

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 841.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We received at a late hour the *Montevideo "Britannia"* of Saturday last.

The Anglo-Riverista organ is quite in ecstasies at the discovery that its patron has upwards of ten thousand men under his command, exclusive of the force in the Capital, and argues from this fact that the "enemies of the country will meet with the same fate that General Rivera has always been accustomed to prepare for them." We are perfectly aware of the apparent disposable force of Don Frutos, including the Corrientes and the relics of the armies of Paz and Lopez, and deem it quite useless to notice any exaggeration in this estimate; or institute a comparison with the acknowledged military resources of the Argentine Republic. Only let the legal President raise his standard in the Oriental territory, and then we shall see the real force of the intruder.

The "Britannia" still goes on showering down its virulent abuse on the head of General Rosas, and scenes, after all, to place as much reliance in the moral effect of its invectives as in the physical power of its champion.

Our contemporary is highly indignant because we call things by their proper names, and denigrate every thing pertaining to the *de facto* government in the Oriental State as "Riverista," and he has the folly to suppose that the fact of H. M's government having celebrated treaties with the Oriental Republic, whilst Rivera was nominal President, legitimizes the government of the latter. Does he not know that the principle upon which the British Cabinet invariably acts, in these cases, is to respect "the powers that be" without enquiring into the origin of their authority?

The "Britannia" likewise attempts to play the critic, and magnificently pronounces judgment upon the merits of our short discussion with his prosy correspondent the "Englishman." The impartial reader, we think, will not be averse to assigning him Apollo's award to Midas.

Finally, the Anglo-Riverista journal unblushingly copies from the *London Weekly Dispatch* of 17th July, an article purporting to be the substance of a letter from Buenos Ayres, relative to the melancholy events of April last, in which the victims of the outrages are represented to amount to 500 or 600. We are disposed to believe that the letter in question is the production of some silly person in Montevideo, who has taken the Riverista journals for his authority, and for we are loath to suppose that a statement betraying such supine ignorance and malignity emanated from any foreign resident in Buenos Ayres.

Another Congress of Potentates is, it appears, being held in Paysandu. Rivera, Ferré, Paz and Lopez are assembled there to deliberate on questions of momentous importance to the world.

The following correspondence was published in the *Federal Entre Rios*. The tone, of one of the parties reminds one of the stern patriotism of Lucius Junius Brutus.

Señor Eduardo Villagra.

June, 1842.

My dear Friend—I am a prisoner, incommunicable: three days are granted to me, when, if Felipe be not set liberty, my life will be the forfeit.

Your obedient servant who wishes you every happiness.

BERNARDO VILLAGRA.

Señor Eduardo Villagra.

Guaileguyachi, June 13, 1842.

My beloved husband: my brother Bernardo

is a prisoner, incommunicable, and if within three days the negro Felipe is not set at liberty, there is no hope for my brother: I therefore implore you to liberate the negro.

TOMASA LEON.

Señora Tomasa Leon de Villagra.

Flying Camp, June 15, 1842.

My adored wife: Your letter of the 13th informs me that the miscreant assassin unitarians hold my beloved brother Bernardo a prisoner, incommunicable, and that he is to be shot within three days if the negro Felipe is not set at liberty.

My brother is an honorable citizen, who has never taken up arms or committed any act of hostility against these miscreant enemies of society, whilst the negro Felipe is a notorious assassin, and in this Province as one of the traitors who towards the end of the year 35 would have murdered our present Governor, and fled when discovered in the revolution he attempted, and has continued ever since in the ranks of the miscreants in the campaigns in this Province, Corrientes, and others of the interior; he is one of the miscreant officers, who by his numerous crimes, merits their confidence and has been taken with arms in hand making war.

This will suffice to convince any one that whatever outrage is committed on Bernardo, will be an atrocious crime, characteristic of these ferocious miscreants, enemies even of God, and that it is a duty imposed upon us by God and our country to chastise in an exemplary manner the negro wretch Felipe, and all other miscreants like him.

These reasons my beloved wife will shew you that I cannot accede to your request. My honor and my duty urge me to follow up the enemies of my country and of the sacred system of Federation: I if they sacrifice my family and my friends, because I have fulfilled my duty, there is the infamy; I will chastise them hereafter, and we will avenge our kindred and countrymen on the heads of the miscreant unitarians.

Bernardo has likewise written to me, I have not replied to him because I know his timidity, and have no wish to afflict him in his last moments: only the miscreants could sacrifice him. He will be a fresh martyr immolated to the fury of these murderers, but let the miscreants tremble who fall into the hands of my band.

Adieu my beloved wife, rely on the affection of your

EDUARDO VILLAGRA.

Const of the *Guaileguy, Arenal*, June 15, 1842. Señor Justo J. de Urquiza.

