

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1826.

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BUENOS AYRES.

We mentioned in our last the active preparations that were in train for a speedy opening of the ensuing campaign—a campaign which, it is confidently to be hoped, will issue in the final settlement of the long distracted state of affairs on both sides of La Plata. Without making a boast of those exquisite sentiments of Christian charity for which our Anglo-Riverista contemporaries in Montevideo take so much credit to themselves, we may safely assert that no one deploras more sincerely than ourselves the calamities of war, or deprecates more strongly the wanton employment of force. Still, without being disciples of Hobbes, we must admit that war is coeval with the commencement of human association and will probably endure as long as the world itself; unless, indeed, human passions should cease to exercise their wonted sway, or the literal interpretation of the meekness counselled in the gospel which formerly induced some fanatics to allow themselves to be lacerated and despoiled rather than oppose force to violence, should obtain a more universal adoption than the temper of our generation would seem to warrant us to anticipate. The spirit of the age, however—albeit the practice now, in many instances, runs counter—manifestly tends to circumscribe to the narrowest limits the right of waging war. Self-defence or the redress of grievance would appear to be now the only admitted ground on which an appeal to arms is justifiable in the eyes of civilized nations. Even before having recourse to this extremity there are cases in which public opinion would exact from the justified belligerent the admission of the good offices of a common friend with a view to a pacific arrangement; but there are again cases—when a faithless enemy is dealt with as one—in which even the greatest strictness for mediation or arbitration allow that a nation should only take counsel of its courage, and declining fruitless negotiation, exert every energy, exhaust every resource and consummate every sacrifice in order to the attainment of its end. Such is the case of the Argentine government in the present war with the President *de facto* of the Oriental State.

The Montevideo journalists have been for some time past in the habit of representing the war as one of aggression on the part of Buenos Ayres, and they have tortured their ingenuity in order to invent motives capable of giving plausibility to the imputation. Of course, when they thus speak, they do not address themselves to the governments who maintain diplomatic relations with these countries, but to a certain class of the community at large comparatively but superficially informed in these matters, but whose interests are more immediately affected by a state of war. The policy of such a proceeding is obvious—to render the Argentine government the object of the obloquy of the parties who justly or unjustly may consider themselves as sufferers.

But there is one prominent and all-pervading fact which no perversion of truth can disguise. The government of Buenos Ayres merely repels the unprovoked hostilities of Rivera; who, after having put down by successful rebellion the Constitutional Authorities of his country, at a juncture when this Republic was engaged in a war with the Bolivian Conqueror and its ports were blockaded by a French squadron, with a business for which no terms of reproach are adequate, in imitation of the ignominious conduct of the ass with regard to the dying lion of the stable, issued a formal declaration of war against

the supposed falling government of General Rosas. Under similar circumstances, in private transactions, could a more irritating and unpardonable injury be inflicted by one individual on another? and is it not a still more contempt of every sentiment of magnanimity rendered less aggravating when it occurs in international dealings? We should think not. But the meanness of the man was not confined to a sterile declaration of war, he simultaneously put into play those arts of intrigue for which he has gained such an unenviable celebrity; his agents of discord and anarchy were spread throughout the territory of the Republic, and, although, in the majority of instances, discovered and defeated, in one they were fatally successful. The weak-minded Governor of Corrientes, Beron de Estrada, was entangled in the toils of the crafty intriguer and, by his defection from the National cause and his alliance with Frutos, enabled upon his Province and the Republic in general views of gigantic magnitude, the effects of which are still too widely and too sensibly felt to be denied.

The only plea set up to palliate such nefarious conduct, is that which most honours the Argentine government—its constant attachment to its ally, the legal government of the Oriental State, under every change of fortune. The part which it was just and laudable in Great Britain and France to act towards their allies the young Queens of Spain and Portugal, was stigmatised as unjustifiable interference in the Argentine government, though those Powers had nothing to apprehend from the success of the Pretenders, whilst in this case, the Buenos Ayres government had the sanction of a natural right—that of self-preservation—as strong and imperishable in reference to nations as it is to individuals. Rivera had ever evinced the most decided hostility to the Argentine government—he had invariably protected and encouraged the conspiracies of the emigrants who had taken refuge in the Banda Oriental subsequently to the suppression of the mutiny of the 1st December 1825—under his auspices Lavalle made his first entrance into Entrerios in the year 1820—and in the war against the Constitutional Authorities which he himself had been instrumental in setting up and to which he had sworn fealty, Lavalle and his followers were his chief and most efficient auxiliaries. Where, then, is the unjustifiable interference with which it has been so sophistically attempted to charge the Argentine government? Any impartial man, will we are certain, look for it in vain.

The right of the Argentine government to seek by the means at its disposal the redress of the injuries it has received at the hands of Rivera, is, therefore, clear and incontrovertible; and, even were these injuries not of a nature to preclude all compromise in cases of private concern, and governments were not restricted by a peculiar duty from indulging in the same generosity as individuals, the exercise of that right would be imperative. Besides, the faithless character of the offender would render illusory any guarantee for the future which fear or expediency might now extort from him.

