

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 847

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1842.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

As no Packets from Montevideo have arrived during the last ten days, we have not received our usual files of papers; consequently we would have been in ignorance of what was passing in that quarter had not a friend—"whom there is any thing sad against you, some d-d good natured friend is sure to come and tell you"—had the kindness to place in our hands the "Britannia" of the 5th inst., insinuating that it would give us "a gusto crack." A cursory glance over its meagre columns soon convinced us that our *omigo* alluded to the communication signed "Thistle-down," the petty author of which we could point out amongst a thousand. As Nathan said to David, we could unhesitatingly affirm, "Thou art the man." There could be no mistake; the pseudonym of the scribbler is a striking emblem of his intellect. The scurrility, however, of this notorious pedant's effusion regarding ourselves is unworthy our notice; and it is the persuasion, no doubt, that emboldened him to make the attack. We must nevertheless advise him and his colleagues of the clique not to trust too much to our stoicism in this respect. Human forbearance has its limits; we have already tolerated much, and if we are reluctantly constrained so far to defend our personalities, in self defence, we pledge ourselves, that we will not be the first to cry out "enough!" It remains for our antagonists, the whole of whom we know, to determine whether we shall or not be put to the test.

For the rest, the object of "Thistle-down" appears to be to remove the unfavourable impression likely to be made on the impartial reader by our allusion to the ultimately ruinous whole sale and indiscriminate slaughter of cattle now carried on to an unprecedented degree by the panic-stricken partisans of Rivera, and to which is owing the feverish excitement observable for some time past in the Montevideo export trade. The "Britannia's" seditious correspondent would have us believe that there is as much chance of the ruin of England by her manufactures as there is of Montevideo by the wholesale slaughter of cattle, just as if there were a perfect affinity between the production of art and those of nature, and the breeding of cattle were as much of a mechanical operation as the weaving of cloth. The absurdity of the comparison requires no comment.

We have no means of verifying the statements of exports from Montevideo for the last five years, given by "Thistle-down," but assuming them to be correct, we find that the number of hides annually exported during and since the French blockade is double the amount exported in previous years. Now, in order to prove that this increase is not the effect of an unnatural order of things, it behoves our antagonist to show—either that the resources of the country were formerly most destructively hampered—that the stock of cattle has subsequently received a vast augmentation—or that the graziers have discovered an infallible method of making their cattle breed as fast as the saladeros can kill. If any one of these things can be satisfactorily proved, we must persist in thinking that the vaunted progress of Montevideo is the result of adventurous circumstances; and in believing, in view of the present rage for *realizing*, when even the first elements of the National wealth are recklessly sacrificed, that the activity therein is any thing but an earnest of future prosperity. At all events, there is one maxim fraught with meaning which our most fool hardy should not disregard; and those

who are inclined to believe in the possibility of such an exceptional state of things being perpetuated should ever bear in mind that
"The longest lane has a turning."

After the above was written, we received the following anonymous communication from Montevideo.

Montevideo, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1842.

Dear Sir,

The letter signed Thistle-down in yesterday's Britannia, is from the best information I can obtain, the work of a Scotchman, an old resident in Buenos Ayres, and many years a friend of yours. The responsible or real Editors—the Clique as you style them—judge what articles are worthy of insertion in their paper; the named Editor Mr. Pfall only superintends and corrects; the others employed are and may be considered supernumeraries only for the shipping list. You shall know more on this subject shortly from

Your friend,
VERITAS.

House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The House having assembled on the 31st ult., communications from the Government to the Permanent Committee were read, and the President moved that they be referred to the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, to report thereon.

Señor Irigoyen said that notwithstanding the motion of the President was strictly in form, yet he thought from the importance of the subject, it should be referred to a Special Committee, and that a deviation be made from the ordinary rule, and two more members added thereto.

Señor Garrigos, in reply, said that he saw no reason to depart from the regular course. The subject certainly was of paramount importance, yet it was simple in its nature—indeed he was persuaded, that there was not a Member of this House, but had formed his opinion thereon, inasmuch, as from the documents which had just been read, it was evident that the conduct of the Executive had been eminently just and in accordance with the sentiments of all the Republic.

Señor Irigoyen did not press his motion, and the affair was referred to the Committee of Constitutional Affairs.

The Election of Representatives for the Province, to replace those who go out by rotation, was fixed for the 27th inst.

Official Documents.

Public Treasury, September 30, 1842.

	Balance	Payments
In Treasury 20th September 1842.....	91,000	920,340 41
Receipts in October 1842.....	2,347 6	4,863,07 11
Disbursements in October.....	2,150 41	3,983,497 24
	2,132	3,979,256 6
To account of November.....	27 54	456,479 74
Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst. 4,285,000 dollars.		

The Chief of Police in a note to the governor moved dated 1st inst. states that during the last month (October) 616 persons arrived in this city and 506 departed.

The Gazette of 5th inst. contains a note to the Minister of Finance from Don Manuel Gerovicio Lopez, Justice of Peace of Quilmes, stating that he had remitted to the Treasury the

amount collected in that district for the 'Contribucion Directa,' and that the Committee for the collection thereof (of which he was President) had made over the 1 per cent. commission to which they were entitled, in aid of the war against the "saltegos innumeros unitarios."

The same paper contains the Prices Current for the last month (October) of articles of importation and exportation.