My much esteemed friend,

I have just received the two inclosed supplications from my brother and my wife, and from what they say, it would appear that my brother will be ignominiously shot. He has never taken up arms and is withal so spiritless that he is not capable of talking upon political matters, so that when I reflect upon the manner in which these miscreant assassin unitarians (for such they truly are) are acting, the blood is ready to start from my veins.

Stupid fools—Such are those barbarians who think that I am so cowardly, base and despicable as they are. But you wretches are miserably deceived if they suppose I will set at liberty any prisoner, through any threat of theirs. Let my brother perish a thousand times; there are many of my kindred in arms who will avenge his blood, and I amongst the rest.

These brutal fellows seem bent upon augmenting our fury.

I am, &c. &c.

EDUARDO VILLAGRA.

To Lieut. Colonel Eduardo Villagra.

My esteemed friend—Your letter of yesterday and reply to your amiable wife relative to your brother Bernardo, are documents which confer infinite honor upon you. They evince your attachment to the sacred system of Federation, and point out the path which all patriot Entre-Riosans ought to pursue.

Patriots like you, who sacrifice comfort, property, life, and even their dearest affections to fulfill their duty, merit the esteem of their countrymen and that recompence which the country will know how to award to its faithful sons.

I congratulate you on the patriotism and republican principles which you have ever evinced.

The miscreant unitarians ought to be unrelentingly pursued, as I have ever now directed, but if they sacrifice your innocent brother I promise you, that even the most insignificant of them shall be put to the sword.

I remain your friend and countryman,

JUSTO J. DE URQUIZA.

"That 'prudence is the best part of valour' taken in its proper sense, is no doubt indisputably true. That kindness towards a fallen enemy is one of the most striking characteristics of that noble quality we presume therefore, will well question. Of this we have a pleasing instance afforded in the late engagement of the Argentine squadron with that of Rivera on the 16th and 16th of August last, in which, as our readers are already aware, the latter was completely destroyed; the vanquished in desperation abandoning their vessels and betaking themselves with the utmost precipitation to the islands which immediately adjoin the territory of Corrientes, and first taking the precaution to fire their ships in every part, leaving the guns loaded with grape to the very muzzles, so as to render the chances of saving any part of them exceedingly dangerous if not quite impossible. On reaching the spot lately occupied by these fine vessels, the wrecks and spars of which were still remaining in disarray, with, amidst occasionally a struggling flame as if, emitting the reluctance felt by the destructive fire to cede to its more powerful rival element; Admiral Brown, who was the first to arrive at this scene of destruction, discovered scattered on the shore some half dozen wounded men, who had been thus abandoned to their fate by their less unfortunate companions. On the instant the gallant Admiral had these men carefully picked up, and sending for Mr. Hugh Thomas Sheridan, Surgeon of the Squadron, recommended these poor fellows to his particular attention, ordering at the same time every accommodation that could be given without prejudice to his own people to be afforded to these desolate sufferers. How far these humane orders of the good Admiral have been attended to, may be best learned from the fact which we have from most undoubted authority, that with the exception of one man, who expired immediately on being brought on board, they are all at present in a fair way of recovery. This prompt act of humanity on the part of the kind Admiral, carries with it its own praise, and therefore needs no comment; however, we cannot but observe that such highminded and generous conduct on the part of a commander-in-chief redounds more to his credit, and adds a brighter lustre to his fame in the eyes of the philanthropist than the achievement of a dozen victories.

In our No. 851 we noticed the discussion in the House of Representatives of the Province on the petition of Señor Manuel José García, to construct a mole to this Port. The Committee of Finance, to whom the subject was referred, have made the following Report, which from its being an historical document we have translated in full.

Buenos Ayres, June 18, 1842.

The Committee of Finance,

To the Hon. Representatives of the Province.

The Committee of Finance have examined the petition presented by Citizen Manuel García to the Government, soliciting permission to construct a mole in the harbour of Buenos Ayres, and at the same time a grant of an exclusive privilege that during the term of fifteen years no other mole shall be constructed from the mouth of the Riachuelo to the rivulet Maldonado, lying North of the City. This petition with the project accompanying it, have been forwarded by Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, to this Hon. House for their consideration.

The said petition only contains a description of the dimensions and extension of the proposed mole, and a tariff of the duties to be paid by vessels, according to their tonnage and draught of water, for the privilege of opening new channels of public property and have devoted all their attention to an object, the importance and necessity of which have been at all times gratification in having the opportunity of forwarding the views of the government, to open new channels of public property and have devoted all their attention to an object, the importance and necessity of which have been at all times gratification in having the opportunity of forwarding

the views of the government, to open new channels of public property and have devoted all their attention to an object, the importance and necessity of which have been at all times gratification in having the opportunity of forwarding

The City of Buenos Ayres, in which resides the Authority claimed with it to wit the Capital of the Argentine Confederation, is the central point of the commerce of the nation, not only on account of the greater number of its inhabitants, but for various other circumstances, arising from its natural position. The major part of the produce of the Confederate Provinces is brought thither and they receive foreign goods in return. From this place the interior trade and navigation of the extensive rivers of the Uruguay and grand Paraná are connected with the Foreign trade, carried on by vessels arriving here from all parts of the world. But nature which has favoured the Province of Buenos Ayres with extensive coasts and sheltered and extensive ports, has denied to the Capital a commodious landing place, which by facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels would exonerate the parties concerned from the expenses which these operations demand.

