

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842.

[Established in 1826.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Montevideo print yeiapt "The Britannia," after a short career of eight weeks, has definitely established an indefeasible claim to a full participation in the unenviable celebrity of the Rivierista press, by its grovelling complacency in becoming a pander to the fugitious *Nacional*. We had our misgivings on its first appearance, but our worst apprehensions never anticipated the degradation which it is our lot now to deplore. The mystification, however, is at an end—the ass has doffed the lion's skin—and the repulsive reality now stares us in the face. A British name has been audaciously usurped—our noble language has been profanely enlisted, as a last resource, to prop up the un-British cause of rebellion and corruption. Neutral interests are but the stalking horse of men recklessly bent upon perpetrating an unnatural order of things wherein the few may thrive, at the expence of the dearest rights and best interests of an independent nation.—Away then with the misquoted and unmeaning motto—*CELEBRIS NON ANIMUS MUTAT*—suggested by hypocrisy and podanry combined, and let it give place to one critically more correct and characteristically more appropriate. *Vive Fin broglio* is the inscription which the scoundrel of the new champion should have borne on entering the lists. Such frankness of proceeding would at least have had some affinity to British bluntness, if not to British honesty.

Foiled in the attempt to put forth with impunity the basest fabrications—silenced by the stubborn truth of our statements and the irrefragability of our arguments, the vile print-witnes on the tenter-hooks of disappointed arrogance, and in its desperation grasps the only weapon suited to the puny hands and feeble capacity of those who wield it. It descends to the vulgar arena of personalities—there too we might follow it and make its writers bite the dust, but we are unwilling to improve our advantage. Shielded in conscious reticence and the assurance of the deserved esteem of our countrymen, our opponents' shafts fall harmless at our feet, whilst their vulnerability would render them an easy victim of their own temerity. There is, however, one point upon which we feel peculiarly sensitive: it is the foul stigma attempted to be cast upon us of indifference, if not of hostility, to British interests in this country. To us the unflinching, the uncompromising and consistent advocates "through good report and through evil report" of British honor, of British dignity and of British rights, this is the cruelest cut of all. We could wish to see how these upstart patriots would act in times of commotion like those we have witnessed, when the defence of British interests was attended with personal risk. We doubt much whether their blustering patriotism would stand the test which we underwent in the administration of Lavalle which was installed on the revolution of

the 1st December 1828, when our loud protest against the infringement of the English Treaty, by ordering British subjects to take up arms, induced the immediate and effectual interference of Mr. Parish, and drew down upon ourselves the vindictive reproaches of the Minister Diaz-Velez, in the interview we had with him, and the suspension of our paper. No; it is not on public grounds that such men as those who have so shamefully attacked us ever come forward—their only motive of action is their own private interest.

The base insinuation that we are subject to the absolute control of General Rosas, in the management of our paper, is another of the aspersions of our malign accusers. The fiendish ingenuity of the fabrication renders it worthy of being copied.

"Should any doubt as to the character of the publication in question and of the credit to which it is entitled yet remain in England, I am desirous of furnishing conclusive information on this head, I beg therefore to state, without fear of contradiction, that not a line, or a word is published in that so called *British Packet* that has not first been revised and approved of by Governor Rosas. Of course I am not aware what preliminary orders or instructions are given for the compilation of each number, but I have it from a party who has lately witnessed the fact that the manuscript or proof sheet is sent first to the police-office, where such annotations are made as may be deemed necessary, and from thence it is forwarded for General Rosas's own inspection, who signifies his approval or points out any further alteration he wishes to be made."

Any appeal to the honor of the anonymous accuser, we know is altogether out of the question, for the man who would thus stab the reputation of another only wants courage to be an assasin.—He had it from a party—wretch!—we dare him to produce the party.—No; both the writer and the publisher of the *fool* lie, knew at the time that it was a lie. Sir Robert Peel has justly observed, that when some unworthy creature would wish to wound you through the medium of the press, it is generally done by way of a communication.—Our solemn avowal that, under the administration of Governor Rosas, never has Editor in any part of the world, been more unshackled than we have been, we deem quite superfluous.

There is another part of this anonymous scribblers assertions not unworthy of notice—he says that as Rosas is on the eve of a conflict with Great Britain, our further perseverance in our present course will add to our hitherto passive criminality, that of treason to our own country.

Would it be believed that such trash could find a publisher! and is it not apparent that no fraud is too gross, no perjury too bold, no falsehood too stupendous, when a vile purpose is to be answered—so credulous is hatred, so fanatical is personal passion.

The Chili mail arrived on Thursday last, bringing papers to 17th of June; but they contain nothing of importance.

