Orders in Council in the year 1807, where this incontrovertible doctrine is developed in support of just belligerent rights—"In time of war neutral cannot be allowed to carry on a trade, the enjoyment of which they did not possess in time of peace."

The Argentine emigrant Don Roque Alvarado, under date Tarija, April 12, 1842, addressed a note to the Prefect of that department, complaining of the Decree of the Government of Bolivia, ordering his emigrant countrymen from the frontier, stigmatising the Government of General Rosas as being one of despotism and tyranny, and instancing the conduct of that of Chili, which had not only afforded Argentine emigrants an asylum, but allowed them freely to collect arms and all sorts of warlike stores, as well as permitting the residence in the very heart of Chili, of an Argentine Commission, without laying any restraint on their proceedings for the liberty of their countrymen.

To this note the Prefect replied as follows—*Prefecture and Comandancy General of Tarija, Government House, April 13, 1842.*

Señor General,

Bolivia in acquiescing in the repeated orders of the governments of the Argentine Provinces, to remove from the frontiers those who they suppose as their enemies, obstinately bent on an atrocious war, and who in carrying out their plans of extermination, desolation and ruin, will not leave any means untried in order to overturn the regime established in their Republic;

does not conceive such a proceeding on its part to be in any mode derogatory. In acting thus it has only performed its duty, in cultivating the good understanding which ever ought to exist with a neighbouring, friendly and sister Republic, without interfering or examining if the government be barbarous, tyrannic and despotic; or whether it be that of Unity or Federation, Bolivia, in either case having no right to interpose. It is the duty of Bolivia, in the domestic discussions of the Argentine nation, to preserve the neutrality prescribed by the laws of nations. The conduct of the Argentine emigrants in this town has hitherto been irreproachable. They have respected the laws of the country, but this is not sufficient to save Bolivia from being compromised with the governments above-mentioned also did the emigrants continue on the frontier. The peace and harmony which ought to exist between the Argentine Republic and this, must be preserved at all cost, and the imprudence of preferring private to general interests, is unjust on every principle; it cannot be otherwise when it tends to destroy the ties of friendship between two neighbouring Republics, for the sake of a few exiles at certain places B. or C.; therefore the government of Bolivia in ordering them to be removed to other places has not infringed upon the sacred right of asylum, which civilized nations afford to those who are persecuted by their governments for political opinions. If the Chilean Republic and its government render aid in munitions of war to one bad against another, if they allow in the very heart of their country, Argentine Commissioners, who are labouring to overturn the predominant government, if they break the neutrality which ought to be observed respecting international right, these things can form no precedent, because the conduct of the Chilean Republic cannot regulate that of Bolivia, nor the latter that of other nations. To Chili war may be advantageous, but to Bolivia it would be directly the reverse; that which is to the interest of one may not be so to the other; therefore Governments and Republics are in duty bound to pursue those measures which may best suit them. The undersigned assures the Argentine General that he sincerely regrets the misfortunes of the Argentine emigrants whom he regrets; and that it is not in his power to accede to his petition, and he is reluctantly compelled to file the orders of his government.

God preserve you many years.

BERNARDO TRIGO.

Montevideo, July 15th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN,

In the month of December last, you delivered to me a Memo rial, signed by the British Merchants and Residents in Montevideo, expressing a hope that, on the occasion of my visit to this City, the amicable Relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Republic of the Uruguay, might be more firmly cemented and protected by the conclusion of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that yesterday evening, I concluded and signed a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, on the part of Her Majesty with this Republic.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,  
Your obedient humble servant,

J. H. MANDEVILLE.

To John Goulard, Esq.  
Ferdinand Delisle, Esq.  
James Stewart, Esq.

**Advertisements.**

**WILLIAM HAYTON,**

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store from No. 43 Calle de la Cruz to No. 25 Calle de la Piedad, opposite the house of Don Esteban Pizarro, where he will be found an excellent assortment of articles for men, viz.—English double breasted suits of the very best quality, also those and frock coats, ready washed and pressed, with cotton quarter and single night caps, gaiters, elastic and cotton hose, collars, neckties, cravats, drawers and half stockings to correspond. Cravats of all sorts from 4 to 5 dollars each, gloves of all sorts, English's best buttons and penknives, razor straps, combs, cloths, hair, tooth and shaving brushes, sewing waf., &c. &c. all at very reasonable prices.

Ladies fine Woodstock wash leather gowns, proper for riding or walking, at 5 dollars per pair, white, black and colored. Also at 25 Cents a pair.

**NOTICE.**

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished apartments, in a neat and parlour for each gentleman, at Mrs. Conwell's Private Boarding-House, No. 25 Calle de la Cruz.