The Decree of the 12th December 1832, relative to the mode in which the day of 'San Martin' is to be observed on each anniversary, was re-published in the daily papers of the week.

Also a circular from the government to the civil and military authorities, requiring their attendance at the Cathedral Church on the morning of the day in question, and stating that Don José María Sagasta, principal clerk in the Treasury-office, and Colonel Francisco Frescano, were to officiate as Masters of the Ceremonies.

Festival of Saint Martin, principal Patron of Buenos Ayres.

This festival occurred yesterday, but the state of the weather prevented the usual observances. The town was however decorated with flags on Thursday and yesterday and illuminated. Military music also performed in the Plaza de la Victoria on these evenings.

The Fort and National vessels of war General San Martin, General Belgrano, and Twenty fifth of May, departed at 2 p.m. yesterday with 21 guns each.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 11th inst.

British.....	4
American.....	5
French.....	8
Spanish.....	3
Sardinian.....	2
Brazilian.....	12
Hamburg.....	2
Swedish.....	2
Danish.....	2
Portuguese.....	1
Ucaea.....	1
Prussian.....	1
Total.....	43

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 continues fine and seasonable. All fears of a drought have subsided, and the pasture and corn lands present, we are told, a superb appearance. Yesterday was rather an inclement chilly day and a good deal of rain fell. Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last—

Saturday.....	72
Sunday.....	74
Monday.....	68
Tuesday.....	67
Wednesday.....	74
Thursday.....	65
Friday.....	62

Eleven deserters from the army of Rivera arrived here on Saturday last in two small boats. They belonged to Medina's division.

Advertisements.

MR. GEORGE CLARK,

HAS removed his School to No. 157 Calle de la Piedad. His present prices are every accommodation for Boarders. Terms 200 dollars per month, but boarders 100 dollars, day scholars 20 dollars. He instructs his pupils in both the English and Spanish languages.

He also translates documents and accounts for the Public Office, and gives private lessons in the Spanish language, and in Book keeping.

ON SALE,

A T No. 142 Calle de la Piedad, the following articles at a very reduced price, a few superior Cases of the Coat of Brazil, River Pants, 200 Yards of the finest woolen directions for sale, Murray's book of sailing, Seville books, Hany's Spanish Grammars, Dictionary, &c. &c. 422 4

Sir James Murray's, THE SPANISH MAGAZINE.

RECENTLY Arrived a fresh supply of this invaluable Magazine. The issue time which this excellent monthly has acquired in Great Britain and other countries, is the best proof of its superiority over all other Magazines. In this the fluid state the Magazine is obtained in perfect purity, free from lime and other impurities which generally exist in all other preparations of Magazines.

In bilious affections, flatulency and acidity of the stomach it is far superior to the preparation of soda and potash. As a mild and gentle aperient, it is strongly recommended for delicate females, and peculiarly adapted (being perfectly tasteless) for children whose bowels are constantly more or less affected with an excess of wind.

To be had at E. Cruwell's, Calle de la Paz, No. 31. Sole Agent for this Republic. 423 5

FOR SALE.

A T No. 92 Calle de Capatzen, Mrs. Corcoran's a few doz. of Reed & Co's superior writing paper. Also a small lot of superior warmed Jewelry.

Cheap Crockery & Earthenware.

A T No. 45 Calle de la Paz, there is at present on sale a fine assortment of crockery, consisting of china, tea and coffee sets, cut glass, wine glasses, and wine glasses, plain tumblers and wine glasses, brown earthenware, and an excellent assortment of crockery of all classes, which will be sold cheaper than any other place. 423 7

NOTICE.

A Fencing Room is just opened at No. 12 Calle de San Jacinto, opposite the site door of San Miguel, where the same business will be carried on every Thursday and Saturday evening, from 7 till 10 o'clock. The gentlemen who cannot attend on the appointed days and hours, may have private lessons, either by day or evening, at the Fencing master's.

There will be, on every Friday day, from 10 till 12 o'clock, a general school of fencing, and any one wishing to witness it will be admitted with the master's permission.

It is a pleasure to recommend the advantages of this personal security in so distinguished a spot. Every body knows that in Europe and in the chief cities of these hemispheres, this art is regarded as one of the most interesting and useful for the completion of a useful education. So, I will not dwell in explaining what every body knows as well as I do; I may only state that I will do all in my power in order to merit the good favor and esteem of respectable public, and especially those who will honor me with their confidence.

There will be every Saturday, commencing on the 15th instant, from 7 till 11 in the afternoon, a general meeting of the Fencing-school, with the object of explaining and giving the management of the sword, for those who are more advanced. I consequently take pleasure in exhibiting to the said gentlemen who wish to attend, that they may judge for themselves of the progress which they have made, and have confidence in my teaching have made in so short a period, as also to remark the method that I have adopted for simplicity and exactness, so that in the short space of three months one may make himself skilled in fencing.

155 CHARLES RENUIT

ON SALE,

At George Nantz's Store, 140 Calle de la Piedad.

A Very superior Company of 1000 Blankets. An Iron Chest. Shambrook's knives of good quality. A new Patent Carriage. Large Iron Pipe. Black Lead for making soap blacking. Various other goods. Prices complete. Terms Cash, and various other articles, which will be disposed of at reduced prices. Buenos Ayres, October 27, 1842.

BURTON ALE.