Various projects for the attainment of this convenience have from time to time been presented. The hydraulic engineer Colonel Juannini, came to Buenos Ayres for this purpose, and surveyed our coasts, made a plan of the city and its harbour, examined this river, its depth and the quality of the bottom, and after various examinations he was of opinion that a canal should be formed from the beach of the Old Bethlem Hospital (now the barracks of the Restauradores) to the mouth of the Riachuelo de Barracas, formerly called *de los Navios*, so that craft might conveniently approach a central point of this city.

It is not the province of this Committee to institute an enquiry into the advantages or disadvantages of this project or of others that have been presented; but as it may be conducive to elucidate the matter in discussion, they will briefly notice the different projects which have been made as far as they have fallen within their knowledge.

After the labours of Señor Juannini, to improve our port and form a mole, the exigencies of the American revolution occupied preferably the attention of our Government, in the enthusiasm of so sacred a cause, devoted all their attention to this paramount and all interesting object. Those projects which required a greater calmness and perfect tranquillity were therefore for some time left in abeyance. That calmness and tranquillity being once obtained, brought with them a revival of the spirit of enterprise; commerce received a new impulse and the want or inconveniences of the port were newly felt.

There was still in an imperfect state of progress, a mole formed of stone and lime, intended to be carried out to the inner roads from the beach of La Merced. But nearly from the commencement it was seen that the winds and tides which agitate the waters of our river, destroys the firm ground on which the mole was to be constructed, and that this was observable since the waves confined by this new obstacle, carried their impulse in one direction. The professor Angel Gerardo, was of opinion that this work should be suspended and a wooden mole substituted in its place. One of the Members of this Committee in his capacity as engineer, acquiesced in this opinion, and proposed to the Council of this City (which then had the superintendance of these works) the formation of an artificial island on the head of the bank of this city, where vessels could lie, and from thence facilitate the communication with the shore by means of a floating bridge, erected on piles or by means of a floating bridge over vessels or hulks anchored and fastened together.

The arrival of the hydraulic engineer Mr. James Bevans, in the year 1822, who was sent for from England in order to form an harbour to this city, gave rise to new projects which occupied the public attention. This engineer, consulting rather the literal tenor of his commission than the magnitude of the undertaking, conceived the idea of giving shelter to vessels whilst discharging or loading, by means of colossal walls with a wooden bridge, which were to form a quadrilateral figure, which projected the vessels were to be enclosed. But he did not present any detailed estimate of this idea. He also suggested another form less expensive, but affording less shelter than the first.

His third project consisted in the formation of a dock or artificial lake at the Barracas and a canal to communicate with it from the inner roads.

New investigations and the concurrence of other opinions caused Mr. Bevans afterwards to make another proposition. He proposed the port of Ensenada should be completed, and that the shipping trade of Buenos Ayres should be carried on there by canal communication thence to the city. But this project and the proposal by Elvira, followed, were not to be expected from the vain ideas of the said Rivadavia and his mischievous sectaries, who aspiring at blind optimism, to captivate public opinion, or of the unwary, or of those who for a distance could not be aware of the true spirit of such undertakings, never thought of resisting a single one of the innumerable projects with which they deceived the expectations of the deluded.

In the year 1828, under the administration of Señor Durango, the idea was revived of forming a wooden mole on the beach of the Cañinas, by a proposition of some Merchants. The government requested authorization to construct a custom-house and the necessary offices. The Committee of Finance was in accordance therewith; but when the House was to have decided on this affair, the country suddenly found itself involved in the disastrous war which followed the 1st of December 1828. The authors of the project, in the consequence, the basis on which we to this day feel, the execrable miseries which our citizens, who have occasioned so much misery to the Republic, likewise frustrated the realisation of that enterprise, in which the Government and representatives of the Province had interested themselves, thus prolonging the deficiency felt by the commerce of the nation, facilitating mercantile operations with vessels arriving at our port.

Our Messieurs Representatives, is the succinct history or memoir which we think desirable to acquire of the projects successively presented on this matter. That which has now been laid before Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws by Citizen Manuel José García, affords by its nature character, the basis on which to found the possibility of its being carried into execution. Nevertheless, the Committee conceive that a project of this nature ought to be explained and accompanied with the necessary plans for the construction of the work. By this the government might acquire at least the information it might deem necessary for the public security; and the work of the mole, to which the privilege may be granted being determined by the materials, its dimensions cannot ever be considered with a dock, canal or any thing else of a totally distinct character, which may be hereafter contemplated, though all tend to the same end.