**Mr. George Clark,**

RESPECTFULLY offers his services as General Accountant. Any gentlemen wishing to have his books or accounts arranged will meet with speedy dispatch by applying at No. 77 Calle de la Cruz.

Mr. C. will also undertake to translate into Spanish any documents for the Public Office. He also gives lessons in the Spanish language. 423 4

**H. Jones and J. R. Dickson, WATCH MAKERS and JEWELLERS,**

RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public that they have entered into partnership at their shop No. 25 Calle de la Universidad, where they will give the greatest attention to meet with the approbation of their customers.

J. R. Dickson has lately arrived from New York, where he has had considerable practice in all branches of the Jewellery business. Any order for the same will be promptly attended to and executed with the best materials and workmanship.

An experienced watchmaker can speak Spanish and English. He must be well recommended. 312 6

**T. S. BURROUGHS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,**

HAS for Sale an assortment of watch chains and keys, silver spectacles and pencil cases, steel pens and penknives, Rodgers' cut-throat razors, and a few new combs. A first-rate chronometer and quadrant also for sale.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired, also mechanical instruments. 312 6

**Superior Cloth and Cassimere, (JUST IMPORTED.)**

THOMAS TICKER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, he has removed his Tailoring Establishment to No. 81, Calle de la Piedad, he is induced so to do from his personal state of health, in the hope to be the better enabled to attend his business, and in the hope to receive from his two large hours of the best superior Cloth and Cassimere, selected and described for great sale. T. Ticker knows several sets of measurements and gives satisfaction to his very respectable customers, and which will be found so to qualify and selection of colors, the best imported to this city.

The Cloths consist of black, Oxford mixtures, invaluable and other greens, fashionable olive, brown and blues of different shades.

The Cassimere consist of black, Oxford and various colors of mixtures, very superior drabs, a large assortment of plain, cheviote colors, and a most unique assortment of peacock figured, stripes and plaid of such patterns as have not hitherto been introduced here, and are in fashionable demand in England.

T. Ticker has no doubt an inspection of the above goods will be found to merit the description, and begs the favor of their kind attention thereto. He has likewise the best machines for flock coats and trousers, a splendid assortment of plain black and figured cloths, and a various colored shawls do. for waistcoats, &c. &c.

Every article executed in the best manner as to workmanship, agreeable to fashion, and will be charged at the lowest possible price.

**Notice to the Ladies.**

MRS. MILLER, Dress Maker, returns her sincere thanks for the patronage she has received for upwards of twelve years, and hopes her best talent applied to dress to please for a renewal of the same, as she has recommended herself to No. 122 Calle de la Cruz.

**TO LET.**

IN an English family, a well furnished bed-room and sala. Apply at No. 143 Calle de la Cruz. 320 6

According to advices from Havana dated the 8th of April last, the supplies of beef during the last three months at that port alone averaged 32,000 quintals monthly. The latest arrivals of beef cargoes were the Swedish brig *Fligelin*, from Montevideo, 5000 quintals, Danish brig *Edward*, from Buenos Ayres, 4500 quintals, Spanish brig *Duende*, from Montevideo, 4000 quintals, Spanish ship *Mariana*, from Montevideo, 6000 quintals.

And the only sales which had taken place lately were of three cargoes, viz.—per *Pepeita* 5000 quintals from Montevideo, per *Cheriviera*

Which 3560 quintals from this, at 61 reales per arroba, and per *Ychene* also hence, at 61 reales per arroba, at Matanzas, with obligation on the part of purchasers to receive the whole cargo of 4500 quintals in 10 days. Fourteen cargoes were still waiting off at the Havana. On the above mentioned one arrived from this the Dutch galley *Archangel*, which was put into quarantine from want of a bill of health, for the usual term in this case of mere oversight; of 7 days.

The exports of beef from this River to Havana during the elapsed first half year, we find to amount in all to 345,493 quintals, or 91 cargoes, of which went from

here 12 cargoes, 45,807 quintals; Montevideo 40 " 199,691 " In 5 cargoes, 15,578 quintals hence, and 22 " 76,284 " from Montevideo, in all 27 cargoes, or 11,892 quintals in Spanish vessels.

On the 22nd ult., nearly five hundred infantry of the battalion of *Relaxos*, Colonel Joaquin Ramiro, marched to the beach, with drums beating, colours flying, and all the

"*Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war.*" to embark on service. The fan of the regiment played during the embarkation, and the cheers from the spectators were answered by the troops, with additional exclamations of "*A Dios Sierros!*" to the innumerable bodies of all colours in attendance. The scene was one of considerable interest, and formed an admirable subject for the Painter. Both officers and soldiers were in the highest spirits—the uniform of the former (scarlet with white sword belts) was not unlike that of British military officers—the attire of Colonel Ramiro was superb, and but for his mustachios and device, he might have been taken for an officer of our foot guards.