Some persons may be inclined to regard this charge as too sweeping, but a review of his political career will fully bear us out. We will cite a few facts, confining ourself to such as are so notorious as the sun at noon-day. His first reprehensible conspicuous by the betrayal of the Patriots to the Portuguese. He next sold the Portuguese to the Brazilians. Under the Imperial government favours and distinctions were showered upon him. When the Spartan band of 33, issuing from these shores, raised the standard of liberty in the then styled Cisplatino

Province, he was placed at the head of the Brazilian forces destined to suppress the revolution. Having very nearly at the onset fallen prisoner in action, in order to ingratiate himself with the Patriots, he delivered into their hands the distant detachments under his dependency. The Patriots in return admitted him, in his rank, into their service; but he was soon afterwards detected in traitorous correspondence, and obliged to decamp. Having taken refuge in this city, he learnt that the government of Señor Rivadavia had resolved to apprehend him, so he suddenly disappeared and made his escape to Santa Fe. We remember well having read on the corners of the streets the placards in which the "hue and cry" was raised after him. In Santa Fé, by representing himself as the victim of unjust persecution, he obtained a generous asylum from Governor Estanislao Lopez, and, the latter, having, in the subsequent administration of Señor Dorrego, received directions to lead an expeditionary division against the Misiones, took Rivera with him as his second in command. Only a short time elapsed before General Lopez was compelled, from ill health, to retire, and he carried his confidence in Rivera to such a degree as to leave him in charge of the column. Well, this same force not long after was placed by Rivera at the disposal of Lavalle in order to enable him to consolidate the revolution of the 1st of December in opposition to Rivera's benefactor who held the command-in-chief of the National army. Owing to the misplaced confidence of General Lopez, and the disorders arising out of the revolution alluded to in consequence of which, through the withdrawal of the Argentine forces under Paz to support the revolutionists here, the Patriots in the Banda Oriental were left without a *possé d'armes* against the horde of Tapas Rivera had collected, and the latter, supported by the influence of the natives who had adhered to the imperial cause, was finally seated in the Presidential chair.—What was his conduct in this station to which fortune so unexpectedly had elevated him? Did he, "casting off the old man," adopt a higher standard of political morality. No; his career has all along been marked by the same utter disregard for good faith. Instance his conduct with respect to the dissensions in Rio Grande, where he has alternately aided and deceived Republicans and Legalists. Look at his conduct towards Beron de Estrada and the Corrientes. After engaging them to revoke, under promise of prompt and effectual assistance, he left them miserably to perish by the hands of the Entreriosinos. See, again, how he acted during the disagreement between this country and the French agents. At the very moment he was plighting his faith to them and pocketing their subsidies, he was making overtures to Governor Rosas and to the General in command of the Oriental legal forces, for a reconciliation.—Then, remember his conduct to Lavalle in Corrientes. This leader almost with his last breath deservedly branded him as a traitor. Ask any of his other colleagues Ferré, and Paz, and Pablo Lopez, and Núñez, all with one voice pronounce him to be an hypocrite and deceiver, of whom it may be said—

"None but himself can be his parallel."

If such, then, be the undeniable character of the man, would it not be mistaken philanthropy that which would seek to effect a compromise which this country must ever regard as hollow, and consequently hold itself incessantly in readiness to desert some fresh act of perfidy? A peace patched up under such auspices, would, in all human probability, be but a temporary respite to the evils of war, which sooner or later must again break out with renewed fury.

Advertisements.
JAMES MALSON,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
(FROM LONDON).

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public of **Banco Ayres**, that he has received his share of No. 66 Calle de Universidad, opposite the bridge where he formerly carried on Brushmaking in all his different branches, and he solicits to business to a very respectable patronage.

N. B. Brushes of every description and shags most superior of the newest and most approved kinds generally received from London.

FOR SALE,

A few very superior Hams. Enquire at No. 40 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

TO LET,

FURNISHED or Unfurnished, on very moderate terms, to single gentlemen or a lady and gentleman, two bed rooms and a sala, &c. No. 32 Calle del 15 de Mayo.

NOTICE,

THE Copartnership being terminated between Mr. Henry Hargrave and Mr. Thomas Whitefield, Apotecarios, at No. 30 Calle de la Cathedral, under the firm of Henry Hargrave & Co., in this day dissolved, and other contents, Mr. Henry Hargrave having been purchased sole owner of the aforementioned establishment. The date, Ayoa, September 7, 1852.

Sir James Murray's,

FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF THE INVALUABLE MEDICINE. The great firm which this excellent medicine has acquired in Great Britain and other countries is the first sale of its efficacy over all other Magnesia. In this fluid state the Magnesia is obtained in perfect purity, free from lime and other injurious substances which generally exist in all other preparations of Magnesia.

In bilious affections, flatulency and acidity of the stomach, it is far superior to any other medicine used.

As a mild and gentle aperient, it is strongly recommended for delicate females, and particularly adapted (being perfectly adapted for children) to the aged, to the constantly more or less affected with an excess of acid.

To be had at R. Craxwell's, Calle de la Paz, No. 21. Sole Agent for this Kingdom.

Mr. George Clark,

RESPECTFULLY offers his new and complete Assortment of ready-made clothes, and other costumes, for the gentlemen, and women, and children, with special 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 lessons in the Spanish language.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM LONDON,

THE FOLLOWING

SELECT ARTICLES,
At S. Bishop's, 49 Calle de R. Acosta.
A BERRY SHOOT, from the Viages, Eau de Cologne, A Brandy Liqueur, Cherry Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cognac Brandy, Gold Cherry Brandy, Currant Liqueur, Essence of Peppermint, Fennel Pungent, Peppermint, Licorice, Bergamot, Rose and Tea Leaves, and the Florida Magnesia, Henry's Calmet's Magnesia, Gums, Resins, and other Medicines, Perfumes, Rose and Tea Leaves, and Honey Water, Ditchum Mustard, Milk of Rose, Sarsaparilla, Putt Bone and Hair Powder, Hair Oil, Sals Volubilis in boxes and cases, Soap, Starch, Securing Dye, Tannin, Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes, and other Fancy Goods, Navy's Patent Knives, Apparatus, Trusses and Surgical Instruments, &c. &c.