LATELY received a limited supply of the above excellent Ale, to be sold either in cask, hot or ertig measure, at No. 70, Calle de la Piedad.

Likewise a few Tons of prime fresh Salmon and Oysters, of different sizes, preserved. Buenos Ayres, November 4, 1842. 3

WANTED.

BY a family about to proceed in Europe, a respectable small mercantile assistance during the voyage. Apply at No. 132 Calle de la Piedad. 423 3

FOR SALE.

A T Mr. Hayton's Store, No. 92 Calle de la Piedad. Superior English White Beaver Hats, at 80 dollars each, best finished. 423 3

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Edinburgh Bottled Ale, in glass and stone bottles. Apply at Mr. Curran's, 423 3

PETER WAIT, MILLWRIGHT AND ENGINEER.

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to take orders for the fitting up of steam boilers, vats and machinery, mill works and machinery of every description, and he hopes to attract attention to business by means of a share of his talents, to apply to Mr. James Petrus, No. 150 Calle de la Universidad, to Mr. James Petrus, Barretero. 423 3

CHARACTER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(From Maxwell's Life of his Grace.)

The professional character of him whose military command, commencing at Assaye, and concluding at Waterloo, embraced such opposite services and scenes, shall now be briefly and impartially considered.

The time, however, has yet to come when that character shall be correctly estimated.—When party prejudices have died away—party jealousies subsided—the grave received its honored tenant—and, in Osian's words, "the gray hairs rest above the chief"—then, and not till then, will the public opinion be dispassionately exercised, and justice awarded to the greatest man whom England has produced.

In a double view Wellington's character is to be examined; for two epochs of a long life were devoted, and almost exclusively, to very opposite pursuits—war and politics. The history of one epoch we have completed; and as the memoirs of the second are reserved for a future day, we will simply content ourselves with observing, that as a politician, many have been tried, but none lonester, than the Duke of Wellington.

The intrinsic value of a soldier's character must not be tested by merely what he has done, but by the circumstances under which his exploits have been achieved. What was the opening of Wellington's Peninsular career? He debarked with an army, not 10,000 strong, to operate against an able General's, commanding five and twenty thousand disposable soldiers, and at a period immediately subsequent to disastrous campaigns, in which the qualities of British soldiers had been unjustly depreciated, while those of their opponents acquired by a stern discipline, and consequent success, a reputation amounting to invincibility.

That delusion Wellington's first victories dispelled. He was then cordially supported by his allies, and liberally sustained by his friends; No. abrupt, and at a time he was harassed by the suspicions of one party, and paralyzed by the misconduct of the other; and, while an object of deadly jealousy to the imbeciles with whom he was obliged to act, whose errors he was forced to correct, he was, by those who were expected to control, the keenest shafts directed him from that country to which he should have looked confidently for support; and in England, while goaded on to deeds by the rabid outpourings of uneducated fanaticism, the pre-possessions of St. Stephen's he was exposed to the base attacks of diplomat statesmen, who, to attain an unworthy end, would have blasted the hopes of Britain; and left Europe at the mercy of a man whose ambition the extent of a world could not satisfy.

As a great commander, the amount of Wellington's reputation depends upon a simple question:—Was he the first or second of his age?

That he was less vast in his designs, less daring in execution, neither so rapid nor so original a commander as Napoleon, must be admitted; and being later in the field of glory, it is not surprising that he learned something of the art from that greatest of all masters; yet something besides the difference of genius must be allowed for the difference of situation; Napoleon was never, even in his first campaign of Italy, so harassed by the French, as Wellington was by the English, Spanish, and Portuguese Governments. Their systems of war were, however, alike in principle; their operations being necessarily modified by their different political positions. Great bodily exertion, unceasing watchfulness, exact combinations to protect their flanks and communications, without scattering their forces,—these were common to both. In defence firm, cool, enduring; in attack, fierce and intrepid; daring, when daring was politic; and always operating by the flanks in preference to the front: in these things they were alike; but, in following up a victory, the English general fell short of the French emperor. The battle of Wellington was the stroke of a battle-ram—down went the walls in ruins.—

—Jurat, Duke of Albatross.

In Mr. Napoleon, such made his troops, not invincible indeed, but had not a bar to that in these days of British soldier—but so bold and sure in war, that the number of their successes surpassed those of all other nations. The Romans not excepted, if regard be had to the number of their period—the Macedonians, if the quality of their operations be taken into consideration.

—An English commander must not trust his fortune. He dares not venture his army, he must be sure of his measures, when one disaster is sufficient to ruin all his resources, must, therefore, be subordinate to this primary consideration. 424

The battle of Napoleon was the swell and dash of a mighty wave, before which the barrier yielded, and the roaring flood poured onwards, covering all before it.

It has been objected to the Duke of Wellington's character as a great man, that he was constitutionally cold and impassable—stern in the execution of duty—careless in rewarding merit—the end and his mighty object—the means a matter of indifference. The charge is false; and had the value of his extensive correspondence possessed no other value, it would have proved in an hundred instances, that misfortune obtained his sympathy, and the widow and orphan met frequently in him a warm and an eloquent supporter.

That his firmness approached severity, may be imputed rather to circumstances under which he acted at the moment, than to any natural harshness of disposition. Had he not possessed the sternest determination, the conflicting elements of which his army was composed could neither have been reduced to order, nor could their discipline have been maintained. To restrain military licence, to assure the delinquent that his offences would be punished, examples were necessarily made; and their salutary effects were most avowedly by the fact, that the conduct of the allied army was so remarkable for peaceable demeanour in encampments as it was for its heroism and efficiency in the field.