In consequence of the boisterous weather only one half of the battalion was embarked on the 22nd—the remainder finally went on board on the 25th, and the whole sailed on the 26th.

The activity displayed by the Captain of the Port Don Pedro Jimeno, in superintending the embarkation of the troops, and his exertions in going out of them from the ship, which was driven on shore in the gale of the 23rd, cannot be too highly praised.

On the 26th inst., the Brazilian corvette *Segundo de Julio*, hoisted the flag of this Republic at her fore and saluted the town with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

The Penny Cyclopaedia in its account of the Basque Provinces, says—

The Vizcayans and Guipuzcoons are the best sailors in the Peninsula, and skillful in commercial transactions. They are very active and industrious; their chief occupations are agriculture, commerce, and the manufacturing iron. The women assist the men in the cultivation of the ground, and are remarkable for their cleanliness. Their manners are simple and easy.—They are fond of dancing in their festivities, and enjoying the moderate pleasures of the table. Their national instruments are the tambourine and the bag-pipe: their dance called *zorzeo* is quick and lively, and is always accompanied by singing. In their walkings they often see the bride going to and coming from the church, by firing guns and pistols, and very often she is induced to fire them herself. In some villages, after the burial ceremony is over, they distribute bread, cheese, wine, and walnuts among the persons invited, and some beg money to pay for masses for the release of the soul of the deceased from purgatory. The dress of the men and women is similar to that of the mountaineers of Castile; but they wear albarcas, a species of shoe which is made of a hard and untempered piece of hog-skin, or of any other animal, which they soften by soaking it in water, and then cut the pieces of the size of the foot, which they wear with strings.

The Basques are in general frugal, cheerful, honest, and industrious, without meanness. When kindly treated, they are docile and manageable; but if they are dealt with severely and harshly, they become stubborn and intractable, and it is for that reason that they are with great difficulty subjected to severe military discipline, particularly by officers who are not of their own coun-

try. Gonzalo de Cordoba, from their experience he led them in Sicily, often said that he would rather fight with Fracayans, than they are a brave people, and better adapted for a system of guerilla warfare than any other in Spain.

**London, May 11.—Money Market.**

The dreadful destruction of property by the conflagration at Hamburg, the account of which appeared in the City in the Second Edition of the *Standard* exclusively, yesterday afternoon, continuing to excite great interest amongst the merchants this morning. Farther details are naturally expected with much anxiety; for, independent of the sympathy felt for our German brethren in their calamity and suffering, British interests and property are presumed to be involved to a large extent. It has been for a long period customary for insurances against fire to be effected in Hamburg by agents for the English companies; and it is believed that considerable loss will be sustained under that head, exclusive of the destruction of colonial produce and manufactured goods held on British account. Reports and conjectures are hazarded freely and circulated respecting the probable amount to which some of the insurance companies must be involved, but as in the present imperfect state of our information all such conjectures must be vague and uncertain, we avoid entering into detail.

Consols have been depressed this morning to 92½ for Money, and 92½ for Account. The decline has arisen partly from the delivery of a comparatively large amount of stock that was sold forward on Friday last, and partly in anticipation of sales that must be made by the insurance companies to pay their losses at Hamburg. Money has in consequence been held for a shade higher rate of interest on the Stock Exchange, but there is no difference whatever in the commercial discount market. There is, however, some suspense in the discount of bills directly or presumed to be indirectly connected with Hamburg, but the manner in which the fire will affect individual interests is ascertained.

**Lines on the Marriage of Mr. J. Bee to Miss M. A. Flower.**

Well has this little busy "Bee,"  
Improv'd his shiny hour;  
He gathers honey now all day  
From an sweet chosen "Flower"  
And from this hive, if Heaven please,  
He'll raise a swarm of little "Bees."  
*American paper.*

We have received United States journals to 21st May—they furnish long details respecting the Rhode Island rebellion, which is stated to have been suppressed without bloodshed, and the leader of Government of the insurrectionists Mr. Thomas W. Dorr, to have fled.

The "*Weekly Courier and New York Enquirer*," of 21st May, in an article headed "Close of the Rhode Island Rebellion," says—

Dorr, who by the way, behaved much less gallantly than his resolute companions in arms, intended to take possession of College buildings on the hill which commanded the whole town, fortify himself, get possession of all the avenues, and then force the banks to furnish the necessary finances for future operations.—But he didn't quite do it.