We have perused Rio Janeiro journals to the 14th ult., from which we learn that the rebellion in San Pablo has concluded by the submission of the rebellious without firing a shot. The ex-Regent Feijo who from personal resentment was the principal mover of this edition, made also the medium through which the rebels made proposals of submission, which not being accepted by the General commanding, they had no other alternative but unconditional surrender. Some of their leaders have been sent to Rio Janeiro, others remain in custody (amongst whom is Feijo himself), in order to their being conveyed to the same destination.

Order has likewise been re-established in Barbaços, (Province of the Minas Generales) by the exertions of the inhabitants themselves; there is now only two small towns in its vicinity to pacify, (withier the mutineers had fled) to which point the government forces were in march.

Official Documents.

Public Treasury, July 30, 1842.

	Stiver	Real currency
In Treasury 26th June 1842	53 61	725,905 51
Receipts in July 1842	1294	556,709 31
Disbursements in July	2,077 61	3,310,744 1
To account of August	61 64	319,490 11
Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst.		4,885,030 dollars

The Chief of Police in a note to the government dated 1st inst., states that during the last month (July) 737 persons arrived in this city and 325 departed.

Palermo de San Paulo, August 1, 1842.
23rd year of the Liberty, 27th of Independence,
And 13th of the Argentine Confederation.

Considering that in the present warlike attitude of the Province the killing of nutrias is injurious: that it is not just whilst some are serving in the armies in campaign rendering services of the highest importance in defence of the liberty and honor of the Confederation, others should enjoy this valuable traffic, adding as it does on the other hand to the scarcity of agricultural labourers, the government has ordered and decreed—

ART. 1. From the 1st of September next, the killing of nutrias shall be suspended until the conclusion of the present war.

2. The Justices of Peace to whom it appertains, are responsible for the punctual fulfilment of this; as well as of the existing decrees and orders relative to the apprehension of vagrants, suspicious and disorderly persons and desertors.

3. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

AGUERO GARRIGOS.

The Justice of Peace of the parish of La Piedra, in a note to the Minister of Finance dated 16th ult., gives an account of the public sale of the property of Juan Bautista Piñero, charged with being an usuriar, and of the manner in which the product was disposed of, noticing at the same time that Don Ramon Romero, had made over two hundred and sixty six dollars owing to him by said Piñero, in aid of the war against the "restos de los impios salvajes usuriarios."

The Justice of Peace of Escondada in a note dated 5th ult., to the Minister of Finance makes over to the State the Commission to which he was entitled for the collection of the 'Contribucion Directa' in that district.

Advertisements.

WILLIAM HAYTON,

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his office to No. 48 Calle de la Paz to No. 22 Calle de Madrid, opposite the house of Don Simon Torres, where may be seen the most beautiful and extensive collection of goods, viz., English quarter boots of the very best quality, also shoes and pumps, white cotton shirts, very washed and ironed, white cotton gowns, gaiters, gaiter caps, gaiter elastic and cotton hose, gloves and cotton and silk shirts, drawers and half stockings, corsets, &c. &c. &c. at very reasonable prices.

Ladies fine Washable waist combing gowns, hair for setting and always finishing, making wigs, &c. &c. at 47 very reasonable prices.

Ladies fine Washable waist combing gowns, hair for setting and always finishing, making wigs, &c. &c. at 47 very reasonable prices.

NOTICE.

Two of three syndicate can be accommodated with furnished apartments, bed room and parlour for each gentleman, at Mrs. Condit's, Havana. Boarding House, No. 39 Calle de la Paz de Mayo.

Mr. George Clark,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services as General Accomptant. Any business wishing to have his books or accounts arranged will meet with speedy dispatch by applying to No. 77 Calle de la Victoria.

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

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

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have entered into partnership, at their shop No. 23 Calle de la Universidad, where they will pay the greatest attention to meet with the satisfaction of all.

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

An apprentice wanted that can speak Spanish and English. He must be well recommended. 423 6

T. S. BURROUGHS,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER,

No. 9 Calle de la Paz.

HAS For Sale an assortment of watch chains and keys, silver spectacles and pencil cases, steel pens and pens, Gold pens, Gold pens, together with a few new compasses. A fine clock chronometer and quartz clock for sale.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired, also mathematical instruments.

Superior Clocks and Cassimeres.

(JUST IMPORTED.)

THOMAS TUCKER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, he has removed his Establishment to No. 81, Calle de la Paz, he is induced to do this from his personal state of health, in the hope to be the better enabled to attend his business, and having recently received two large boxes of the best superior Cloths and Cassimeres, ordered and described for which he is a Customer, he would suit the taste and give satisfaction to all very respectable customers, and which will be found to be of quality and selection of colors, the best imported to this city.

The Cloths consist of black, Oxford, Milliners, invisible and other greens, fashionable blue, brown and blue of different shades.

The Cassimeres consist of blue, Oxford and various colors of different textures, very superior drabs, a large assortment of plain, various colors, and a most unique assortment of Persian figures, stripes and all of such patterns as have not hitherto been introduced here, and are fashionable in England.