To form a great general, mental and physical qualities are essential; and with both Wellington was largely gifted. In the vigour of manhood, few were better fitted to endure privations and fatigue. An economist in time, the space allotted for personal indulgence was brief—his hours for repose were limited—his meals were simple and rapidly despatched—and hence the greater portion of his time was passed in the saddle or bureau; and no hospital or cantonment escaped his visits, nor did a letter or report remain unanswered.

In his manner and address, the Duke was always frank, and, when he pleased, dignified and graceful. Easy of access, the soldier's confidence was never forfeited by the least remonstrance of the general. If a favour were required, it was promptly granted, or as decisively refused; and on the merits of a statement, when once a decision was made, influence would be used to secure its execution.

In personal simplicity the Duke's costume was in keeping with his character. He despised every thing like parade, and, excepting when their services were necessary, dispensed with the attendance of his staff. Nothing could be more striking than the plainness of his appearance in public, when contrasted with the general frippery and parade of his opponents; and the parsimony could scarcely be persuaded that the unpretending personage who courteously listened to their story, or returned a passing salute, was that great captain whom conquest had attended from the Tagus to the Seine.

In estimating the military talents of Napoleon and Wellington—for to compare either with any other commander of the age would be absurd—to the former, a superiority has been generally conceded for the decisions which which followed up a defeat, and the important consequences which always were attendant upon his victories. Both were admitted to have possessed an insimulable skill in handling masses of men, with the sagacity that every commander directed the movements of a brigade. Their combinations were beautiful—their conceptions grand—they were not the laboured efforts of military art, but the outbursts of military genius—formed in a moment—executed as rapidly—adapted to circumstances, require, and adapted to meet the emergency that might arise. If Wellington did not push his victories to grand results, let us inquire the causes; and when Napoleon's military improvisation is declared unmodeled, let us see how far Wellington's was behind.

The circumstances under which these two great commanders conducted their campaigns were different; for Napoleon had never Wellington's difficulties to contend with. The former was a free agent. His will was unobscured to clear away obstacles that impeded an advance, while Wellington's were generally received to enable him to maintain a position in the country. Napoleon, when victorious, had always the means to have pursued his conquest, and secure the fruits of conquest. Wellington's battles were frequently defensive; and the

heavy repulses which masterly combinations enabled him to inflict, were unadorned with the trophies which accompany a bold advance; and often his most brilliant fields were followed by regressive movements, which always follow a defeat, and rarely attend on victory.

That Wellington possessed within himself the rapid resources and daring confidence which mark a great commander, his conduct when placed in dangerous positions, or at the crisis of a doubtful day, will best establish. What operations could be more masterly than his retreat across the Tagua, or his advance towards the Douro? What act more daring than to hold the height of Guinaldo with two weak divisions, within cannon-shot of an enemy strong enough, not to defeat, but annihilate him? Look at the sudden run inflicted on Marmont at Salamanca! The seizure of Arroyo—Follow the footsteps of the Peninsular Army from Relicia to Toulouse—Commence his history at Assaye, and close it on the night of Waterloo. Test his military character by his acts—let him then dispute the palm with Napoleon—and who will pronounce him second to any general of the age?

In the prime of manhood, Wellington's appearance indicated both activity and strength. In height he was nearly 5 feet 10 inches; his shoulders were broad, his chest expansive, his arms long; his hands large, but well formed; the wrist unusually bony; the whole frame work evincing a capability of enduring the extremity of fatigue. The keen gray eyes were brilliant, and his sight remarkably acute. His face was long, the features striking; the nose aquiline; the brow open and developed; and "the lower portion of the face contradicting, in a regular manner, the stern and almost iron expression of all above the mouth."

The general expression of the Duke's face was cheerful. In probably, the most trying moment of his career, when the failure of the attack on the great breach at Badajoz was communicated, he was observed to be "glad, but perfectly collected." In the hour of his triumph, when he had ascertained the extent of his conquest, and found that the laurels of Salamanca were added to his wreath, the admirable historian of his wars thus describes him as he stood:—"I saw him late in the evening of that great day, when the advancing flashes of cannon and musketry, stretching as far as the eye could command, showed in the darkness how well the field was won; he was alone—the flash of victory was on his brow, and his eyes were eager and watchful, but his voice was calm, and even gentle. More than the rival of Marlborough, since he had defeated greater warriors than Marlborough ever encountered, with a present pride he seemed only to accept the glory as an earnest of greater things."

What he is now, the portrait taken especially for this work will faithfully depict.

Seventy-one winters have shed their snows upon his honoured head, and those iron nerves which war and climate could not shake, have felt the hand of Time, and owned his power—but though the frame has yielded, the mind retains its vigour, and the heart beats freely as it once did upon the battle field. Like the oak of that proud ship which bore the flag of Nelson, decay is traced upon the surface, but the core remains intact. True to his country, that voice which thunders in the hands of victory, still gives his fearless counsels in the senate, uninfluenced by party predilection, and reckless whether its honest sentiments accord with popular opinion, or provoke the clamour of the crowd.