By means of a mole the land advances towards the vessels at their anchorage. By means of a dock and a canal the vessels advance towards the land.

It is true that the uniformity of the low level of Barracas, where there is a river, renders a dock impracticable for the present from the proximity of the channel. This only could be preserved by artificial means produced by locks and sluices. But these are likewise the high tide, would endanger life and property in that vicinity. Yet the Committee conceive that they ought not to renounce the hope of excluding the second idea from the undertakings which may offer in future.

As it regards the moderateness or exorbitance of the tariff proposed, the Committee do not deem it necessary to enter into an examination thereof, because a just proposition cannot interest any one more than the contractors themselves. Without this, they will be deceived in their expectations, as the merchants may load and unload vessels in the mode hitherto practiced. It will therefore be necessary that the difference of price correspond to the advantages afforded by a mole.

One sole point remains for the Committee to notice. A doubt has been raised in this House whether a mole would not afford facilities to an invading army to land and march at once upon the town. But if the security or repression of a remote danger, would make us hesitate for a moment in our decision in favour of so useful and beneficial a project, martial law, which in such cases takes precedence of all other considerations, presents means of rendering this access useless, should it be deemed requisite for the common defence by those charged with the public security.

Lastly, the Committee of Finance conceive that the credit of the government, as well as the benefit of private individuals, is interested that the proposed undertaking should not meet with the fate of the preceding ones. And if on the one hand they trust that the government when concerning the stipulations with the contractor, will use every endeavour to prevent the possibility of his altering and converting the classes of the country, being at any time exposed to any imposition, which the proprietor of the mole may wish to submit them to, on the other hand they rely, that the necessary security will be provided, as well for the realisation of the work, as that it may have a duration proportionate to the magnitude of the enterprise and to the exigencies of the country, and in no wise limited to the term of the privilege.

The Committee conclude by proposing to your Hon. House to sanction the following project of a decree.

God preserve the Hon. Representatives many years.

Eduardo Lavilla, Lucio Manóvil, Agustín Carrigas, Manuel Arrotea, Felipe Sellanes.

Art. 1. The Executive is authorised upon the security which it may deem necessary, to grant to Citizen Manuel José García, the exclusive privilege which he has solicited for the term of fifteen years, to commence from the time when he has concluded, to construct a wooden mole at his own cost, in the roadstead of this city, between the mouth of the Riachuelo de Barracas and the rivulet of Maldonado; under the conditions which are stipulated.

The above project of a decree was sanctioned by the House of Representatives at their sitting on the 3rd ult.

Advertisements.

**Sir James Murray's,
PAIN EXPELLER,
OR
PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.**

RECENTLY Arrived a fresh supply of this invaluable Medicine. The great fame which this celebrated medicine has acquired in Great Britain and other countries, is the best proof of its superiority over all other Medicines. In this the Government has been pleased to be distinguished in preference over all other medicines, and it is now the only one of its kind in all the world.

In bilious affections, distention and acidity of the stomach it is far superior to the preparations of soda and potash.

As a delicate and gentle aperient it is strongly recommended for delicate females, and peculiarly adapted for young children, and is perfectly safe, even when used in great quantities, and is not attended with an excess of acid.

To be had of E. Craywell's, Calle de los Fra. No. 55. Sole Agent for the Republic. 435