T. Tucker has no doubt on inspection of the above goods they will be found to answer the description, and hope the favor of their kind attention thereto; he has likewise the best notions for foot coats and trousers, a splendid assortment of blue black and figured waist, and various colored drawers, &c. for waistcoats, &c. &c.

Very articles executed in the best manner in to workmanship, agreeable to the pattern, and will be charged at the 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 by her usual application and desire to please for a renewal of the same. She has recommenced her shop at No. 121 Calle de la Paz de Mayo. 423 6

TO LET.

An English man, well furnished bed-room and sala. 423 6

WANTED.

A Woman or Girl to accompany a small family to the United States. Apply at No. 29 Calle de la Paz de Mayo. 423 6

TO LET.

A Neatly furnished Sala and Bed-Room. Enquire at No. 134 Calle de la Paz de Mayo. 423 6

WINTER.

Gloomy now with lingering peace,
Dark in its lineaments and form,
Stern Winter shows his angry face,
Wrapt in the dress and form stern.
'Tis fair nature's wondrous rage;
A wild in its wondrous rage;
Writing for a world of woe,
Thro' recumbent nature's page.

Wild, dark, opaque and sear;
Fierce in its attitude and size,
Lo! the Leviathans shape appear
And flashes forth the raging skies.
Down apparatus far sweep,
Mixing steel, and hail, and rain;
Rushing foaming to the deep,
From the vast expansive plain.
In white array'd, behold the land,
Duck'd away by the hoary form of age!
While far the dreary wastes expand
In gloomy state o'er nature's page.
New waves and inclinations rise,
Condense and redescending freeze,
And glistening to our wond'ring eyes
On stunted grass and leafless trees.
Tho' gloomy are the paths we tread,
And prostrate nature cold and sear,
Tho' all the flow'ry scenes are fled,
And still and desolate appear,
Yet soon a brighter day shall rise,
A new era burst on our sight!
Refrilgent o'er our Southern skies,
In robes of glorious light.

SAMUEL BLINKHORN.

Buenos Ayres, July 29, 1842.

From 'The Weekly Herald,' New York, April 9, 1842.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Though superficial scries may well declaim
The use of that which forms the statesman's name,
Yet in that symbol wiser men will care
Of Britain's welfare their best guarantee—
Unguarded by a zeal, the frail, alas!
Would soon become corrupt and vicious mass.
So to preserve a nation's common weal,
(We thank you for the symbol,) long live Peel!
For wisdom, too, this rhyme could "not" take
An emblem more befitting than the "snake."
Yea!—strung to gear and wise her laws to frame,
England may well be proud of such a "name."

FRANCE, AMERICA, AND BRITAIN.

Under this head, 'The Edinburgh Review' of April last, contains an article of unparal criticism on each of the above-mentioned nations. Many of its deductions we think to be erroneous, but it has the merit of being devoid of any gross flattery. The following is the commencement of its remarks on the United States—

We now proceed to America. The characteristic in which she most resembles France is pride. It is, however, less excessive and better directed. The pride of America dwells principally on her institutions, on the general wealth and intelligence of her population, on her rapid rise, and, above all, on her vast prospects. These are more legitimate sources of self-esteem than most of those dwelt on by France; and America errs much less than France in her estimate of her own superiority. We certainly see much to disapprove in the institutions of America; we fear that they were better fitted for her earlier than to her present condition; and we fear that those defects are becoming more dangerous every day; but still, with the exception of our own, we know of no great country whose institutions we prefer; and we doubt whether there is one of our readers who would rather be an Anglo-American, than a Frenchman, a Spaniard, an Austrian, a Russian, or even a Prussian.

Again, we may think that she boasts too much of the happiness and intelligence of her people. We may taunt her with her three millions of slaves, and with the mobs of her towns, and the ruffians of her borders. But no great community must be judged by its least fortunate portions. Ireland is not a sample of the British islands, nor Connecticut of Ireland. And, after making all the deductions from the general average prosperity which are required by the vices and miseries of a comparatively small portion, we must admit, that the fourteen millions of Anglo-Americans form a community enjoying more comfort and more intelligence than any other equally numerous population. The rapidity of growth on which America dwells with so much complacency, is a statistical fact supported by unquestionable evidence. The recognisance of her anticipations of further and proportionate advance, is of course a subject of controversy, if by her numerous States, differing as they do in many respects as to their

institutions, their feelings, and their interests, should preserve their union; if neither war, nor faction, nor resistance to taxation, should destroy their credit, and arrest the improvement of their vast but imperfectly subdued territories—if slavery were gradually relinquished, or confined within limits much narrower than those over which it now extends—if all these contingencies turn out in her favour, the progress of America may be as rapid and as great as she anticipates. Those who are now living may see her possessing a hundred millions of people, increasing in her own hemisphere, and a match for all that could be opposed to her in ours. But has she a right to assume, as she uniformly does, that all these chances will turn out in her favour.—Is not a contrary supposition possible, as to all, and probable as to some? And to what extent, in the event of any one or more of these chances turning against her, is her progress likely to be stopped or retarded? These are questions which it would require a volume to discuss; we suggest them as indicating the grounds on which we think that America is open to the proof, that she over-estimates her future prospects, bright and even dazzling as those prospects certainly are.