When a century shall have passed away—when beauty fades into kindred dust, statements are forgotten, the rottenness of demagogues is exposed, and a new generation wonders only at a past one could be fooled—in the page of England's history one name will stand out in bold relief—and one consoling voice pronounces—that the greatest soldier Britain had produced, was Arthur, Duke of Wellington.

"As for the Englishman's hardness and enterprise, how witness the passage of the Douro at Oporto, the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, the storming of Badajoz, the seizure of the forts at Vittoria, the passage of the Bidassoa, the victory of the Nile, the passage of the Aboukir Bay, the capture of Ostend, the enormous battle of Fontenoy! "Was any of committed facts is only to say that he made war, but to deny him the qualities of a great commander is to rail against the clear mid-day sun for want of light. How few of his combinations!" How many battles he fought, victories in all!"—Napier.

By the bridge of Otrabampo. At Vittoria. Coloured Napier.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Arrived on the night of the 4th inst., from the Paraná, 5 armed boats of the National flotilla.

Sailed on the 4th, Sardinian schooner Nuestra Señora del Rosario, José Valco, for Montevideo, despatched by Juan Rosi, in ballast.

November 3.—Wind W. N. W.

Arrived, 4 vessels of the National flotilla from the Paraná, viz:—Schooner Argentina, 7 guns, Captain Juan Francisco Segui; Schooner Chacabuco, 3 guns, Captain Nicholas George; Brigantine Vigilante, 5 guns; Schooner Libertad, 5 guns.

Sailed, French barque Escudalunos, commanding for Havre de Grace, despatched by Jacob Parracal, with 1652 dry ox and cow hides, 2309 salted do. do., 3000 ox and cow horns, 175 marquetas with 1160 arrobas tallow, 94 bales with 2350 arrobas wool, 37 do., with 925 doz. sheep skins.

November 6.—Wind N. slight rain in the evening.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (during the last night) British barque John Cook, John Cross, for Cork or Palmouth for order, despatched by Pariane, Macalister & Co., with 1000 dry ox and cow hides, 2077 salted do. do., 934 salted horse hides, 3000 ox and cow horns, 5 tons bone ashes in 23 casks, 89 pipes with 3900 arrobas tallow, 43 bales with 5200 horse hides, 61 do. with 1500 arrobas hair, 95 do., with 3300 doz. sheep and lamb skins, 6 do. with 140 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 41 doz. swan skins.

This day, British brig Chamois, Henry Cundy, for London via Montevideo,

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.	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Sept. 1	Brig Betta Porcain, John W. Pryn	228	Pariane, Macalister and Co.	London.
	Brig Arpa Amparo, John Harrison	232	José Rest and Brothers	Liverpool.
	Brig Victoria, John Roberts	267	Nashdown, Green and Co.	Liverpool.
	30 Barque Juan Baptista, Levi Honeyman	241	Anderson, Waller and Co.	Great Britain.
American.				
Aug. 18	Ship Henry Knowland, Lock	203	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	New York.
	Ship Schooner Valiant, George Light	223	Llavallol and sons	London.
	30 Ruyne Cuba, Edward Babson	240	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
	49 Brig Dover, John Daniel	244	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	Boston.
Nov. 1	Brigantine Libertad, Daniel K. Brown	153	Daniel Gowland and Co.	London.
French.				
Sept. 2	Brig Louis, Joseph B. Castel	179	Blanc and Constantin	Havre de Grace.
	23 Brig Porpoza Baudouin, C. Meston	223	Llavallol and sons	Havre de Grace.
	28 Brig Cyclope, Pierre Lalon	178	José Otis Bascuñan	Havre de Grace.
	24 Brig Le Juste, Pierre Duboué	167	Haroldus Horand	Calcutta.
	10 Brig Le Juste, Pierre Duboué	268	Herman Dufour & Co.	Nantes.
Nov. 1	Brigantine Amélie, Pierre Bellouin	194	Llavallol and Dufour & Co.	Havre de Grace.
	30 Brig Roger Bontemps, P. Tanguerry	120	Llavallol and Dufour & Co.	Havre de Grace.
	30 Brig Katois, Honoré Dumaine	202	Llavallol and sons	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Oct. 12	Brig Palace Apiti, Fortunio Perani	136	Llavallol and sons	Genoa.
	17 Brig Narciso, Tomaso Petroneri	126	Palacio Petroneri and Co.	Genoa.
Spanish.				
Aug. 23	Barque Barcelonés, Juan Martiny	220	Llavallol and sons	Cádiz & Barcelona.
Oct. 21	Brig Conde de Luchana, J. N. Zabala	130	Llavallol and sons	Cádiz.
Nov. 4	Palace Aradites, Pedro Haris	120	Pedro Antonio Sagas	London.
Brazilian.				
Oct. 2	Palace Nrs Saia de la Guardia, Sampaio	175	Cosme Galvão	Montevideo.
	17 Brig Anacleto, José Francisco Araújo	256	Maria Adelaide Ramos	Brazil.
	33 Brig Rufina, Manoel da Silva Santos	223	Manuel Azevedo Ramos	Brazil.
	35 Brig Emprender Dos Paes, Martins	173	Vera and Thimoteo	Brazil.
	38 Brig Anolá, Manoel da Silva Santos	185	Jose Pereira Carneiro	Brazil.
	33 Brigantina Naveg	268	Manuel Socorro	Brazil.
	25 Zouave Nova Sociadad, J. C. Camacho	81	Viera and Thimoteo	Brazil.
	30 Brig F. Hernandez	136	Sa Pereira and Meyrells	Brazil.
	21 Brigantine Belleza del Sol, R. C. Garcia	153	Sa Pereira and Meyrells	Brazil.
Nov. 1	Brig Penmonetas, R. C. de Mota	225	Jose Sousa Monteiro	Brazil.
	1 Brigantine Constante Amizade, Junon	120	Juan Balbino Soriano	Brazil.
Swedish.				
Oct. 11	Brig Andrea, Anders Björnsen	285	Thompson, Nells & Co.	Amst'rs.
Nov. 10	Brig Leuchmann Peterson, Hammarberg	141	Zornman and Trezona	Amst'rs.
Danish.				
Oct. 2	Schooner Ruders, Jense Clausen	116	Blanc and Constantin	Havre de Grace.
Nov. 2	Brig Protus, E. Leith.	105	Baris R. Horn	Havre de Grace.
Hamburg.				
Oct. 2	Brig Anna, M. Meyer	140	Juan Joseph Kieck & Co.	Continet.
Nov. 7	Brig Johann Gottlieb, August Müller	123	Hengy, Hutz and Co.	Continet.
Portuguese.				
Oct. 28	Brigantine Ruyal, Maximiano R. Santos	109	Manuel Azevedo Ramos	Brazil.
Italian.				
Nov. 2	Schooner Na. Sa. del Monte Negro, Canato	45		Montevideo.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet schooner Coetines, 6 guns, Lieut. Justo Ovarahn, Commander.