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 Captains Names.	Tonnage	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
June 15	Barque Indomable, James Han.	267	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Cork.
July 6	Brig Archer, Robert Mill.	178	Barber and Orr.	Liverpool.
8	Brig Arch, David Jackson.	257	Jenny and George Dawson.	London.
8	Brigge Peckey Sam, John Cocker.	203	R. and J. Carlisle and Co.	Liverpool.
8	Brig Urmas, Henry Bradford.	257	Hughes and George Dawson.	London.
19	Brigge John Cook, John Cross.	229	Parsons, Macleister and Co.	London.
Sept. 11	Brigge John Porter, John Pratt.	234	Parsons, Macleister and Co.	London.
11	Brigge Aquilino, John Hamilton.	234	John East and Brothers.	London.
20	Brig Lawsona, Peter Kay.	258	Livell and sons.	Calico.
22	Brigge Mary and Ann, William Bruce.	463	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	London.
American.				
Aug. 12	Ship Henry Kainbold, Lock.	303	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	New York.
13	Brig Selenido, Yvarina Ferrand.	199	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	New York.
Sept. 1	Brigge Snyra, George Dyer.	203	Owler, J. Hayes and Co.	New York.
1	Schooner Vigilante, George Upton.	102	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Panama.
10	Brig Africa, Charles D. Lomont.	183	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Panama.
21	Ship Cordobano, Eliza Ewling.	268	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
French.				
Sept. 5	Brig Louis, Joseph B. Canard.	172	Blanc and Constant.	Havre de Grace.
11	Brig Celine, Puffel.	173	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	London.
15	Brig Louise, G. Annon.	142	Herman Defaux.	Genoa.
17	Brigge E-millien, Pommerehne.	142	Jacob Paravicini.	Havre de Grace.
21	Ship Paqueta Bonifacio, C. Motte.	133	Livall and sons.	Havre de Grace.
23	Brig Cyclope, Pierre Lelon.	179	José Otis Bastaldi.	London.
Sardinian.				
Aug. 12	Brigantine San Antonio, Pablo Bellard.	106	Jacinto Caprile.	Genoa.
Sept. 1	Schooner Maria, Juan Bautista.	57	José Perera Carrasco & Co.	Genoa.
1	Schooner San Juan Bautista, M. Pitt.	26	Livall and sons.	Genoa.
3	Palanca Doris, Giacomo Bonisio.	107	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	Genoa.
Spanish.				
July 21	Barque Paqueta Bonia, F. Pastoriza.	100	Manuel Sarze de la Maza.	Cadiz.
21	Palanca Esmeralda, José Millet.	118	Livall and sons.	Barcelona.
25	Brigge Diadema, Juan Matute.	142	Livall and sons.	Solida, Barcelona.
Sept. 2	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia.	155	Zarumán and Zamora.	Málaga.
10	Brig Esperanza, Rafael Nolas.	179	Zimmermann and Trezona.	Caliz & Barcelona.
Danish.				
Aug. 20	Brigge Achilles, Johan Lorenzen.	210	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Falmouth.
Brazilian.				
Aug. 20	Brigantine Desamparado, A. A. Dias.	116	Luis Peres Carrasco.	Brazil.
Sept. 10	Brigantine 3 de Marzo, F. J. de Silva.	105	Miguel Arroyo Ramos.	Brazil.
20	Brigantine 7 de Setembro, J. F. Ferraz.	105	Vincent and Thimoteo.	Brazil.
28	Brig Condancia, Henrique Freitas.	103	San Pedro y Meydelin.	Brazil.
Hamburgh.				
Aug. 2	Brig Maria Elizabeth, W. Fakke.	208	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp.
1	Schooner Catherine Decker, Bolsha.	184	John Jacob Krick & Co.	London.
Sept. 25	Brigge Louise, Charles D. Lomont.	258	Livall and sons.	Calico.
Luca.				
Sept. 24	Schooner Fortuna, Santiago Haurillo.	53	Riiao and Co.	London.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Ship Pearl, 20 guns, Captain Richard Henry Stopford.
Brig Patridge, 10 guns, Lieut. John Thomas Not, Commander.

UNITED STATES. Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain David G. Farragut.

FRENCH. Schooner Eclair, Lieut. Jules Clap, Commander.

The Festival of Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, was observed with much splendour this year. The Church of La Merced was magnificently adorned and a profusion of superb fire works were discharged on the 23rd, 24th and 25th ult., in the vicinity of that Temple.

On the 27th, there was a grand *fuegos* to celebrate the anniversary of presenting the colours to the Corps of Serenos, upon which occasion that fine battalion, accompanied by the band of the Guardia Argentina, marched in procession, (amid incessant discharges of rockets) carrying the portrait of H. E. the Governor to La Merced's Church. The portrait was afterwards conveyed in the same manner to the house of Señor del Sar, in the Calle de la Catedral, the spacious patio of which was converted into a carpeted and richly decorated saloon; in the centre a long table was laid out with the choicest refreshments, wines and liquors, of which a numerous company, including several distinguished foreigners, partook. Amongst the ladies present were Doña Manuella Ross, daughter of H. E. the Governor, the lady and daughter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the lady of General Alvarez and daughters, &c. The band played select airs; each toast was followed by enthusiastic cheering, and the whole affair was one of great excitement and brilliancy.

At night the offices of Fructosus Rivera, José María Paz, Pedro Ferré, and Juan Pablo Lopez, were often late, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. Three bands of military music were in attendance, and the exhibition of fire works which took place (particularly the rockets) elicited much admiration. In this branch of the arts, Buenos Ayres is certainly without a rival in South America.

The Battalion of Serenos consists of about 500 men, their steady soldier like appearance when under arms, and the civil department of the men when on their nightly patrols, has often been noticed and commented upon by strangers. We question if the Confederation has in its service a better disciplined or more efficient infantry regiment, and yet it is one of very recent creation. The men who compose it are in greater part young and athletic, and their bearing denotes that in the field they would be a formidable enemy.

The Victoria Theatre is being fitted out for a grand ball, which is shortly to take place. All theatrical performances there, are in consecuencia suspended for the present. The Argentine Theatre is open as usual and is extremely well attended.