The influence of America is notorious; and yet, subject to our exceptions, we doubt whether it has so much of the vanity of her conduct as many. She is so much accustomed to self-adulation, that she does not value the moderate applause which is to be obtained from other nations; and she has so popular a regard to her own wisdom and virtue, that their disapprobation excites her pity for their ignorance. Few of her public acts can be traced to her desire to obtain the admiration of foreigners, or to avoid their censure. But to this general statement there is, as has been remarked, one exception. There is a nation by whom America is anxious to be outdone—or, to speak more correctly, to be admired and feared—and that is England. She takes the opinion of England from sources utterly undeserving of credit. She reads what is said by none of the well-instructed classes in England—the trash of the Ultra-Tory newspapers; believes that a hired orator speaks the opinions of a party in the state instead of those of a party in the world; reads a journal; and then fancies that she is undervalued in England—that we do not appreciate her power, that we are careless of her friendship, and almost indifferent to her hostility. And she thinks that by assuming credit, or even a threatening tone towards England, she will gain our respect, and perhaps alarm our prudence. These views are wrong from beginning to end. England thinks highly of America. She disapproves, indeed, of many of her institutions, and so do the most intelligent portion of the Americans. A highly accomplished candidate for the office of forward as the proposer of wide organic changes. England admires her energy, her perseverance, her courage, her skill—in short, she admires a character naturally, we may say necessarily, in many respects resembling her own. There is no country with whom she is so desirous to keep on good terms, and certainly none with whom she would so much dread a war. And with ample reason. No two countries are so useful to each other, and so likely to do one another so much mischief in war; with the advantage, moreover, that all the damage the one inflicts on the other would recoil on herself. On the other hand, England is naturally intolerant of all but the best that can be done for herself, and is little accustomed to suggest, or to bally, that she views such exhibitions from others with a mixture of surprise and disapprobation. What America means for spirit, England sometimes considers as rudeness or rusticity. When America thinks that she is being wronged, she has courage to vindicate her rights. England wonders that she should think it worth her while to quarrel about trifles. If America cared less about the opinion of England, or did not look for it in the columns of newspapers, or knew how better how our respect is to be obtained—if she knew that the virtues which we most prize are equity, integrity, and moderation, she would have avoided some of her disputes with us, and diminished the length and the danger of some others.

Compared with most other nations, America is not ambitious. She desires, indeed, to increase her power, but rather by the increase of her wealth and the spread of her population over the vast territory which she is the undisputed owner, than by the extension of her influence or the enlargement of her territory. We

have already stated, that we do not consider as parts of the public conduct of a nation the unauthorized enterprises of a portion of the community. The invasion of Texas, the attacks on the Canadian frontier, and, generally speaking, the encroachments from Maine on the disputed territory, were acts of this kind. They were private speculations for the purpose of individual gain. That they were not more effectually repressed by the American government is a proof of its weakness, and shows deep-seated defects in her institutions; but is no proof of ambition.

In fact, if America was as ambitious as France, she would be, by this time, unless previously diminished by some successful war, have reduced the greater part of the western hemisphere to direct dependence on her power, or to subservience to her influence. What resistance could Uruguay, or Colombia, or Buenos Ayres, or Peru, or Chili, or even Mexico or Brazil, have opposed to her arms, or, if she preferred that weapon, to her intrigues? How easy, again, would it have been for her, if she had so thought fit, to mix in European politics—to require, for instance, to be heard on the Eastern Question, and to urge her pretensions by hinting the value of her maritime co-operation? That she has resisted these temptations, is fortunate for her immediate happiness and for her eventual greatness. It has enabled her to employ, as the elements of future wealth and power, resources which other nations have wasted in armaments and demonstrations. Yet if the American people had been deeply infected by the madness of ambition, no good sense on the part of their rulers would have been able to restrain them.

But though America is less ambitious of territorial aggrandizement than most other great nations, she is much more so than in her peculiar situation is wise. In reality, all such ambition on her part is folly. Her present territory is too large; the dispersion, and the concentration of her population, is her great obstacle and her great danger. And yet it was with difficulty, and only in obedience to the religious feelings of the northern abolitionists, that she abstained from adding Texas to the Union. By a mixture of violence, intimidation, and bribery, she half purchased and half extorted Florida from Spain. We doubt whether, if Canada were to offer off her connexion with England, America would willingly allow her to exist as an independent republic. The ambition of America, though not great positively, is, relatively to her real interests, excessive.