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

FRENCH. Schooner Esbir, Lieut. Jules Chab, Commander.

Brig Tactique, 4 guns, Captain Le Conte Pierre Benjamin Denis Ponget.

despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 691 dry ox hides, 1340 wet salted ox hides, 32 bales with 800 arrobas wool, 17 do., with 527 arrobas hair.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. James Gifford, Edward Gah and Drury, Captain Hohorst and Master Edward Horne.

November 7.—Wind S. N. W.

Arrived, Hamburg brig Johann Gotlobb, 120 tons, Adolph E. Moller, from Hamburg 6th August, Montevideo 5th inst., general cargo, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Brazilian brigantine Constante Amizade, 169 tons, Joaquim Sertania Junion, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., Montevideo 5th inst., with sugar, tobacco, rice, &c., to Juan Balbino Soriano.

Sailed, British brig Umnia, Henry Stratford, for London, despatched by Henry and George Dowse, with 6711 dry ox hides, 3555 wet salted ox hides, 304 bales with 2000 arrobas bone, 23 pipes bone ashes, 15 pipes salted tallow, 25 bales with 625 arrobas wool.

Passenger, Captain David Ramsay Thoms.

Brazilian brig Independente, Joaquin Antonio Nais, for Ports of Brazil, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 59 dry hides, and 3261 quantities jerked beef.

Brazilian packet lugger Electra, Mariano José de Sousa Adrian, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

American brigantine Argali, Parker Brown, for Montevideo, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., in ballast.

November 8.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, Spanish palanca Aristidion, 120 tons, Pedro Haris, from Barcelona 23rd August, Montevideo 6th inst., with wine, oil, &c., to Pedro Antonio Sanchez.

French brig Roger Bontemps, 130 tons, Francois Tanguerry, from Havre do Grace 22nd July, Montevideo 6th inst., general cargo, to Llavallol and sons.

Sailed, Brazilian packet schooner Orestes, Agustin Ceppi, for Colonia and Montevideo, despatched by the same, with passengers.

American barque Smyrna, George Day, for New York, despatched by Oliver J. Hayes & Co., with 9995 dry ox and cow hides, 837 horse hides, 2 bales with 2000 arrobas horse hair, 4 do., with 350 calf skins, 10 do., with 2000 doz. nutria skins, 1600 quantities jerked beef, and return cargo 8 cases and 9 barrels spirit of tar.

Passenger, Mr. James Brooks Lewis, Dentist.

November 9.—Wind N. W. slight rain in the evening.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Spanish schooner Esmeralda, José Millet, for Malaga, despatched by Lavall and sons, with 18,561 dry ox and cow hides.

November 10.—Wind E.

Arrived, French brig of war Tactique, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Denis Pouget, from Montevideo 8th inst.

French brig Etolo, 303 tons, Honore Daumas, from Marselles 27th June, Cotte 6th August, Montevideo 6th inst., with wine, oil, &c., to Lavall and sons.

Swedish brig Lieutenant Pettersen, 141 tons, C. G. Hammarberg, from Cotte 27th August, Montevideo 8th inst., with wine, &c., to Zumarán and Tresera.

Sailed, British barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert, for Liverpool via Montevideo, despatched by Reonic, Macfarlane & Co., with 77 pipes, 5 half do, and 2 quarter do, with 3040 arrobas tallow, 78 hales with 2850 arrobas wool, 5 do, with 207 arrobas hair, 4 do, with 2802 lbs. nutra skin.

Passengers for Montevideo, Mr. Daniel Cash and Captain Joseph Spot.

British schooner Rio de Uña, José Joaquim, for Montevideo, despatched by Juan B. Bossi, in ballast.

Brazilian brig Inenseable Maciel, José de Maderes, for Santa Catalina and Rio Grande, despatched by Manuel Acededo Ramos, in ballast.