The movement on the house of the neck Sheriff Anthony, for the purpose of arresting his prisoner—Governor, was performed by Governor King in the coolest manner imaginable. Nothing could exceed the manly, firm and unflinching conduct of the magistracy, instead of their being the slightest color of truth in the atrocious statement of the Post, that we believe from the "*Sun*," that Gov. King faltered and finally ran away from that house, he acted throughout with equal nerve and prudence.—The cowardly accounts within the town ran like so many sheep, breaking and jumping through windows, and scampering in all directions.

In a word, with one exception, the bearing of the Government forces has been above all praise. The exception is alleged to be the conduct of the Artillery Company, of that part of

it which permitted its guns to be taken by the rebels. That conduct is of equal character, at least and will result we trust in the deprivation of the Company of its charter. That the few members in charge, were tampered with, can hardly be doubted.

As an evidence of the enthusiasm and indomitable determination of all classes and all ages during these exciting events, the following instance of youthful gallantry ought to be recorded: A lad named Pearce, only twelve years old, the son of a respectable citizen, had means to possess himself of a musket and accoutrements of one of the insurgents, who had momentarily laid them down in a building. Pearce was armed himself, the noble boy went with all his might to join the Cadets, then on their march for the scene of strife. When on the way, however, he got into the midst of a body of the enemy, and the owner of the gun demanded the weapon and was about to take it.—"No you don't," says Pearce, and he actually got away with it from the party and joined the Cadets before they reached their destination. Such conduct would have defied a Roman youth.

From "The Weekly Herald," New York April 30.

Lord Ashburton is getting along very elegantly in Washington. His first official public dinner on the 23rd inst., (St. George's Day) was a brilliant affair, and went off with great eclat. The wines and fruits from England were much admired, and swallowed with great glee.

He is a very plain, gentlemanly looking man, with a face somewhat care worn, and a complexion which belongs to those who have lived long and well. His suite are fine young men, generally bald, but with intellectual heads, though not very remarkable countenances. The private Secretary of his Lordship is said to be the cleverest of the Legation. In manners, they are all self-possessed, somewhat stiff in the movements of their bodies, and few or no gestures escape them while speaking. How different from the others of the foreign ministers here. Why, a lively Frenchman will gesticulate more in a minute, with the phalanges of his dexter hand, than Mr. Midway could in the whole course of his actual life.

The dinner was served soon after the hour of dining arrived. Late hours are, of course, in fashion every where among the diplomatic circles and eaters of dinners, and this one was to take place at six. The table was of the longitudinal character, and there were present about sixteen guests. Among them were the foreign ministers generally, the heads of departments, and some of our leading men in Congress. There was no ceremony in entering the dining rooms. The guests stood not at the end of the table, but going but went at once." Lord Ashburton took the center of the table.—On his right was John Quincy Adams—in his left John C. Calhoun—opposite him sat General Scott.

Mr. Fox was not present! It has been rumored that Mr. F. feels a little sore at this mission extraordinary. He perhaps supposes the business might have been better done extrajurisdictionally, while he think very well of Mr. Fox's abilities, we imagine that the length of time he has been in public life, has somewhat case-hardened him—that he takes no interest in public affairs beyond what his instructions require of him; in short that he has more head than heart, and that a negotiation, controlling the destinies of two great nations, affecting every portion of remote England, and every log but beyond our mountains, is no more to Mr. Fox, than any other negotiation, and that he would conduct it on the same cold, skilful, and gentlemanly manner in which he would a game of cards, and in no other way.

Lord Ashburton is rather a man of the people—is identified with the prosperity of the commercial classes—would be unhappy, truly unhappy, to see mother and daughter at variance, and he would rather sacrifice the twenty-five townships he owns in the State of Maine, but to which he has scarcely given a thought for many years, and of which now, for the first time, he learns the real value, than involve us in a war,—the scourge of nations and the desolation of mankind. Mr. Fox was not present. *Verbum sup.*

As his Lordship has three cooks of the utmost talent, artists whom Uncle himself would not have blushed to take by the hand, the dinner was only superlative but magnificent. The meats were all ancient, and handed round as is now the fashion; and the game, of which there was a great variety, was all cut up and divided by the cooks, before it was served up; then reinstated in form and figure, ready to drop apart at the touch of the first fork. Course after course, with which they were served, were visible to the eye; the wines were rich and soft, and high flavored, having the body and strength which belong to the English cellar.

Champagne was passed freely round, but no other wines of France, and none from the Rhine-land, met our eyes.

The dessert among other things exhibited a large number of the choicest fruits of England, beautifully preserved, fair to the eye and delightful to the epicurean on the garnish from which they were brought.