The public morality of America, considering how low is the general standard of public morality, deserves comparative praise. We have already remarked her comparative want of national honor, and her want of immortality—ambition. She is wise enough to make her national honor enough to keep them. Perhaps the least defensible part of her conduct in her behavior towards Spain—a country which, after having in her day of power systematically disregarded justice and even mercy, seems now destined, by what may appear to be a just retribution, to suffer wrongs almost equal to those which she formerly inflicted. The occupation of Pensacola and St. Augustine, its avowal by President Monroe, and its sanction by Congress, are precedents which America would gladly obliterate. Her great moral fault is her litigiousness. She is always ready to stand on her extreme rights, and to refuse to allow a legal claim to be equitably arranged.

How much expense, how much anxiety, how much danger, and how much enmity, has America escaped by her system of non-interference? What is the circumstance which has allowed her to adopt that wise and fortunate system? Chiefly her belief that she is protected by the Atlantic from serious attack. But the sea which separates America from Europe, separates England from the Continent. We are nearly as difficult of access as she is. Experience, indeed, might lead to the belief that Washington is more exposed than London. It is supposed that our constant exertions are necessary in order to keep the Balance of Power. It is difficult, however, to believe that this Balance may not be preserved by the mutual fears and mutual exertions of the great continental monarchies, with less action on the part of England. Germany now knows her own power; France is beginning to appreciate the power of Germany; Russia is an object of jealousy to both.

HER MAJESTY'S FANCY BALL.

From "The Morning Post," London, May 11.

Rehearsals are now taking place every night and morning. The great quadrilles and groups, characteristic of the days of our forefathers, are each to be preceded by a herald in his herald, with his truncheon and other accoutrements, to the office of the king of heralds and other gentlemen, to a rehearsal of the German group took place at the Duchess of St. Albans's residence. A lay figure was placed on an elevation, to represent the suggest mistress of the palace, and then each couple in turn advanced, preceded by the herald, and paid their obeisances to the image of royalty.

The Lord Chamberlain and the official persons of his department have been timely engaged in preparation of the disposal of the great concourse of guests invited to her Majesty's masque. Military order is to be established, and we have heard it rumored that gentlemen ushers, with their wands as in ancient times, are to marshal the gay crowd, and direct the course of the company, whilst a herald will precede each quadrille, as we said before. The great groups and quadrilles are to assemble in rooms set apart, and they are to enter by a door assigned for their respective use. When each group is complete and marshalled in due array, they will advance to the Presence Chamber, and, paying their obeisances to her Majesty and her Royal Consort, they will file off, as we see troops do, by ladies and companies, each group or quadrille being headed by their leaders. As the noble cortege files off, each bright phalanx will form separately at the end of the Reception Room; and when the whole procession has perambulated the Presence Chamber, then the quadrilles will begin. First, as to the rank of its leader, that of the Duchess of Cambridge will treat the gay measure of the music. Many of the quadrilles having characteristic music as well as new. Many of the quadrilles having characteristic. The quadrilles once danced under her Majesty's eye, her Majesty herself will drop her miniver mantle, and join in the quadrille with her own group. After which will occur the grand medley, in which all ages, all companies, will be mixed. Such a scene may never occur till doomsday.