Sardinian polacre Durio, Giacomo Bonisigno, for Genoa, despatched by Lavall and sons, with 4300 dry ox hides, 490 wet salted do., 172 dry calf skins, 43 bales with 1075 arrobas wool, 4 do, with 360 calf skins, 4 do, and 8 ehguas with 205 arrobas and 13 lbs. hair, 1 do, with 25 doz. sheep skins.

British barque Holywood, Joseph Lowthion, for Montevideo, despatched by John Gait Smith & Co., in ballast.

Portuguese brigantine Ben Jesus de Mattozinho, Joaquim da Silva Mota, for Montevideo, despatched by Manuel Acededo Ramos, in ballast.

November 11.—Wind S. S. E. rain.

Arrived Brazilian packet schooner Bufracia, Vicente de Paula Feire, from Montevideo 10th inst., to Harcoy, Cavairo & Co., with 52 passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Luis, Domingo Macelo, from Montevideo 10th, to Carlos Galleano, with merchandise and passengers.

Prussian brig

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Providencia, Romulo Roncalon, 4 do. Montevideo, despatched by Juan B. Bossi, in ballast.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT SALEM.

August 27th, American Ship Seaweed, Harrington, hence 10th July.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Sat. ult., H. M. B.'s packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 5th inst., was performed the 'Gastronomo,' after which the Foreign Gynastic Company exhibited, being it was said, their last appearance at the Theatre of this City, where we should think, they have gathered a good harvest. The house on the present occasion was extremely well attended.

On 6th, a play and a farce.

On 7th, the Caprices of Frederick II., and a farce.

On 10th, (for the benefit of Señor Culebras, or 'Cannell'), it proved a tedious affair, and did not conclude until after mid-night. The orchestra in the course of the evening played the overture to the 'Idolina,' which was some relief to the heaviness of the scene.

If the audience was not very numerous, the boxes at any rate displayed an elegant assemblage of ladies, both native and foreign.

Observation of Saturn.—We have been warmly congratulated by several of our star-gazing friends on the accuracy of our prediction of the eclipse of this planet on Sunday night last.—They state that the contact was clearly visible to the naked eye, and that at 15 minutes past 10 the star totally disappeared.

It gives us infinite pleasure to state, that all the points in dispute between the United States and Great Britain have been amicably adjusted. The British Negotiator, Lord Ashburton, was making a tour to some of the principal cities of the United States, and he had been every where received with the greatest respect and enthusiasm. In relation with this subject, we copy the following from the "Boston Atlas" of 29th August.

RECEPTION OF LORD ASHBURTON.

His Excellency Lord Ashburton, the Minister Plenipotentiary from England, who has recently been so honourably instrumental in cementing the bonds of peace between that country and these United States, was received with great enthusiasm by the citizens of Boston, on Saturday last. His Lordship having accepted the invitation to meet our citizens in Faneuil Hall, the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, the members of the Common Council, and the officers of the City Government, assembled in the Hall at half past eleven o'clock. The doors were at once thrown open—and, in a very brief space of time, the floor of the Hall, together with the extensive Galleries, was completely filled with an intelligent and respectable body of citizens, who came spontaneously to pay their respects to a distinguished foreigner, who had visited our country for no noble purpose, and whose efforts in the cause of peace have been so pre-eminently successful.

At twelve o'clock, Lord Ashburton entered the Hall, accompanied by Lord John Hay, Mr. Grattan—the British Consul, by Colonel Perkins, Hon. H. G. Otis, Hon. Abbot Lawrence, and other distinguished citizens. Mr. Grattan formally welcomed his Lordship to the City, upon the Mayor, who at once conducted him to the rostrum, and presented him to the assembly of the People. Old Faneuil resounded with the most enthusiastic and heartfelt applause. The Ambassador of Peace was greeted by the well-earned acclamations of freemen. After the applause had subsided, the Hon. Jonathan Chapman, Mayor of the City, addressed Lord Ashburton, and the people assembled, as follows:

Your Excellency—it is my privilege, Sir, on this occasion, in common with my associates, in the city government, to represent the city of Boston, and in its behalf, to speak the warm and hearty welcome with which you are greeted here.

We welcome you, sir, as the representative of your country, and not yours on y, but in a near sense, our own; for so long as there is a tie to link a child to a parent, America will not forget that England is her mother. We partake in the honorable pride which must thrill in your bosom, at the recollection of her glorious history. And, though the past is only common to us, we would yet pay, through you, a tribute of respect to the illustrious Queen, on whose friendly regard you have come. Long may she live to preside, like a peaceful star, over the friendly alliance which now unites our two countries.

We welcome you, therefore, in an especial manner, on this occasion, as the friend of peace. We acknowledge, with great joy, that through your instrumentality, in no small degree, the clouds of discord which lowered over two great nations, have been happily dispersed, and that they who boast a common lineage, and speak a common language, shall henceforth know no rivalry but that of friends.

It is a joy to us, sir, for the great benefits which both nations must receive. But we glory in it most for the principle which has been established, and for the noble example which it exhibits to the world. It shows that nations do not stoop, when they submit their differences to reason instead of passion. Yes, sir, you have helped to teach the glorious lesson, that there are other and better guardians of a nation's honor than the sword—and that in the sight of man, as well as of God, there is a loftier dignity in a noble, generous, and Christian spirit, than in the proud glare of hostile armies or navies.