In due time coffee succeeded, and then the guests departed, much pleased with this first of a series of entertainments, with which the new Envoy commences his mission. For some years, "the meteor flag" of England has not floated very gaily in Washington. Mr. Fox is a man of retired habits, somewhat peculiar, and does not care for popularity "with the natives." A new system of operation is commenced. The boundary line is to be adjusted on the dinner table in the same way of slavery, the right of visitation is to be exercised in diplomatic hospitalities, and the loss of the Creole is to be made up in black and white.

His Lordship has brought with him twenty-one servants, and in talking our leave, we did not forget that the fourteen servants in livery,—blue coats, black velvet shirts and striped waistcoats, had done their best to fill our plates with the dainties of his Lordship's table.

The reader may well imagine what a grand scene of beef eaters must be to the cattle graziers in this city, and indeed, the custom of his Lordship's establishment will be so large, and the profit so immense to the retailers here, that we should not be surprised if they proposed, in the course of a few months, to purchase the claim of England to the disputed territory, and present it, as a mark of their gratitude, to the people of Maine, for being so much the cause of the present mission.

A Correspondent of 'The Weekly Herald' in Washington, says—  
The general impression here seems to be, that all our points of difference with Great Britain will be amicably and satisfactorily settled. This is founded not on the idea of the Journal of Commerce, growing out of the maritime department of Lord Ashburton, but on the obvious fact, that there is nothing to be feared from the two countries so far to war upon, and that it is the interest of both to be friends.