The dress of her Majesty was finally completed yesterday, and no less than 250 carriages of the elite, with an aristocracy and *beau monde*, anxious to view the Sovereign's costume, were assembled in Hanover-square.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST. For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday.—See Marine List.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captain's Names	Tonnage	Company	Destinations, &c.
British				
June 12	Brigges Cleland, Robert Hutchings	350	Anderson, Waller and Co.	Great Britain.
14	Ship Fremont, Stephen Woodhouse	450	Pringle, Maclean and Co.	London.
20	Brigges Cleland, Robert Hutchings	350	Dunnell, Strickland and Co.	London.
21	Brigges Cleland, Robert Hutchings	350	Harris and Co.	Lisbon.
21	Ship Abner, James Thomson	250	Harris and Co.	London.
21	Brigges Spigel, Robert Westinghouse	250	Harris and Co.	Lisbon.
21	Brigges Spigel, Robert Westinghouse	250	Lowell & Son	Lisbon.
21	Brigges Dickey Sam, John Cadogan	300	Harris and Co.	Lisbon.
American				
7	Schoober Saml, Thomas C. Chase	60	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Santiago.
10	Brigges Marlin, Amos Goodhue	210	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Baltimore.
10	Brigges Marlin, Amos Goodhue	210	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Baltimore.
French				
20	Brigges Vigilante, Emilo Vidal	300	Zimmerman and Truena.	Matanzas.
20	Brigges Vigilante, Emilo Vidal	300	Zimmerman and Truena.	Matanzas.
21	Brigges Vigilante, Emilo Vidal	300	Zimmerman and Truena.	Matanzas.
21	Brigges Vigilante, Emilo Vidal	300	Zimmerman and Truena.	Matanzas.
21	Brigges Vigilante, Emilo Vidal	300	Zimmerman and Truena.	Matanzas.
21	Brigges Vigilante, Emilo Vidal	300	Zimmerman and Truena.	Matanzas.
Sardinian				
5	Polacra Delfo Genuin, Palermo	195	Livailand and sons.	Genoa.
5	Polacra Sardinia, J. R. Norcini	149	Livailand and sons.	Genoa.
5	Polacra Sardinia, J. R. Norcini	149	Livailand and sons.	Genoa.
5	Polacra Sardinia, J. R. Norcini	149	Livailand and sons.	Genoa.
5	Polacra Sardinia, J. R. Norcini	149	Livailand and sons.	Genoa.
5	Polacra Sardinia, J. R. Norcini	149	Livailand and sons.	Genoa.
Spanish				
5	Brigges Cuba, Antonio Alcala	160	Livailand and sons.	Matanzas.
5	Brigges Cuba, Antonio Alcala	160	Livailand and sons.	Matanzas.
5	Brigges Cuba, Antonio Alcala	160	Livailand and sons.	Matanzas.
5	Brigges Cuba, Antonio Alcala	160	Livailand and sons.	Matanzas.
5	Brigges Cuba, Antonio Alcala	160	Livailand and sons.	Matanzas.
5	Brigges Cuba, Antonio Alcala	160	Livailand and sons.	Matanzas.
Brazilian				
7	Brigges Desceador, Juan F. Fernandez	135	Sta Petrona y Meryell.	Brazil.
7	Brigges Desceador, Juan F. Fernandez	135	Sta Petrona y Meryell.	Brazil.
7	Brigges Desceador, Juan F. Fernandez	135	Sta Petrona y Meryell.	Brazil.
7	Brigges Desceador, Juan F. Fernandez	135	Sta Petrona y Meryell.	Brazil.
7	Brigges Desceador, Juan F. Fernandez	135	Sta Petrona y Meryell.	Brazil.
7	Brigges Desceador, Juan F. Fernandez	135	Sta Petrona y Meryell.	Brazil.
Portuguese				
5	Brigges Real, Jose Diaz Ariza	100	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
Hamburg				
10	Brigges Antora, F. Meyer	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
10	Brigges Antora, F. Meyer	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
10	Brigges Antora, F. Meyer	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
10	Brigges Antora, F. Meyer	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
10	Brigges Antora, F. Meyer	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
10	Brigges Antora, F. Meyer	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
Swedish				
10	Brigges Vinga, S. A. Fogelstrom	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
10	Brigges Vinga, S. A. Fogelstrom	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
10	Brigges Vinga, S. A. Fogelstrom	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
10	Brigges Vinga, S. A. Fogelstrom	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
10	Brigges Vinga, S. A. Fogelstrom	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
10	Brigges Vinga, S. A. Fogelstrom	170	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Genoa for Brazil.
Chilian				
10	Ship Aquila, Jose Ferrer	100	Zimmerman and Truena.	Lima.
Tuscan				
10	Brigges Clogetta, Peter Shepley	100	Manuel Sana de la Sierra.	Spain.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Brig Pasteur, 10 guns, Lieut. John Thomas Nat. Commander.
 UNITED STATES. Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain David G. Farragut, being the brand product of Commodore Christian Briston.
 FRENCH. Brig Taqquis, 4 guns, Captain Louis Pierre Bousquet Desfont.
 BRAZILIAN. Corvette Signala de Julio, 26 guns, Captain Joaquin Marques Ribeiro, (Captain de Engenho) Commander in Chief of the naval forces of Brazil in his River Plate. Breguinae Arago, 19 guns, Captain Henry Hoffmann.

Shipping Memoranda.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.
 29th ult., H. B. M's packet schooner Viper, for Rio Janeiro.
 ARRIVED AT SALEX.
 May 21st, American brig Olinda, Hutchison, hence 19th March.
 AT BOSTON.
 May 25th, American ship Coriolanus, Elwell, hence 25th March.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Sardinian brig noticed in our last as having arrived on the 29th ult, was the Cesar, 130 tons, Pedro Vialo, from Rio Janeiro 8th ult., Montevideo 25th, with coffee, tobacco, sugar, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.
 July 30.—Wind N.W. fresh all day.
 Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Bella Sofia, from Montevideo 29th inst., to Harlan, Cavanna & Co., with passengers.
 Sailed, Danish ship Catherine, C. E. Drecher, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by John Jacob Kieck & Co. in ballast.
 British brig Star, John Clementson, for Montevideo, despatched by Dickson & Co., in ballast.
 British schooner Anna Dickinson, David Hardy, for Montevideo, despatched by James C. Thompson, in ballast.