And we welcome you personally, sir. We delight to know that your distinguished rank is the just reward of a long life of activity, intel-

ligence and virtue. And we pray that that old age may be serene and happy, which has sprung with the alacrity of youth, at the call of its country and in the cause of humanity.

We offer, to you, sir, the hospitalities of our city. We have not the custom of tendering what is called the freedom of the city in a golden box, but we prefer you that which, if I understand you aright, you will prize far higher. In republican simplicity, we tender you the respect and gratitude of a free people.

With these feelings, sir, permit me to present to you the citizens of Boston.—And follow citizens, permit me, in turn, to introduce to you, the Right Honorable Lord Ashburton, the representative of England; the friend of peace; the man—enabled indeed by title, but far more enabled as a benefactor of nations.

Lord Ashburton replied at considerable length—his speech was received with immense applause.

Advertisements.

BRITISH RELIEF FUND.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE Select Committee, appointed for the collection of Subscriptions to the Fund, are invited to meet the Central Committee of the British Relief Fund, on Monday the 14th inst., at 7 P. M., when the attendance of all the gentlemen composing these different Committees is respectively requested.

DANIEL GOWLAND, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres British Library.

THIS Institution is removed to No. 20 Calle de la Capatzen, and is open from 12 till 1 P. M., and from 5 till 6 A. M. in the evening.

Buenos Ayres, November 9, 1842.

W. GILPIN, Secretary.

Brown Stout and Ale.

ON Sale, at wholesale price, at No. 61 Calle de la Universidad, in Buenos Ayres, two dozen bottles each.

Paraná Lime.

FOR SALE on board of the National schooner Alicia. Apply to DANIEL GOWLAND & Co., Plazas de la Victoria.

NOTICE.

G. BRUELL, Professor of Medicine, &c., has removed from No. 27 Calle de Cayo, to No. 87 Calle de la Paz, where he may be consulted at the usual hours from 8 until 10 in the morning.

NORTH AMERICAN FLOUR.

OF a very superior quality at two dollars per pound. No. 40 Calle de la Montserrat. n12

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	285	s	dollars each	do.	do.				
do. Piata.....	285	s	dollars each	do.	do.				
Piata macuum.....	16	s	17	do.	for one Dollar, Spanish.....	16	s	17	do.
do. Piata.....	17	s	17	do.	do.	do.			
do. Piata and Piata.....	17	s	17	do.	do.	do.			
Six per cent.....	62	s	62	do.	per cent.....	62	s	62	do.
Exchange on England.....	21	s	25	do.	per dollar.....	21	s	25	do.
do. France.....	31	s	31	do.	per p. dollar.....	31	s	31	do.
do. Rio de Janeiro.....	18	s	18	do.	per p. dollar.....	18	s	18	do.
do. Montevideo.....	17	s	17	do.	do.	do.			
do. Val de St. Juan.....	18	s	18	do.	per U. S. dollar.....	18	s	18	do.
Hides, Ox, Fat & Salted.....	24	s	24	do.	per p. pound.....	24	s	24	do.
do. Ox.....	51	s	51	do.	do.	do.			
do. Sheep.....	25	s	25	do.	do.	do.			
do. Spain.....	56	s	56	do.	do.	do.			
Hides, tanned.....	25	s	25	do.	do.	do.			
do. Horns.....	17	s	17	do.	do.	do.			
Calf skins.....	26	s	26	do.	per each.....	26	s	26	do.
Sheep skins, common.....	22	s	22	do.	per dozen.....	22	s	22	do.
do. fine.....	36	s	36	do.	do.	do.			
Deer skins.....	22	s	22	do.	do.	do.			
Goat skins.....	31	s	31	do.	do.	do.			
Watts.....	22	s	22	do.	per lb.....	22	s	22	do.
Chinchilla skins.....	73	s	80	do.	per dozen.....	73	s	80	do.
Horse hair, short.....	23	s	23	do.	per arroba.....	23	s	23	do.
do. long.....	25	s	25	do.	do.	do.			
do. long.....	75	s	80	do.	do.	do.			
Wool, common.....	25	s	25	do.	do.	do.			
do. perked.....	35	s	35	do.	do.	do.			
do. short from Spain.....	15	s	15	do.	do.	do.			
do. Merino.....	15	s	15	do.	do.	do.			
Tallow, pure.....	29	s	29	do.	do.	do.			
do. mixed.....	18	s	18	do.	do.	do.			
do. with grease.....	25	s	25	do.	do.	do.			
Yoked beef.....	250	s	300	do.	per quintal.....	250	s	300	do.
Horns, mixed.....	250	s	300	do.	do.	do.			
do. Ox.....	250	s	300	do.	do.	do.			
do. Sheep.....	250	s	300	do.	do.	do.			
do. Goat.....	250	s	300	do.	do.	do.			
Hide cuttings.....	22	s	24	do.	p 100 lb.....	22	s	24	do.
Clarified tallow.....	18	s	20	do.	do.	do.			
do. black.....	8	s	10	do.	do.	do.			
Salted tallow.....	18	s	20	do.	do.	do.			
Salt, on board.....	18	s	22	do.	per arroba.....	18	s	22	do.
Discount.....	11	s	11	do.	per cent.....	11	s	11	do.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 285 dollar. The lowest price 274 dollar. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 25 1/2 p. dollar. The lowest do. 25 p. dollar.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.