**MEMORANDUM OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS**  
IN THE PORT OF BOSTON AND NEARBY PLACES, ON FRIDAY LAST.  
For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Arrivals List.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captain Names.	Tons	Company.	Destinations, &c.
April 16	Britannia	157	Zimmerman and Townsend	Great Britain.
16	Reg. Genoa, John Watson Smith	411	Hoyt and George	Great Britain.
16	Barque Capotauro, Robert Hutchinson	254	Anderson, Wether and Co.	London.
16	Ship Mercury, Stephen Wight	280	Robinson, Stimulator and Co.	London.
16	Barque Undaunted, James Bell	257	Rowland, Strangman & Co.	London.
16	Ship Achates, Robert Mitchell	173	Barber and Orr	Liverpool.
16	Ship Arab, David Kenney Thomas	227	Lowy and George Hooper	London.
16	Reg Star, John Clementson	171	Hobson and Co.	London.
16	Barque Speed, Robert Whorwicker	265	Robinson, Stimulator & Co.	London.
16	Schooner Anna Dickson, David Lardly	75	Jones C. Thompson	London.
16	Reg Thomas Lynch, R. Newbury	138		Honolulu.
	<b>American.</b>			
July 5	Schooner Sarah, Thomas C. Chase	90	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Savon.
7	Reg Helen of Loth, Isaac H. Norris	265	David Cowland and Co.	Boston.
17	Barque Merlin, Amos Goodhue	212	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
June 3	Ship Copelan, Louis Hildebrand	158	Allen and Ross LaFolc	Havre de Grace.
3	Ship Vigilant, Emily Vidal	200	Zimmerman and Townsend	Marcellus.
3	Ship Victoria, N. Krieger	192	Robinson, Stimulator & Co.	Havre de Grace.
3	Barque Napoleon, Nicolas Rabarty	247	Herman Dufour	Havre de Grace.
3	Barque Heron and Louis-Cauldrier	162	Robinson, Stimulator & Co.	Bordeaux.
11	Ship Jean Etienne, Felix Lamand	176	Ship Ott. Bannault	Bordeaux.
13	Barque Soleil, Falmesnet	222	Zimmerman and Townsend	Cette.
16	Barque Victoria, Louis N. Vaugier	195	Lafayette and Sons	Honolulu.
June 5	<b>Spanish.</b>			
5	Pollera Bella Esmit, Francisco	199	Lafayette and Sons	Savon.
5	Pollera Susan Fanning, J. B. Norrison	149	Lafayette and Sons	Savon.
5	Ship Hercules, Santiago Parias	182	Lafayette and Sons	Savon.
5	Ship Carlo Alberto, Juan R. Astobal	169	Lafayette and Sons	Savon.
5	Regentine Julia, Francisco Garcia	122	Lafayette and Sons	Marcellus.
5	Ship Victoria, Antonio Laguarda	174	Lafayette and Sons	Marcellus.
May 13	Ship Cadizera, Antonio Alonso y Carbelli	164	Lafayette and Sons	Malaga.
13	Pollera Leonora, Jose Espinoza	174	Lafayette and Sons	Malaga.
13	Ship Columbia, Manuel Garcia	182	Lafayette and Sons	Malaga.
13	Ship Lagarto, Esteban Villalunga	184	Lafayette and Sons	Barcelona.
13	Ship Andaluza, Juan Magallon	156	Zimmerman and Townsend	Barcelona.
13	Barque Elena, Jose de la Cruz	167	Lafayette and Sons	Barcelona.
13	Ship Verdad, Juan F. Gomez	153	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Barcelona.
13	Barque Soledad, Francisco F. Pastoriza	180	Zimmerman and Townsend	Barcelona.
13	Ship Columbia, Jose Antonio Andueza	180	Zimmerman and Townsend	Barcelona.
13	Ship Union, Antonio Boig	143	Lafayette and Sons	Barcelona.
May 12	<b>FRANCE.</b>			
12	Ship Denmark, Thomas	140	Charles R. Home	Havana.
12	Barque South sea, William	140	James Josiah Kieck and Co.	Hamburg.
12	Ship Catherine, C. G. Dredler	154	James Josiah Kieck and Co.	Hamburg.
July 1	Ship Deschamps, Juan F. Fernandez	123	Sa Pereira y Meynell	Brazil.
1	Ship Jacobus, Juan F. Gonzalez	194	Juan Balboa Saragosa	Brazil.
1	Ship Nueva Sancha, Jose Combarro	162	Manuel Azevedo Ramos	Brazil.
1	Ship Reopondier, Josephel Sautama	217	Manuel Azevedo Ramos	Brazil.
1	Ship Santa Rosa, Jose Carlos	200	Juan Manuel Azevedo Ramos	Brazil.
July 5	<b>PORTUGAL.</b>			
5	Regentine Maria, Jose Luis Araujo	100	Manuel Azevedo Ramos	Brazil.
April 22	<b>KORWEGIAN.</b>			
22	Ship Deho, Andrew Eviction	180	Thompson, Melles and Co.	Continert.
March 21	<b>HAMBURG.</b>			
21	Barque Dorotea Wilhelm, F. Waller	214	John Farqvain	Cowes far outlee.
21	Ship Antonio, P. Meyer	271	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Bremen/Hamburg.
21	Ship Margarete, Andreas G. Meyer	268	John Farqvain and Co.	Bremen/Hamburg.
June 10	Ship Johanna, Anders Eberfeld	164	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Savon.
June 12	<b>SWEDISH.</b>			
12	Barque Teb, S. A. Fogden	272	Zimmerman and Townsend	Marcellus.
12	Ship Maria, O. W. Oelshagen	261	Thompson, Melles and Co.	Cowes.
20	Regentine Christina Elvén, Wenner	227	Thompson, Melles and Co.	Havre de Grace.
June 14	Ship Aguil, John Fern	227	Zimmerman and Townsend	Lima.
July 10	Regentine Comet, John Hooper	160	John Josiah Kieck and Co.	Montevideo.
June 18	Barque Clotilda, Peter Shepherd	217	Manuel Sanchez de la Maza	Montevideo.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**  
BRITISH. Brig Pacific, 10 guns, Lieut. John Thomas Nat. Commander.  
UNITED STATES. Corvette Donat, 36 guns, Captain David G. Farragut, bearing the head pendant of Commodore Charles Morris.  
BRAZILIAN. Corvette Sancha de Julio, 26 guns, Captain Juan in Margas Lobo, (Captain de Frigate) Commander in Chief of the naval forces of Brazil in the River Plate.  
Belligerent Argos, 12 guns, Captain Henry Hoffmish.

We have been visited by another strong breeze from the S. E., approaching at times to gale. It commenced on the afternoon of the 22nd inst., and continued until the night of the 24th, attended with heavy rain. On the 23rd, a schooner with troops on board was driven on shore near the mole. With this exception, the casualties among the shipping were of no great moment.

**Shipping Memoranda.**  
ARRIVED AT SALEM.  
May 10th, American barque Chalcidney, Todd, hence 2nd March.  
17th, American barque King Philip, Willis, from Montevideo 3rd March.  
AT BOSTON.  
May 8th, American brig Falconer, Collins, hence 13th March.  
About the 12th of May, American ship Aurora, from Montevideo.  
AT PHILADELPHIA.  
May 8th, American barque Madonna, Wac, hence 12th March, Montevideo 10th do.

# MARINE LIST

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The British brig noticed in our last as having arrived on the 23rd inst., was the *Thomas Leech*, 185 tons, Richard Nosworthy, from Liverpool 3rd April, Montevideo 20th inst., general cargo.

The barque stated to be in sight (at anchor) on the same day was the *Euphrosyne*, outward bound.

July 23.—Wind S. E. a gale—rain all last night and to day.