Fresh Boots and Shoes.

JUST Received, a fresh supply of English boots and shoes, consisting of gentlemen's three button'd shoes, ditto ditto, ditto women ditto, ditto boys ditto, ditto girls ditto, boys three button'd shoes, ditto women ditto, ditto ditto, ditto boys ditto, ditto girls ditto.

All of the above have been received in the past week, and warranted to be superior to any hitherto received, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, as can be bought in the city. Calle de la Paz No. 34, at the shoe store of M. Parker.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

Will be given for the discovery and apprehension of any person, who has been seen to take, during the last six months, either away leaves from the Tobacco, in the Custom House, No. 55 Calle del 25 de Mayo, or of the office of rendering them useless.

HIGH WHITE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY announces his intention of disposing of the whole of his Stock of ready-made shoes of every quality. In consequence of his being about to leave the first quality. Strong and light shoes of different descriptions, which in quality are superior to any other made in any mill skin and patent leather, and made to order.

Children's dress boots, stout and dress shoes, pumps and children's shoes, and children's shoes made to order at very moderate prices.

No. 71 and 73 Calle de la Florida.

New arrived horse-hair
WARRANTED SUPERIOR.

WARRANTED to be as elastic and equal in every respect to the best made in London. For Sale at the Undertaker and Hair Dresser's, No. 11 Calle de la Victoria, No. 21 Calle de Potosi, half a square from San Francisco towards the Calle de the Church.

Also has a large assortment of newly made Mattresses of all sizes, mahogany, cedar and pine mattresses, French and other beds, handsome mahogany chairs, dining tables, parlour tables, and round or oval tables, wash-hand-stands, wardrobes and bureaus. All of solid mahogany, and the best material and workmanship.

SEEDS.

FLOWER and other Seeds, assorted in packets at 10 cts. each, containing 6 seeds to be had of M. Stendum's No. 54 Calle de la Universidad, opposite the Calle de Church.

WARWICK INGLAIS,
UPHOLSTERER.

No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, at the back of the Cathedral.

W. I. Takes this opportunity of thanking his various friends and the public, so liberally that from his long experience in business, and constant investigations, he has succeeded in obtaining the most superior of his kind.

His hair, wool, and straw mattresses made to order, old beds and chairs repaired to best advantage, repairs etc. and made in the latest fashion from London.

Easy chairs and Chinty sofas, made to order on moderate terms, with reasonable and desirable.

He also has constantly on hand a good assortment of all kinds of Trunks.

Trunks made to order at any description.

From the "Morning Herald" of July 30th.

Yesterday afternoon a feeling of painful excitement was occasioned throughout the metropolis by a report that another regicidal attempt had been that day made upon the life of the Queen, as her Majesty was proceeding from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, to attend Divine service.

As on the previous occasion the greatest secrecy on the subject was maintained at the Palace, the Home-office, and by the police; but from the inquiries made by our reporter, and from what has been permitted to transpire, the following authentic particulars of the attempt to shoot at the Queen may be relied upon—

About a quarter to 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon, her Majesty, accompanied by her illustrious consort Prince Albert, and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, quitted Buckingham Palace with their suite, the royal cortège being formed of three of the royal carriages, for the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace.

While proceeding along the Mall in St. James's Park, and about half way between the palace and the stable yard gate, a youth, of deformed appearance, who had been in a recent pistol at the entrance of the cortège, which contained her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the King of the Belgians, the individual in question being at the moment slightly in advance of the hind wheel, on the off-side of the carriage.

The circumstance, it would appear, has been unobserved by her Majesty, or any of her attendants, the royal cortège proceeding uninterupted on its course, and the matter would most probably have passed off unnoticed, had not the act been committed by a young man, of the age of years, of fair complexion and hair, genteelly dressed in a black frock, white trousers, Wellington boots, blue silk neckerchief, with his collar turned down a la Byron, who observing the person pulled the trigger of the pistol, and distinctly hearing the snap, although he saw no flash, instantly seized him, as well as the instrument he had in his hand. Seeing no policeman near him, he conveyed both the deformed youth and the pistol to the direction the royal carriages had gone.

It did not occur to the police-constable then who had been doing duty at the garden gate leading to the Chapel Royal, through which her Majesty had just entered, to whom he said, "I have taken the young man, and brought him to you, because I saw him present a pistol to your Majesty," and at the same time he showed him the pistol he had in his hand. The constable (who it must be observed has been but three months in the force), however, instead of immediately taking the accused individual into custody, laughed at his account, believing it to be a hoax, and walked on. Close behind him was another policeman named Claxton, to whom the young man also spoke, but he treated him in the same manner, and saying, "Pooh, pooh, it's all nonsense," likewise walked on.