British brig William Murray, Mungo Dobie, for Plymouth, despatched by Zuman and Tre-serra, with 5344 salted ox and cow hides, 45 pipes with 1700 arrobas tallow, 20 tons bones, 6 bales with 150 arrobas wool.

July 31.—Wind N. foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian packet schooner Enfraco, Mariano Francisco de Silva, for Montevideo, despatched by Hardey, Cavirau & Co., with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Domingo Maezio, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galcano, with passengers.

August 1.—Wind S. foggy-rain.

Arrived, French brig of war Tacticus, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Dera's Pouget, from Montevideo 30th ult.

National brig of war General Bolgrano, 24 guns, Captain John Thon, from Martin Garcia.

National schooner Baron de Mackau, from San Nicolas.

Sardinian schooner Aurora, 42 tons, Juan Boschi Chiguro, from Colonia 31st ult, to Juan Boschi.

British barque Dickey Sam, 305 tons, John Conker, from Liverpool 11th inst, Montevideo 29th ult, general cargo, to R. and J. Carlisle & Co.

August 2.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, Spanish schooner Esmeralda, 118 tons, José Millet, from Barcelona 30th April, Alfages 5th May, Malaga 30th do, with wine, oil, &c., to Llavallol and sons.

Hamburg brig Maria Elizabeth, 208 tons, William Fokkes, from Hamburg 1st May, Montevideo 29th ult, general cargo, to Dange, Hatz & Co.

Brazilian brig Convencion, 132 tons, Joaquim Antonio de Acosta, from Rio Janeiro 11th ult, Montevideo 31st, with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Vieira and Thimotto.

Brazilian brigantine Valiente, 150 tons, Ignacio Javier Pineyro, from Santos 16th ult, Montevideo 29th, with sugar, to Manuel Acevedo Ramon.

August 3.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner Virginia, 135 tons, Joaquim Ferreira do Santos, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult, Montevideo 1st inst, with coffee, tobacco, &c., to Arzel G. de Elia.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Muratorio, from Montevideo and Inst., to Carlos Galcano, with passengers.

Sailed, Spanish schooner Loreto, Estevan Villalonga, for Montevideo and Havana, despatched by Llavallol and sons, with 120 marquetas with 750 arrobas tallow.

Brazilian packet schooner Carmen, José Venancio de Sosa, for Montevideo, despatched by Antoni and Brothers, with passengers.

Hanoverian brigantine Comet, Johan Haeslop, for Montevideo, despatched by John Jacob Kliek & Co., in ballast.

The Spanish barque Eliza was under way but anchored again.

August 4.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Capelan, Louis Hirri-barren, for Havre de Grace, calling off Montevideo, despatched by Alexander Reus Lafosse, with 4964 dry ox hides, 2631 salted ox hides, 27 dry horse hides, 19,830 horas, 100 boxes with 1800 arrobas tallow, 20 bales and 27 bags with 800 arrobas wool, 45 bales with 1410 arrobas hair, 2 do, with 1645 lbs. mastic skins.

British brig Grace, John Watson Smith, for Montevideo, despatched by Henry and George Downe, with return cargo, 10 boxes mustard, 511 gal stoves.

Passenger, Mr. Robert Offer, &c.

August 5.—Wind W. shifted to S. E. in the afternoon. Rain.

Arrived, British barque Chivalo, 336 tons, Richard Brown, from Liverpool 22nd May, general cargo, to Charles Taylor & Co.

Brazilian brigantine Suspire, 178 tons, Antonio Coelho Ribeiro, from Rio Janeiro with coffee, tobacco, &c., to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Sailed, Spanish barque Eliza, José Roldan, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol and sons, in ballast.

The Chilean barque Aguilá, for Lima, and Spanish brig Cuacaro, for Malaga, are ready to sail.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 30th inst., was performed the tragedy of 'Mary Stuart' and a farce.

The House (considering the state of the weather) was well attended.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 31st ult., was performed the drama of 'Don Alvaro de Luna.'

On 2nd inst., for the benefit of the prompter Señor Ramon Luis, the drama by Victor Hugo, called 'Lorenço Borgia,' which we were told attracted a numerous audience.

On 4th, the comedy of 'Que Diran,' and the comic ballet of 'El Reclutaje en la Aldes.' The house was about half full—as we hear.

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 notice.

From the 3rd Section of the parish North of the Cathedral, 1 doubloon and .68,288
Don Ramon Romero.....266

A sergeant, corporal and 14 soldiers of the 4th battalion of Patricios their pay for the month of June.....498

Lieut. Gervacio Mariño of the Artillery, his pay in futato from the 1st ult.

Lieut. Patricio Gregorio Peraltá, his pay for the last month.

The following is a translation of the note which accompanied the donation from the parish North of the Cathedral.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

EXCELLENT SIN.