Arrived, Brazilian packet schooner *Eufracia*, Mariano Francisco de Silva, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Hardoy, Cavirau & Co., with passengers. She anchored in the outer roads in consequence of the gale.

In sight (at anchor) Brazilian corvette *Segundo de Julio*.

July 24.—Foggy. Wind S. E. strong. Rain all last night and again this evening.

Arrived, Brazilian packet brigantine *Luisitao*, 145 tons, Jose Pedro de Mora de Paula y Lima, from Montevideo 23rd inst., to Llavallol and sons, with passengers.

Brazilian brig *Saudade del Sul*, 230 tons, Joaquim Pedro Cardoso, from Bahia 2nd inst., with rum, sugar, &c., to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Sailed, French barque *Euphrosyne*, Salles, for Montevideo, despatched by John Baptist Prelog, with 30,000 tiles, 640 planks and 20 parcels tow—return cargo.

The *Eufracia* came into the inner roads, but from the boisterous weather, neither she or the other arrivals had communication with the shore.

July 25.—Foggy. Wind N. moderate—slight rain.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette *Segundo de Julio*, 20 guns, Captain Joaquim Marques Lisboa, (Capitao de Fragata) Commander in Chief of the naval forces of Brazil in the River Plate, from Montevideo 23rd inst.

Sailed, Portuguese brigantine *Bon Jesus de Mattozinho*, Joaquim da Silva Mota, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Azevedo Ramos, with 1200 dry hides, 1942 quintals jerked beef, 300 arrobas tallow, 230 boxes tallow candles.

In sight Carolina.

July 26.—Wind S. shifted to E. in the afternoon.

Arrived, Spanish brig *Carolina*, 180 tons, José Antonio Androschca, from Malaga 27th February, Rio Janeiro 14th ult., Montevideo 23rd inst., with wine, oil, &c., to Zumaran and Tre-sera.

Spanish brig *Unico*, 142 tons, Antonio Boig, from Barcelona 5th May, Montevideo 24th inst., with wine, &c., to Llavallol and sons.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner *Roma*, Pablo Marzotto, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

The Alice Brooks was under way but anchored again.

July 27.—Wind S.S.W. foggy—heavy rain all last night and until 10 this morning.

Arrived, National brigantine *Novo Brillante*, 107 tons, Thomas Smith, from Parnagua 14th inst., with yerba, &c., to Sa Pereira y Meyrolles.

Brazilian packet schooner *Carmelo*, José Venancio de Souza, from Montevideo 26th inst., to Antonini and Brothers, with passengers.

Sailed, British barque *Alice Brooks*, Jonathan Jackson, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., in ballast.

United States schooner *Enterprise*, 10 guns, Lieut. James P. Wilson, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

July 28.—Wind N. N. W. foggy.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 29.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian brig

Sailed, British brig *Lady Cornewall*, John Poe, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Daniel Giondani & Co., in ballast.

Hamburg barque *Dorothea Wilhelmina*, F. W. Waller, for Falkland, and the Continent, despatched by Jacob Parvian, with 15,000 dry ox and cow hides.

Norwegian brig *Perlen*, Andreas Eversen, for Falkland and the Continent, despatched by Thompson, Mollis & Co., with 11,370 dry ox

and cow hides, 49 calf skins, 1 bale and 6 shingus with 111 arrobas horse hair, 8 bags with 150 arrobas wool.

The British brig *William Murray*, for Plymouth, is to sail this day.

‘El Monitor Federal,’ published in Tucuman contains a list of alleged ‘crimes and misdemeanours,’ of the Unitarians, rivaling in length the song of ‘Chevy Chase,’ or one of George Robins’ auction catalogues. It is headed ‘*La Constitucion de los salvajes unitarios.*’

The following are some of the minor charges.

‘Viewed with horror and abandoned with contempt by the enlightened government of France—they now insult this same government, before which a short time since they prostrated themselves to the very ground; and thus they call Constitution.’

‘Arrived in Tucuman they tore away the iron railing from churches and private houses, to replace the arms they had lost; and thus they call Constitution.’

‘They delapidated the printing-office and melted the type to make ball; and thus they call Constitution.’

‘They got together the inhabitants under pretext of seeing horse racing, and then despoiled them of their horses and equipments; and thus they call Constitution.’

‘They exacted war contributions, with a pistol at the breast and the banquillo in sight; and thus they call Constitution.’

‘They published 29 bulletins of victories never won, and thus they call Constitution.’

‘They tell lies morning, noon and night; and thus they call Constitution.’

‘In the month of December they robbed an English Consul at Copiapo of money; and thus they call Constitution.’