The young man, therefore, finding that the officers whose duty it was to take immediate cognizance of his statement had refused to take charge of the accused, allowed him to depart, retaining, however, possession of the pistol. The proceedings of the young man had by this time attracted a crowd of persons around him, which kept momentarily increasing as he related to them what he had seen, and at that juncture another police constable, Partridge, an experienced officer, came up, and, seeing the pistol in the young man's hand, asked him, "What was that pistol?" from the young man told him that he had taken it from a youth who had attempted to shoot the Queen, and whom he had just let go, the two policemen to whom he had taken him having refused to take him into cus-

tody. By that time it had already got whispered amongst the numerous persons within the ornamental enclosure that another attempt to shoot the Queen had just been made, and so great was the excitement occasioned thereby amongst them that large numbers actually clamoured over the sharp-pointed railings, their impetuosity to obtain a sight of the perpetrator of the crime, and the crowd was so vast, as not permitting them to wait for egress by the gate. Partridge immediately told his informant that he must accompany him to the station-house in Gardner's Lane, Westminster, in order that a proper inquiry might be made into the matter, whether they instantly proceeded, followed by a crowd of nearly 3,000 persons. On arriving at the station-house the young man was questioned by inspector Hickman, who was on duty there, when he stated his name to be Bassett, residing at No. 42, New Church-street, Portman market, Mayfair.

Information of the discovery was immediately forwarded to the chief officer in Great Scotland-yard, and from thence by Colonel Rowan, the police-commissioner, personally to Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary, at the Home-office, Whitehall, and by direction of Colonel Rowan, a description of the supposed regicide was forwarded to all the station-houses of the metropolitan and city police, in order that an active search might be made after him.

Messengers were also instantly sent to the residences of her Majesty's Ministers and law officers of the Crown, &c., with information of the occurrence.

Within 20 minutes after the alleged attempt became known the office of the commissioner of police in Scotland-yard, 25 years of age, dressed by members of both Houses of Parliament and others, anxious to ascertain the truth of the report.

The first who was called was Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M. P., the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who drove by to St. James's Palace, and, in the greatest haste, and was most anxious in his inquiries as to whether the supposed assassin had been secured. About two o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge visited Gardner's Lane for the same purpose.

The following evidence was taken before the Privy Council.

Charles Edward Dasset, aged 16 years, was the next witness examined, and being sworn said—"I reside with my father, who is an oil and colporteur at No. 42, New Church-street, Portman market. At about 10 minutes before 12 o'clock I was standing in the Mall, St. James's Park, about half way between Buckingham Palace and the milk-house gate, when a hump-backed youth, about 16 years of age, dressed in a long brown surtout coat, elbowed his way to the front. There was at this time a great number of persons collected, and the line of spectators was two or three deep. The second royal carriage had passed, and the third, which was a pair of box horses, was coming up. I saw him pull a pistol from the breast-pocket of his coat. I saw him present it at the carriage. I should say at the back of the carriage, because it was passing quickly at the time. I distinctly heard the click, and saw the smoke go down. I saw no flash in the pan and no explosion. I immediately seized him, by the wrist of the hand which held the pistol. I at the time made the remark to my brother Frederick, who was standing near me, "Here's a young gentleman going to shoot the Queen." The Queen's two police-men walking along on the opposite side of the Mall I took the youth with me over to them. I showed them the pistol and said to them, "This lad has been attempting to shoot the Queen." He said he had shot at me, and I said, "I did not amount to a charge. The greatest part of the populace sided with the hump-backed youth, and cried out, "Give the pistol back to the boy." Others said, "Give it to the policemen;" and some said to the lad, "Put into your pocket it or run away with it." I still continued my hold of the hump-backed youth, and had proceeded some distance down the Mall when the pressure from the crowd became so great that I was obliged to let him go, otherwise my arrest would have been broken. I then followed the Partridge, seeing me with a pistol in my hand, took me into custody. Just before this I saw the youth go into the Green Park, and I believed he went through that park by Stafford House, which leads into Cleveland Square. The policeman took me to the station-house, and told the inspector on duty that he had found me in the park with the pistol in

my hand, and trying to excite the mob. I then said to the inspector that I had taken the pistol from a deformed boy, who had attempted to shoot the Queen. I afterwards gave a description of him.

Cross examined—I think that he was two or three yards from the carriage at the time he attempted to fire the pistol. I am certain he was not more than three yards off.

The witness, at the conclusion of his evidence, was complimented by Sir James Graham on behalf of the Council assembled, for the meritorious manner in which he had acted.

Frederick Dasset was—I am in my 15th year, and am brother to Charles Dasset. I was with him in the park to-day, and standing on his right hand side, when I saw him suddenly lay hold of a deformed youth, the whistler who I saw had got a pistol in his hand. He addressed me, saying, "I took here, Fred, this chap is going to have a pop at the Queen. I think he wants to be provided for life." My brother took the pistol out of his hand, and said, "We'll go over to these two policemen." We went over. The remainder of the witness's evidence was confirmatory of his brother's. He stated that he had also given a description of the accused at the station house.

Mr. William Abercromby, an independent gentleman, being sworn, said—I witnessed the taking by Charles Dasset of a deformed boy to two policemen. I heard him charge that boy in their presence with having attempted to shoot the Queen, and I heard them refuse the charge. When I found Dasset was taken to the station-house, I accompanied him to the station-house, and told the inspector on duty what I had seen. I left my name and address there, and was afterwards sent to give evidence here.

Mr. John James sworn—I am uncle to the witnesses Charles and Frederick Dasset. I was with them in the park this morning. I stood rather behind them. My attention was attracted by Charles laying hold of a pistol in a deformed youth's hand. I then saw him cross over to the police, and I heard him charge the deformed youth with shooting at the Queen. The police refused to take the charge, and treated the matter with the greatest possible contempt.