Curiosity.—Some English people were visiting an elegant private garden at Palermo, Sicily, and among the little ornamental buildings, they came to one upon which was written "Non aprire," that is, "Don't open." This prohibition only served to excite their curiosity, and they very uncivilly proceeded to disobey the hospitable owner's injunction. On opening the door, a forcible jet of water was squirted full in their faces—a very just, though not very severe retribution.—*Mirror.*

Letting the Cat out of the Bag.—Convinced that patience moderates every grief, a gentleman conceived he could not speak better comfort to a young widow, who the day before had buried her husband, than by advising her to take patience. The widow having already within herself made choice of a second *caro sposa* whose name was *Patience*, viciously asked, "What has he really intended to do to you?"—*Mirror.*

Don Miguel Maria Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to the Republic of Venezuela, arrived in this City a short time since from Chili, where he had fulfilled a similar employment. He sailed on Monday last in the Brazilian brigantine of war Argus, for Montevideo, and was attended to the place of embarkation by the Minister and Secretary of Legation of Brazil.

The Argus saluted him with 13 guns on his going on board.

Shipping Memoranda.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

21st ult, H. B. M's packet schooner Viper, for Rio Janeiro.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Arrived, on the night of the 23rd ult., Brazilian packet brigantine Lucho, 145 tons, José Pedro de Mora Paula y Lima, from Montevideo 22nd, to Livallal and sons, with 604 barrels flour, various articles of merchandize, and passengers.

Hamburgh barque Louis, 220 tons, Charles Boye, from Montevideo 22nd, in ballast, to Zaruman and Trezona.

September 24.—Wind E. N. E. strong.

Arrived, Luca schooner Fortuna, 55 tons, Santiago Haurillo, from Montevideo 22nd inst, to Risso & Co., with flour.

Sardinian zancaza San Juan Bautista, 55 tons, Miguel Pitto, from Montevideo 22nd, to Dodero and Pietranera, with flour.

September 25.—Wind S. E. slight rain and foggy.

Arrived, British barque Mary and Ann, 262 tons, William Bruce, from Liverpool 19th Inst, Montevideo 23rd inst, general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

Sailed, Luca schooner Fortunata, Serafin Gismundo, for Montevideo, despatched by Thomas Gowland & Co., in ballast.

Sardinian brigantine Brillante, Nicolas Repeto, for Montevideo, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, in ballast.

Sardinian palanca Aguilá Florida, José Gallo, for Montevideo, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, in ballast.

Sardinian zancaza Lila, Luis Casinelli, for Montevideo, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, in ballast.

Brazilian brigantine Snyra, Antonio Coelho Ribeiro, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 2730 dry ox and cow hides, 4000 horns, 105 arrobas hair, 2030 arrobas tallow, 880 quintals jerked beef, 850 boxes tallow candles.

September 26.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, Sardinian palanca Dario, 167 tons, Giacomo Bonisio, from Cete 2nd May, Pernambuco 16th July, Bahía 14th ult., Montevideo 25th inst, general cargo, to Livallal and sons.

Sailed, British ship Uruguay, Stephen Wright Kelso, for London, despatched by Parlane, Macleister & Co., with 1049 dry ox and cow hides, 5947 salted ox and cow hides, 301 salted horse hides, 24 tons bones, 182 pipes, 12 half do, 4 quarter do, 1 case and 500 serenos with 8954 arrobas tallow, 34 bales with 4458 horse hides, 134 do. with 3484 doz. sheep skins, 27 do. with 4050 doz. nutria skins, 48 do. with 1444 arrobas hair, 6 do. with 2422 doz. swan skins, 1 case with 200 doz. chinchilla skins, 7 boxes and 1 hide bag dried fruit, 2 hide bundles cheese.

American brig Helen M'Leod, Isaac H. Norris, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 11,313 dry ox and cow hides, 100 horse hides, 20,000 horns, 3 bales with 269 doz. nutria skins.

Sardinian schooner Victoria, Antonio Gazzo, for Montevideo, despatched by Dodero, Pietranera & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argus, 12 guns, Captain Henri Hoffmuth, for Montevideo.

Passenger, Don Miguel Maria Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to the Republic of Venezuela.

September 27.—Wind S. S. W. haze.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Cacique, José Mariano de Bargas, for Parana, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 190 quintals jerked beef and 200 fanegas salt.

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

Sardinian schooner Basilia, José Risso, for Montevideo, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., in ballast.

Sardinian zancaza Rosario, Juan B. Berlinger, for Montevideo, despatched by Livallal and sons, in ballast.

September 28.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Confianza, 190 tons, Henrique Correa Fietas, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult., with sugar, rice, tobacco, &c., to Sa Pereira y Meyrellas.

French brig Cyclope, 178 tons, Pierre Lafon, from Bourdeaux 17th June, Montevideo 24th inst., in ballast, to José Ortiz Basualdo.