‘The French Consul in Valparaiso lent them a considerable sum of money under promise of payment in a few days, which they took care not to do, and embarked by stealth at Cobija; and thus they call Constitution.’

‘In Potosi some of them got situations as clerks in mercantile houses, but they robbed their employers and flitted; and thus they call Constitution.’

‘In Chuquisaca they gambled away at a tavern the money raised for their support; and thus they call Constitution.’

THE WEATHER.—A great deal of rain has fallen during the week.

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

Saturday	.....	48
Sunday	.....	50
Monday	.....	50
Tuesday	.....	50
Wednesday	.....	52
Thursday	.....	52
Friday	.....	53

## Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (29th inst.)

British	.....	11
American	.....	3
French	.....	8
Spanish	.....	10
Sardinian	.....	7
Brazilian	.....	5
Danish	.....	3
Swedish	.....	3
Hamburg	.....	2
Bremen	.....	1
Portuguese	.....	1
Chilian	.....	1
Tuscan	.....	1
Hanoverian	.....	1
Total	.....	57

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

## ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 26th inst., was performed *Marino Faliero*, a play full in representation and more fitted for

the ‘closest than the stage’—notwithstanding which, and threatening, damp weather, the house was respectfully attended.

‘Mary Stuart’ is advertised for representation this evening (Saturday).

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 28th, was performed ‘*Love and Ambition.*’ We did not attend.

The Fort saluted yesterday with 21 guns, in celebration of the anniversary of the Revolution in Paris in 1830, &c. &c. It is generally termed ‘The three glorious days.’ This was the only salute which took place, there being no French vessels of war in Port. The French merchant vessels displayed their colours, &c., on the occasion.

*Dying for Love.*—Among the wonders of the times, we find it recorded, says the *Nashville Whig*, that a certain Dr. C. once dissected a person who died for love in London, and found an impression of a lady’s face upon his heart. This bears animal magnetism.

*Rapidity of Travelling.*—Lieut. Mackenzie states that Sir Henry Pottinger ‘left London on the 5th June, reached Bombay on the 7th of July, which he left on the 17th, and arrived at Macao on the 10th of August; thus, including stoppages, being only sixty-seven days from London to China!’

*Education.*—There is a man in Bradford who cuts out French rolls that he cannot speak English.—*Bradford Herald.*

## Advertisements.

### WANTED.

A Woman or Girl to accompany a small family to the United States. Apply at No. 35 Calle del 25 de Mayo. J20 3

### TO LET.

A Neatly furnished Sala and Bed-Room. Enquire at No. 124 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	.....	270	a	dollars each.	
Do. Piastre	.....	270	a	do. do.	
Plata mexicana	.....	15	16	do. for oro	
Dollars, Spanish	.....	16	a	do. each.	
Do. Patriot and Patmones	.....	16	a	do. do.	
Six per cent. Stock	.....	65	a	68	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	.....	3	a	pence per dol.	
Do. France	.....	53	a	cent per dollar.	
Do. Rio Janeiro	.....	17	a	per piastre.	
Do. Montevideo	.....	16	a	do.	
Do. United States	.....	53	a	per U. S. dollar.	
Do. Spain	.....	53	a	do.	
Hide, salted	.....	22	a	54	do.
Do. Hare	.....	17	a	29	do. each.
Oil, Castor	.....	55	a	60	per pood.
Shag skin, common	.....	23	a	24	per dozen.
Do. fine	.....	26	a	26	do.
Deer skin	.....	13	a	15	do.
Goat skin	.....	12	a	13	do.
Warta skin	.....	22	a	22	do. per lb.
Chinchilla skin	.....	20	a	20	do. per dozen.
Horse hair, shag	.....	53	a	36	do. per arroba.
Do. mixed	.....	42	a	43	do.
Wool, common, washed	.....	18	a	26	do.
Do. picked	.....	36	a	28	do.
Do. shorn from shew	.....	32	a	22	do.
Do. merino, dirty	.....	15	a	20	do.
Tallow, white	.....	19	a	22	do.
Do. raw	.....	18	a	20	do.
Jerked beef, genuine	.....	14	a	25	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	.....	350	a	200	per thousand.
Do. Oxen	.....	450	a	250	do.
Shorn hams	.....	150	a	160	do.
Hide, cuttings	.....	32	a	32	per 100 lbs.
Outsick leathers, white	.....	1	a	1	per lb.
Do. black	.....	12	a	15	do.
Salted tongue	.....	267	a	267	do.
Salt, on board	.....	15	a	16	per fanega.
Shooned	.....	1	a	1	per cent per month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 470 dollars. The lowest price 267 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 pence. The lowest do. 2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE,

No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE—EIGHTEEN DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER—Single number 12 rials.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.