This witness was questioned most minutely as to the distance the boy might have been from the carriage when it passed by him. The witness said certainly not more than three yards.

The police constables Hearn and Child were afterwards called in, and having been severally sworn in by the Council for their conduct on the occasion, were informed that they must consider themselves suspended for the present from further duty.

The boy who made this treasonable attempt was taken into custody, his name is John Bean, the son of a working jeweller—his person is thus described in the "Morning Herald."

In appearance the prisoner is not more than 14 or 15 years of age, but we understand his actual age is 18 years. His stature is exceedingly dwarfish, not exceeding 4 foot 6 inches in height. His face is long pale, and is marked, on the forehead, with a deep set in his hand, and of a peculiar restlessness. His brow is low, and somewhat contracted. His nose is apparently scarred on one side; he has a large lump on his right shoulder, and as he walks his gait inclines to that side.

"The English Chronicle" in its comments upon this affair, says—

There is no class of Englishmen which encourages or participates in these attacks on their Sovereign; their perpetrators have been three idle, lazy, disorderly, and promiscuously detached lads, discarded by their friends or parents from their homes, with scarcely the means in their pockets to charge the pistols with which they designed to sound themselves into notoriety, and procure a prominent position in the "Newgate Calendar," by insulting and annoying her Majesty. The repetition for the third time of those assaults by another and a misshapen young vagabond, testifies the real amount and character of the crimes. They are at worst but mock assassination projects, but outrages of this description must be put a stop to; the Queen must have that protection which the meanest of her subjects enjoys; and as the treatment of one offender as a lunatic, and the mitigation of the sentence of death on another into transportation for life, have proved inefficacious, some other remedy must be applied, which shall thoroughly cleanse the minds of all youthful blockheads of any depraved desire of public infamy. Let the public stocks, the pillory, or the cart's tail be tried; let the criminal be soundly flogged on the spot where his offence was committed, and then sent to labour in the hulks for the remainder of his days, and we shall have a stop put to such scenes as those of Sunday.

The news from India was satisfactory—General Pollock effected his junction with the garrison of Jellalabad on the 16th of April, without much difficulty, and General England had re-joined his forces with those of General Scott, at Candahar. Great honours were ordered to be paid to General Sale and the troops under his command for their noble defence of Jellalabad. The officers and soldiers were to have medals presented to them, and were to be received on their return to India by the army in review order with presented arms. General Elphinstone died at Cabul on the 23rd of April. He is said to have been a brave but not a talented man.

On the 10th of March, the Chinamen, to the number of 15,000 attempted to retake Nincpo, they were successful in advancing to within 100 yards of the British artillery, which then opened upon them with round and grape shot, forcing them to retreat in great disorder, leaving 2500 killed. The British did not lose a man. The Chinese also attacked Chingho, but were repulsed with considerable loss. That they should thus take the offensive was counted a great deal of as applied, and proves that they have courage if not discipline. Various instances are related of the gallantry of the Chinese officers, many of whom perished in endeavouring to rally their men.

The Marquis of Waterford, so well known in Europe and America for his deeds of riot, was married on the 8th June, in London, to the Hon. Miss Stuart, daughter of Lord and Lady Stuart de Rothesay. This young, beautiful, and accomplished lady, had refused many eligible offers of marriage. Her present choice proves that she lacks the thoroughly rakes make the best husbands." The Marquis took his lovely bride to Ireland, where both of them had well nigh lost their lives when riding in a carriage, the

horses of which took fright and ran away—the vehicle was overturned, the Marquis escaped with a few bruises, but the Marchioness was severely injured. One of the London papers accuses the Marquis of raking the life of his lady by driving two wild horses, and expresses its regret that his neck had not been broken.

The death of the Duke d'Orleans was caused by accident. He was riding in his gig on the 13th of July, at mid-day, in the Bois de Boulogne, and in hastily jumping from it, to remedy some casualty, he fell upon his head and injured the brain, of which he died at half past 4 the same afternoon. A carrier pigeon was despatched from Paris at 6, which arrived in London time enough for the news of the Duke's death to appear in the daily papers of that Capital on the 14th, where it caused considerable excitement. The Count de Paris, the Duke's son, is only 4 years of age, is now heir apparent to the throne of France.