Five vessels of the National flotilla from the Paraná, viz:—

Brig General Echague (late Cagancha), 16 guns, Captain José María Pinedo.

Brig Americano (late General Echague), 11 guns, Captain Donati.

Schooner Argentina, 7 guns, Captain Juan Francisco Seguí.

Schooner Chacabuco (late Molasca), 3 guns, Captain Nicolás George.

Brigantine Republicano, 6 guns, Captain Thomas Craig.

On arriving in the outer roads, the General Echague saluted the flag of Admiral Brown with 11 guns, which was replied to by the brig General San Martín.

Five detained vessels laden with produce, came under convoy of the flotilla.

September 29.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Vicente de Paula Freire, from Montevideo 28th inst., to Hardey, Cavares & Co., with passengers.

Brazilian packet lugger Electra, Mariano José de Sousa Adrian, from Montevideo 28th, to Carlos Galeano, with cargo and passengers.

Sailed, Sardinian palacra Carlos Alberto, Juan Bautista Antela, for Genoa, (calling off Montevideo), despatched by Jacinto Caprile, with 8314 dry ox and cow hides, 4000 horns, 74 horse hides, 3 doz. chinchilla skins, 90 bales with 2250 arrobas wool, 2 do, with 50 doz. sheep skins, 16 doz. calf skins, 46 do. slunk calf skins, 11 seal skins, 150 quintals old copper.

Brazilian packet schooner Carmen, Florentino José de Rozas, for Colonia and Montevideo, despatched by Gerónimo Risse, with passengers.

September 30.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian zamacoa Consolacion, 42 tons, Francisco de Montero, from Montevideo 28th inst., general cargo, to order.

American barque Cuba, 240 tons, Edward Babson, from Batavia 29th June, Montevideo 28th inst., with 3300 bags rice, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Maria Elizabeth, William Fokkes, for Antwerp, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 14,140 dry ox and cow hides, 47 pipes with 200 arrobas tallow, 37 bales with 1365 arrobas hair, 3 do, with 75 doz. sheep skins, 4 do, with 850 calf skins.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 30th ult.

British.....	10
American.....	7
French.....	6
Spanish.....	5
Sardinian.....	5
Brazilian.....	4
Danish.....	1
Hamburg.....	2
Lucca.....	1
Total.....	41

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

THE WEATHER—Rain is much wanted.

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

Saturday.....	54
Sunday.....	59
Monday.....	57
Tuesday.....	58
Wednesday.....	60
Thursday.....	64
Friday.....	63

The arrival of the National flotilla on Wednesday last, caused considerable stir in town; the Alameda and its vicinity were decorated with flags, and a great crowd assembled on the beach to await the coming on shore of the officers. Don Juan Francisco Seguí landed during the afternoon, and the cordial welcome he received from so many friends, must have been highly gratifying to him, and is a proof of the popularity he has obtained from his merit as an officer and from the urbanity and kindness which he ever marks in his public conduct. The flag decorations on the Alameda were continued on Thursday.

The last accounts from Rio Janeiro, state that the rebellion in the Provinces of the Minas and San Pablo, has been completely put down, and that Otoni the principal leader and other Chieftains are prisoners.

The Imperial government has sent orders to the Baron de Caxias (General pacificator), to return to the Capital with the expeditionary army preparatory it is said to their marching on Rio Grande.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.
Buenos Ayres, September 22, 1842.

A number of British residents having met to consider the distressed state of their countrymen in Great Britain and Ireland, and the best means of contributing towards the Fund now raising there for their relief, in answer to the appeal made to the country in their behalf by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted—

- 1st. That an attempt be made to raise a subscription here in aid of the said fund.
- 2nd. That a Public Meeting be called for considering the best means of accomplishing this object.
- 3rd. That the following individuals form a Provisional Committee for making the necessary arrangements for the Public Meeting. The Rev. Dr. Brown, Rev. Mr. Lodge, Messrs. Daguvi, Banker, Whitaker, Bell, Cranwell, Fay, R. McClymont, Rowley, Ramsay, Barbour, Dick and Taylor.

WILLIAM BROWN, Chairman.
EDWARD TAYLOR, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, September 26, 1842.

At a Meeting of the Provisional Committee held this evening—the Rev. Dr. Brown, in the Chair, it was unanimously resolved—

That the Public Meeting be held in the Scottish National School Room, on Wednesday the 5th October, at 12 o'clock noon, when all favorable to the measure are invited and earnestly solicited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
G. RAMSAY, Secretary.

Birth.

On 25th ult., Mrs. Charles H. Twyford, of a son. On 25th, Mrs. Donald Campbell, of a son.

Advertisements.