The undersigned animated with the most exalted sentiments for the great and national cause of Federation, and with the most lively attachment towards the person of Y. E. Illustrious Restorer of our Laws, desire at the same time to offer on their own part and on that of the parish North of the Cathedral, in any mode for the total extermination and destruction of the last miserable residue of the recreant unitarian band, now that the infamous double-faced Juan Pablo Lopez has taken to a cowardly flight, that the ungrateful worthless Paz has placed himself in a true point of view, and is regarded in a manner which his insignificance, vices and cringing intrigues merit, that the odious miuato Frangonco audaciously avers that he has combated more than thirty years for the cause of liberty, when in fact he has ever sided with foreign oppression, and betrayed when taken prisoner at the battle of Sarandi, the plans he had for some time meditated against the integrity of the Argentine Republic; now in fine that the enemies of Our Sacred Confederation are reduced to the last extremity, the undersigned feel infinite satisfaction in offering to Y. E. the sum of sixty eight thousand two hundred and eighty eight dollars, one doubloon, &c., a sum trifling in itself but sufficient to enrich the sentiments which animate the federal portion of the 3rd Section of the parish North of the Cathedral.

God preserve the important life of Y. E. many years.

Juan B. Monsener.

Juan A. Argerich.

Apolinario Berth.

The weather has been changeable this week, with a good deal of fog and rain.

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

Saturday.....56
Sunday.....60

Monday.....60
Tuesday.....56

Wednesday.....46
Thursday.....50

Friday.....52

On the 2nd inst., the Brazilian corvette 2d July and 3rd inst., the Argentine brig of war San Martin, H. B. M.'s brig Partridge, United States corvette Decatur, and French brig of war Tactique, also displayed the Brazilian flag at their

fore, and each of these vessels sailed at 11 P.M. with 21 guns in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Doña Juana, Princess of Brazil.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres last evening (5th inst).

British.....	9
American.....	3
French.....	3
Spanish.....	9
Sardinian.....	7
Brazilian.....	9
Portuguese.....	2
Sardinian.....	3
Hamburg.....	3
Bremen.....	1
Portuguese.....	1
Chilian.....	1
Tuscan.....	1
Total.....	56

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

Dieu.

Suddenly on the night of the 29th ultimo, Mrs. CATHERINE BEVERIDGE, the beloved wife of Mr. John Hector, Upholsterer of this City. Her remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on Sunday last, attended by a great many friends by whom she was much respected.

Advertisements.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A Clerk in a Commercial House, Portico, or Saladero.—A young man, who understands the Spanish and German languages, and who also understands English. He has a knowledge of the produce of the country, and can give the best references. A note addressed to J. P. de la Mercadería, Calle de Mayo, will be attended to.

The British Episcopal Schools.

THE Subscribers to this Institution are hereby informed that the Annual Meeting will be held in the School on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Full attendance is respectfully requested.

W. GILPIN, Treasurer.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	372	3 3/4 dollars each.
Do. Piastre.....	372	3 3/4 do.
Pata, mendoza.....	154	6 1/4 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	27	6 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Piastros.....	175	6 3/4 do.
See per cent. Stock.....	65	6 63 do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	3	3 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	17	6 1/4 per cent.
Do. Montevideo.....	161	6 1/4 do.
Do. United States.....	nominal	per U. S. dollar
Hires, Or. for foreign gold Germany 64	65	dollars per 100
Do. Spain.....	59	62 do.
Do. North American.....	55	58 do.
Do. South.....	59	62 do.
Hides, salted.....	52	54 do.
Do. Harro.....	23	23 do. each.
Do. Buenos Aires.....	25	25 do. each.
Shops, skins, common.....	33	25 do. each.
Do. extra.....	34	26 do.
Do. skins.....	14	16 do.
Cort skins.....	25	26 do.
Do. Buenos Aires.....	2	21 dol. per lb.
Chilean skins.....	80	29 dol. per dozen.
Horns, horns.....	20	21 do.
Do. mixed.....	49	45 do.
Do. long.....	75	80 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	25	28 do.
Do. perked.....	25	28 do.
Do. Buenos Aires.....	25	28 do.
Do. mixed, dirty.....	15	20 do.
Do. Buenos Aires.....	19	24 do.
Do. mixed.....	19	24 do.
Do. with grease.....	25	28 do.
Washed beef.....	14	25 per cent.
Horns, mixed.....	150	300 per thousand.
Do. Buenos Aires.....	150	300 do.
Shin bones.....	150	300 do.
Do. Buenos Aires.....	150	300 do.
Onion fatheads.....	52	51 per 100 lbs.
Do. Buenos Aires.....	52	51 do.
Do. mixed.....	10	12 do.
Shin bones.....	150	300 do.
Shin, on board.....	15	16 per 100 lbs.
Espresso.....	1	11 per cent. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 3 3/4 dollars. The lowest price 3 1/4 dollars.

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

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