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.	Tons	Company.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
June 14	Ship Uruguay, Stephen Wright Kelso.	240	Parlane, Macalister and Co.	London.
15	Barque Edinburg, James Han.	267	Brownell, Sturmann & Co. Cork.	London.
July	Ship Achon, Robert Mill.	173	Barber and Orr.	Liverpool.
Aug.	Ship Arca, David Ramsay Thomson.	287	Henry and George Downe.	London.
	Barque Scotchman, John Collier.	280	John J. Carle and Co.	Havre de Grace.
	Ship Uruin, Henry Strainford.	173	Henry and George Downe.	London.
	Ship British Gosh, John Cross.	229	Parlane, Macalister and Co.	London.
Sept.	Ship Beira Portia, John W. Poyt.	228	Parlane, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool.
American.				
July 16	Ship Helen M. Lord, Isaac H. Norris.	266	Daniel Gowlind and Co.	Baltimore.
	Ship Pines, John C. Carter.	211	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
	Ship Henry Kneeland, Lock.	303	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
	Ship Frederick, Frederick P. Pease.	199	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
Sept.	Ship Guyana, George Day.	200	Oliver J. Hayes and Co.	New York.
	Schooner Vichard, George Lipon.	102	Daniel Gowlind and Co.	Baltimore.
	Ship Africa, Charles D. Lemont.	185	Daniel Gowlind and Co.	Baltimore.
French.				
July 5	Barque Napoleon, Nicolas Labardy.	272	Hermann Dufing.	Havre de Grace.
Sept.	Ship Lyons, John B. Caswell.	177	Hine and Capotain.	Havre de Grace.
	Ship Cottos, Paris.	149	Zimmermann and Trummer.	London.
	Ship Lessee, G. Anthon.	182	Zimmermann and Trummer.	London.
Sardinian.				
July 25	Pedagor Carlo Alberto, Juan B. Antula.	205	Jacinto Capello.	Genoa.
Aug.	Ship Cesar, Pedro Vaz.	120	Manuel Acevedo Ramon.	Brazil.
Aug.	Ship Brigantine San Antonio, Pablo Billard.	140	Jacinto Capello.	Genoa.
	Ship Brigantine Refugio, Nicolas Repet.	140	Manuel Acevedo Ramon.	Brazil.
Sept.	Ship Genoa, Luis Garcia.	27	Jacinto Capello.	Genoa.
	Ship Schooner Duhaime, Jose Dominguez.	74	Jacinto Capello.	Genoa.
	Ship Brigantine Isla Santa Catalina, Manuel.	70	Jacinto Capello.	Genoa.
	Ship Pedagor Aguila Florida, Jose Gella.	70	Jacinto Capello.	Genoa.
Spanish.				
July 23	Barque Paquete Ibarra, F. Pastoriza.	190	Manuel Sierra de la Maza.	Cadix.
	Ship Carolina, Antonio Rodriguez.	120	Manuel Sierra de la Maza.	Cadix.
Aug.	Ship Barque Equador, Jose Millet.	115	Lavall and Sons.	Barcelona.
	Ship Barque Barcelona, Juan Martini.	228	Carlos Galano.	Montevideo.
Sept.	Ship Barque Madrid, Pedro Garcia.	153	Zimmermann and Trummer.	London.
	Ship Ship Esperanza, Rafael Nieto.	170	Zimmermann and Trummer.	Cadix & Barcelona.
Danish.				
July 4	Barque Sarah and Johnson, J. Withness.	181	John Jacob Klich and Co.	Hamburg.
Aug. 18	Ship Barque Achilles, John Lorenson.	110	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Falmouth.
Brazilian.				
July 9	Ship Saualdo del Soc. J. P. Cardoso.	225	Joao Sousa Monteiro.	Brasilia.
Aug. 2	Ship Concepcion, Joaquim A. de Aosta.	122	Vieira and Thompson.	Brasilia.
	Ship Brigantine Sargata, Antonio Ribeiro.	115	Joao Sousa Monteiro.	Brasilia.
	Ship Brigantine Desempenha, A. A. Dez.	115	Joao Sousa Monteiro.	Brasilia.
Sept. 4	Ship Brigantine Guayana, Jose M. de Barga.	220	Manuel Acevedo Ramon.	Brazil.
	Ship Pedagor Santa Catalina, Ramon.	120	Manuel Acevedo Ramon.	Brazil.
	Ship Brigantine S. de Marza, F. J. de Silva.	135	Manuel Acevedo Ramon.	Brazil.
Hamburg.				
July 10	Ship Magdala, Andrea Adam.	370	John Jacob Klich and Co.	Bremen & Hamburg.
Aug. 2	Ship Maria Elisabeth, W. Fickes.	335	Brosch, Hutz and Co.	Antwerp.
	Ship Barque Catherine, Doroteo, Boljahn.	180	John Jacob Klich & Co.	Falmouth.
Bremen.				
June 16	Ship Johanna Coar, Gerard Elberfeld.	164	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	Havre de Grace.
Swedish.				
June 30	Brigantine Christina Elezha, Wesulan.	233	Thompson, Mellis and Co.	Havre de Grace.
Tuscan.				
June 18	Barque Cleopatra, Peter Shephard.	277	Manuel Sierra de la Maza.	Marseille.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
BRITISH. Ship Pearl, 20 guns, Captain Richard Henry Shephard.
 Ship Partisip, 10 guns, Lieut. John Thomas Nutt, Commander.
 Packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander.
UNITED STATES. Corvette Deceit, 16 guns, Captain David G. Farragut.
FRENCH. Schooner Eclair, 16 guns, Lieutenant.

MARINE LIST.

The Sardinian schooner noticed in our list as having arrived on the 9th inst., was the Aurora, 42 tons, Antonio Chigero, from Montevideo 5th inst., Colonia 9th, to Juan Bautista Bossi, in ballast.

Passengers in H.B.M.'s packet schooner Viper, which arrived on the 9th. From Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, the lady of Mr. Hunter, Minister of the United States to the Court of Brazil, and a Portuguese gentleman.

From Rio Janeiro to Buenos Ayres, two Barons of the Austrian Empire, viz.—Joseph and William Duskys (brothers), and Mr. Eugene Kreglinger. From Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, Mr. H. Thode, Consul of H. M. the King of Denmark to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and Mr. Edward Eggers.

Sailed on the 9th, Sardinian brig Vincenzo, Vicente Juan Trapani, for

Genna, despatched by Llavallo and sons, with 7690 dry ox and cow hides, 1197 salted do. do.

September 10.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Muratoro, from Montevideo 7th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

American brig Africa, 182 tons, Charles D. Lemon, from Paganza 19th ult., Montevideo 7th inst., with salt, &c., to Domingo Goward & Co.