HUGH WHITE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY announces his intention of disposing of the whole of his Stock of ready-made work of every description. It consists of gentlemen's boots of the first quality. Strong and light shoes of different descriptions, which in quality are surpassed by none in the City; and calf skins and prised leather pumps, a very superior trade. Gentlemen's dress boots, strong and dress shoes, pumps and clogs, ladies' and children's shoes made to order at very moderate prices.
Nos. 71 and 73 Calle de la Piedad. a31 3

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 500 head of tame Cattle, and about 45 mares and colts, the Cows are good milkers, and offer a good opportunity to send Feres washes to commence the Butter and Cheese business. For particulars apply to Mr. Francis Hardey, at the house of Don Juan Carlos Benavides, Calle de Venezuela about four squares past the Residencia. a24 3

LONDON PORTER.

A lot of superior bottled Pores, just received and for sale by Harber and Orr, Calle del No. 12. ol 3

FOR SALE.

A T No. 22 Calle de Cangallo, Mrs. Carolina's a few doz. of Reed & Co's. unequalled fine Ivory combs. Also a small lot of superior warranted Jewellery.

MARKET.

There has been a considerable amount of business done in dry goods during the past week, although the same complaints of low prices continue. Fancy prints and muslins for the Spring trade have realized good prices, and there is an active demand for them for the town consumption. Fine hosiery has been sold throughout the week, and we have heard of no transactions, but altogether the market is firmer than at our last, perhaps in consequence of the reports in circulation within the last two days that the stock would shortly be admitted for consumption on a very heavy duty; the stock has increased since our last. A parcel of Chile wheat lately arrived at Montevideo has been sold, delivered here in bond at 4 hard dollars per fanega. The market value of good home grown wheat to day is 250 to 300 dollars per fanega, and flour is selling at a rate equivalent to 550 dollars per barrel.

Of Mediterranean produce no arrivals of importance, the only parcel of sweet and dry Maca bags wine in first hands has been sold at 1100 dollars per arrope, which is advance of 70 dollars on last sales. The price of Red wine and Brandy is fully supported.

For Brazil produce there are many enquiries. Good Yerbá Mate, moist ready sale at 45 to 47 dollars per arrope, whilst inferior cannot be sold at any price.

Brazil Rum is advancing and 1500 dollars is demanded for the only parcel in first hands which will be obtained if supplies are retarded.

The Trade in Lumber lately imported from Canada has been sold at about an equivalent to our quotations, and there exists a fair demand.

In Salt there are no sales to notice nor any arrivals; prices are supported.

The transactions in produce have been limited and high of all descriptions are lower. Some parcels of salted have been offered at 50 dollars, and dry 24 lbs. for North America at 52 to 53 dollars. For Spain or the Continent there have been few purchasers.

Foreign hair is rather lower; but mestiza wools for France continue to be enquired for. Large parcels of Nutria skins are arriving from the country, many of which are offering without purchasers as low as 20 rials per lb. The price of Grease are scarce, without alteration in price.

The stock of Cordova wool is increasing, no buyers at 6 dollars per quintal. 5 dollars has been offered for 150 bales.

In Freight little doing, there is however an evident tendency for an advance and shipping are becoming scarce.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublon, Spanish.....	270	272 dollars each.
Do. Piroteo.....	270	272 do. for one
Plata mexicana.....	151	151 do. for one
Gold, Spanish.....	17	171 do. each.
Do. Paricut and Pannocoo.....	47	471 do. do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	65	68 do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	3	3 pence per dol.
Do. France.....	22	221 cent per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	171	171 per pitacion.
Do. Montevideo.....	171	171 do.
Do. United States.....	171	171 cent per lb. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, for England and Germany.....	62	63 dollars per paca.
Do. North America.....	54	55 do.
Do. Spain.....	50	50 do.
Hides, muled.....	51	54 do.
Do. Hares.....	20	22 do. each.
Calf skins, common.....	22	22 per paca.
Sheep skins, common.....	22	23 per dozen.
Do. mutton.....	19	19 do.
User skins.....	15	16 do.
Goat skins.....	21	21 do.
Nutria skins.....	21	22 do. per lb.
Chinchilla skins.....	70	80 dol. per dozen.
Do. mutton.....	28	28 do. per arroba.
Do. mutton, dirty.....	15	15 do.
Do. mutton, dirty.....	15	15 do.
Do. raw.....	20	24 do.
Do. mutton.....	14	14 do. per quintal.
Jerked beef.....	100	100 per thousand.
Do. salted.....	100	100 do.
Shes bones.....	100	100 do.
Hair combs.....	25	25 per 100 lbs.
Outch feathers, white.....	10	10 per lb.
Salt, Sulphur.....	10	10 do.
Salt, on bag.....	18	18 per fanega.
Discuon.....	11	11 per cent. of month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 272 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 pence. The lowest 2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE.

No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.

PRICE—EIGHT DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER—Single number 12 rials. GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.