Spanish brig Esperanza, 176 tons, Rafael Nieto, from Barcelona 12th Jun, Montevideo 7th inst., with wine, oil, &c., to Zamaran and Tresera.

Brazilian polacre Nuestra Señora de la Guadalupe, 125 tons, José Joaquín Sempayo, from Montevideo 9th, to Carlos Galeano, with 800 barrels flour.

Sailed, National schooner of war Ninth July, Lieut. Alvaro Abognary, Commander (acting), with a convoy for the Paraná.

September 11.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, French schooner of war Esclair, Lieut. Jules Cis, Commander, from Colombia.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Domingo Maccio, from Montevideo 8th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers and 400 barrels flour, &c.

Brazilian brigantine Tres de Marzo, 136 tons, Francisco José de Silva, from Rio Janeiro 11th ult., Montevideo 8th inst., with sugar, coffee, rice, tobacco, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramo.

Sardinian schooner Dealearne, 74 tons, José Dominico, from Montevideo 9th inst., with 600 barrels flour, to order.

Sardinian zumbona Lilla, 92 tons, Luis Casimiri, from Montevideo 10th, to Jacinto Capelle, with 770 barrels flour.

Sailed, British barque Syren, Edward Biffin, for Montevideo, despatched by Greenwood, Gordon & Co., in ballast.

Passengers, Messrs. Edmund Mackinlay and Langston.

British barque Chalco, Richard Brown, for Montevideo, despatched by Charles Tysler & Co., in ballast.

American brig America, Thomas Munro, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 8842 dry ox and cow hides, 100 cask skins, 10,000 horns, 100 slunk calf skins, 20 seal skins, 15 doz. deer skins, 10 doz. nutria skins, 35 bales with 875 arrobas wool.

September 12.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Spanish brig Andaluz, Juan Marquedo, for Cadiz and Malaga, despatched by Zamaran and Tresera, with 11,214 dry ox and cow hides.

French brig Jeune Estelle, Felix Lamaud, for Bourdeaux, despatched by José Ortiz Barreda, with 6580 dry ox and cow hides, 988 salted do. do., 6400 horns, 95 marquettes with 250 arrobas tallow, 16 bales with 549 arrobas horse hair, 43 doz. with 1200 arrobas wool, 2 doz. with 400 doz. and 1500 lbs. nutria skins.

September 13.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American barque King Philip, John Willis, for Brazil, despatched by Daniel Goward & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian packet lugger Electro, Mariano José de Sousa Azeite, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Bella Sofia, Miguel Canco, for Montevideo, despatched by Hardy, Cavrau & Co., with passengers.

September 14.—Wind S. E. strong.

Arrived, Sardinian brigantine Iris, 91 tons, Juan Bautista Matrazo, from Montevideo 10th inst., with 674 barrels flour, to order.

National polacre Trinidad, 95 tons, Francisco Treco, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Angel G. do Eila.

French brig Cettois, 149 tons, Portal, from Cote 12th Jun, Montevideo 12th inst., general cargo, to Zamaran and Tresera.

Sardinian polacre Aguila Florida, 70 tons, José Gallo, from Montevideo 18th, with 595 barrels flour, to Jacinto Capelle.

Brazilian packet schooner Emprico, Vicente de Paula Freire, from Montevideo 10th, to Hardy, Cavrau & Co., in ballast.

September 15.—Wind E.

Arrived, French brig Louise, 142 tons, G.

Anson, from Montevideo 13th inst., in ballast, to Hermann Dufourq.

British barque Acapulco, 332 tons, John Harrison, from Quebec 3rd July, Montevideo 12th inst., with lumber, to John Best and Brown.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Pablo Muratoro, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

American barque Merlin, Abner Goodhue, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 15,590 dry ox and cow hides, 1277 horns, 35,720 horns, 52 bales with 800 arrobas wool, 16 doz. with 1600 horse hides, 7 doz. with 175 arrobas hair, 17 doz. with 2600 doz. and 3200 lbs. nutria skins.

Passengers, Mrs. Edward Davison, family and servant (6 persons).

September 16.—Wind N.N.E. thick fog all day.

No arrivals or sailings—that we are aware of.

Extract of a letter from Valparaiso, dated 1st August 1842.

Our market has declined since we last wrote you, both in plain white shirtings and in prints, although the stock of the former article may be tremendous, but less so, but the importation of prints has been considerable, a good many as well as white goods having come in two vessels from Glasgow, and as consignments from thence are obtained upon the pernicious principle of advances, the consignees have not been very scrupulous in sales so long as they could cover the advances. Another cause which has for a time materially affected our market, has been the very extensive sales by public auction of damaged goods, or said to be so, for account of the underwriters, whereas about 1/3 of the contents of the packages have been as sound as the day they were shipped; this abuse is of long standing here, and always has the most pernicious influence upon our market, as at these sales the underwriter can supply themselves generally with sound goods, duty paid at lower rates than what they can be sold at in bond; but for the export trade to the coast, it is not of such great importance, as for that destination goods are always sold in bond; but still it is every year a prejudice to this last business, by affecting the home market by the depression of prices it also does so but in so great a degree in sales effected for exportation.

Freights are low here, the charters having been "Calao" for nitrate of soda at £3 15s, and the Robert White way for the same at £4, both for Liverpool. Santos sugar 1/2 blanca fina and 1/2 redonda is depressed, and for the last two cargoes that have arrived purchasers cannot be got at 9 riels per arroba in bond.

The wool trade is still very dull and depressed, and no improvement can be noted in the prices of Paragon, and as the consumers, generally speaking, go to the cheapest article; although at first very high prices were obtained for part of the 20th sectors of Paraguay, that arrived here some 4 months back, will we understand that a great part remains unsold, and the sales hitherto effected have been only a few sectors at a time.

Tallow, we have had no quotations for some time from Lima of this article, but are given to understand it is worth there about 10 dollars per quintal in bond.

Exchange 45 1/2.

In consequence of the death of the Duke D'Orleans, H. B. M.'s vessels Pearl, Partridge, and Viper, displayed on the 12th inst., their own and the French flag half-mast, and the two former fired 31 minute guns.

A similar demonstration was made on the 18th by the United States Corvette Decatur. French schooner of war Esclair, and Argentine brig of war General San Martin, with this difference that the two latter had their yards crossed, and their firing was at half-hour intervals from sun-rise to sun-set.

Died.

Here, on the 8th instant, Miss MARY BROADYNT, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Advertisements.

WANTED. A Gardner for a Quartz situated about two miles E. of town. Apply to No. 14, Calle de Cayo.

Wants a Situation.

A Young woman recently from England, of house maid or nursery maid. Apply at No. 31 Calle de la Piedra.

MARKET.

During the past week a fair amount of business has been done in manufactured goods but generally at low rates, notwithstanding that for some articles an advance of fully 10 per cent has been realized—the stock of goods is very heavy, but with any improvement on the present demand and recovery of the prices, a great advance. In flour there has been extensive transactions in bond at 12 dollars Spanish per barrel—sales have been made to arrive within 75 days at 9 dollars 4 rias, Spanish per barrel in bond, and a lot bonded last year with the privileges of reshipment for the Parana has been placed at 14 Spanish dollars per barrel. Mediterranean produce is looking down—superior red Catalonia wine has been sold at 855 dollars per pipe; and brandy, 34 degrees, at 1550 dollars per pipe—there is a fair supply of all other articles of Spanish produce at market—oil is rising and may be quoted at 65 dollars per arroba, other articles are stationary. For Brazil produce there exists an active demand—good tobacco and coffee, at 25 per arroba and bring extreme prices. Rice is worth 30 dollars per arroba, good white sugar 36 doz., yellow 27 doz. Salt is in slow request at 18 to 20 dollars in bond.

The transactions in produce have been to some extent, salted hides ox and cow 53 to 54 dollars per peso, light dry for North America from 55 to 60 doz. dry, for Spain 60 to 62 do., and for other quarters at our quotations. Dirty and clean sheep skins and horse hides met ready sale at our quotations—nutria is very dull, sales at 20 to 24 pesos per lb. Tallow very scarce, 22 dollars is asked for marquettes, and 28 to 29 dollars for parcels mixed with grease. Clean wools are scarce, but there is a heavy stock of dirty wools of all classes—some species of Cordova have been made at 12 rias, silver per arroba, and it is still short here, 25 to 30 pesos per arroba this year from that Province. In jerked beef we hear of no operations, the stock here is only suited for the Havana market.

In freights there is very little doing, the rates to England are about 40s. for tallow and salted hides, 50s. to 55s. for hides, and 45s. for the Continent 40s. for salted hides, and 44 ds. to 44 1/2 ds. for dry hides.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublon, Spanish	268	=	270 dollars each.
Do. Pitruis	268	=	270 do. do.
Plata marquilla	154	=	161 dollars each.
Dollars, Spanish	17	=	171 do. each.
Do. Pitruis and Patagonia	17	=	171 do.
Six per cent Stock	65	=	65 pesos.
Exchange on England	2	=	15-16 1/2 per cent.
Do. Rio Janeiro	174	=	174 per piece.
Do. United States	17	=	171 do.
			per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, for England and Germany	63	=	63 dollars per peso.
Do. France	54	=	54 do.
Do. North America	56	=	59 do.
Do. Spanish	90	=	90 do.
Hides, salted	55	=	54 do.
Horn	20	=	25 do. each.
Calf skins	20	=	24 do. each.
Sheep skins, common	25	=	26 per dozen.
Do. fine	40	=	43 do.
Deer skins	15	=	16 do.
Goat skins	2	=	25 do.
Nutria skin	3	=	34 1/2 per lb.
Climchilli skins	70	=	80 per lb. skins.
Do. tallow	23	=	25 per arroba.
Do. tallow, mixed	49	=	45 do.
Do. tallow, refined	25	=	26 do.
Wool, common, washed	18	=	18 1/2 do.
Do. picked	25	=	26 do.
Do. shorn, Douglas	25	=	26 do.
Do. Mexican, dirty	15	=	15 do.
Do. do. clean	25	=	24 do.
Do. raw	19	=	22 do.
Do. washed	25	=	27 do.
Jerked beef	14	=	14 per quintal.
Horn, mixed	200	=	200 per thousand.
Horn, black	270	=	270 do. do.
Shin bones	150	=	150 do.
Hall's Indian tobacco	25	=	25 per 100 lbs.
Shutleworth's	10	=	10 per lb.
Salted tongue	15	=	15 per cent.
Salt, on board	15	=	15 per cent.
Discount	15	=	15 per cent.

The highest price of Doublon about the week 275 dollars. The lowest price of Doublon about the week 250 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 pence. The lowest do. 2 15-16 pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.