

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 848.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1842.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

THE experience of each day tends to strengthen our conviction that, had the deadliest of England's natural enemies conspired to ruin British interests in this country, they could not have adopted a course more perversely calculated to accomplish their end than that pursued by the Montevideo Clique calling themselves British Merchants.— Well, indeed, may our rivals rejoice at the prospect of seeing the cherished object of their aspirations attained by such a suicidal attempt—they can now confidently receive their wily arts for other quarters, for here the folly of a few traders bids fair to deprive them of any scope for their exercises, whilst it subserves most efficaciously to their views.

This is a melancholy subject of reflection for thousands of our industrious countrymen settled in this Republic, and who, accustomed to pride themselves in the high esteem in which the British character has been uniformly held, amidst conflicts of every description, are now doomed to witness an evjdent tendency to a decline of its long enjoyed popularity. And why? Be cause it suits the factious purposes of a handful of reckless speculators in Montevideo to traduce and vilify the Government of Buenos Ayres, call in question and disregard the most incontrovertible rights of the Argentine Republic, embroil it with the British Government by the most calumnious misrepresentations, and, finally, endeavor to bully an independent and generous people with the threat of armed interference in affairs subject to their sole control, agreeably to the established usage of nations.

The indignation excited in the Argentines by such outrageous conduct will, we are persuaded, be deeply sympathized in by every genuine Englishman—for in no bosom does the patriotic spark more ardently glow, and no heart can more keenly feel the sting of insulted national dignity. It is not, therefore, too much to expect that the well disposed and reflecting portion of our countrymen will see the necessity of omitting no opportunity to brand, with the stigma of their most severe disapprobation, and of establishing a broad line of distinction between themselves and the rash hypocrites in Montevideo who assume the representation of British feeling, whilst they are the mere interested partisans of rebellion and murder. We are persuaded it is a duty which English residents here will feel they owe to themselves and their country, and the performance of which can only be neglected from indifference to the rescue of British character from unexampled censure, or to the maintenance and promotion of the best British interests in these Republics.

The deliberations of the Congress of Payson appear to have been attended with as little unanimity as those of the Congress of the Paraná, which gave rise to so much scandal.— Rivera and Paz are stated to have come to an open rupture, in consequence of which the latter had to prove up the command of the army to which he had been appointed.

Nothing further has transpired respecting the reception of Bentos Gozalez, at Paysandú in his quality of President of the Rio Grande Republic. The Imperial Chargé d'Affaires still remains at Montevideo, waiting, it is presumed, for instructions from his Court.

A number of new Taxes have been imposed by the Government at Montevideo to meet their pressing exigencies. We may perhaps notice them next week.

An illustration of the unprincipled manner in which the public press is conducted in Montevideo, the following fact may be cited. A Captain of a British merchant vessel quarrelled with his Broker in Buenos Ayres: the Captain shortly afterwards proceeded to Montevideo, where of course he related his alleged grievance. The circumstance coming to the ears of the conductors of the "Britannia," one of its supernumeraries was immediately sent to volunteer his services; an article was speedily concocted, and, with an effrontery that cannot fail to excite universal contempt, this petty personal squabble was pompously represented as exemplifying the insecurity in which British subjects live in Buenos Ayres under the existing Government!— So puerile and absurd is malignity.

It is supposed that the Confederate army, under General Oribe, is at this moment in full march from the banks of the Paraná, in order to form a junction with the provincial army of Entrerios, under the command of General Urquiza, which has hitherto held in check the hostile forces of Rivera.

We have received the 'Federal Entre-Riano' to the 7th inst. They contain numerous details of donations to the Government of the Province of Entrerios, in aid of the war against the unitarians. Amongst the communications is the following.

Paraná, October 6, 1842.

To H.E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier General Justo José de Urquiza.

The undersigned Curé Vicar feels infinite pleasure on his own part and on that of the Clergy of this Capital, in proffering to Y. E. one hundred dollars in aid of the war against the *salvages unitarios*.

It is highly satisfactory to them to offer Y.E. this trifling demonstration of their federal patriotism and they regret their inability to make a more valuable donation in aid of the most sacred cause of Federation, comented with so much care by of Washington of the South, the Great General Rosas; and the other illustrious defenders of so just and so noble a cause.

In the mean time that the undersigned and the addressd Clergy raise their hands to Heaven to implore the Almighty to aid in his mercy our afflicted country and the Argentine Confederation, deign Y.E. to receive the honorable homage which we now render to the worthy person of Y.E. and to the brave men who so heroically defend the Sacred Cause of Federation which our Provinces have solemnly proclaimed.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Francisco Dionisio Alvarez, D. D.

In our last we inserted some particulars of the reception of Lord Ashburton at Boston, with the address from the Mayor of that City. The reply of his Lordship was as follows—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

It will be difficult for me to make myself heard in this vast assembly, but I am most happy to have the opportunity of greeting so goodly a number of American citizens in this free State; it gives me especial satisfaction to announce that the important negotiation to effect which, I came to the United States, has been satisfactorily adjusted, and assuredly, no place is more fit for the announcement of the settlement of the "boundary question" than the old Cradle of Liberty. (Applause.) For here in this hallowed spot, I beheld the dawning of this brighter

days for this great country and for the world. It is with feelings which I believe to actuate every lover of universal peace and good will to men, that I meet the people of Boston on the present occasion. A long contested and unhappy dispute between this nation and the mother country has been finally closed on grounds honorable and satisfactory to both parties, and on terms calculated to allay any animosity that may have existed in the breast of any American citizen towards the country which I have the honor to represent. (applause.)

It was my happiness to find in your distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Webster, a celebrated statesman, who, while he maintained the honor, and contended for the rights of his own country, was not insensible to the great interests connected with the peace of the world; and gentlemen, it has been my good fortune to arrange the important negotiation which brought me to your free and happy country, in a manner most agreeable to me, and such as I humbly trust will prove satisfactory and beneficial all. (Applause.) I am now about to return to my home for the purpose of laying before my sovereign and fellow countrymen the happy issue to which the negotiations have been brought, and I now fervently trust that the cordial good feeling which exists between England and America, will be cherished by this great people to the remotest generation, (loud applause) and I assure you it shall be my earnest endeavor, so far as is consistent with the honor and rights of my own country, to contribute to their being reciprocated. (Great applause.)

I trust the citizens of Boston will accept the expression of my gratitude, and believe that I have not been insensible to the friendly feeling which has been so cordially manifested towards me during my short residence among them. It is no something like half a century since I first visited this city, and from that day to the present hour, I have regarded the progress of the arts, of science, and of free principles among you, with the most lively interest. When I arrived in your country at this advanced period of my life, I felt that a great responsibility was resting upon me; but the labor I had to perform is accomplished, and I can now return to England, and to my kindred, with the pleasing recollection of your kindness to me, and with the fullest assurance that every obstacle will be removed, which has hitherto obstructed the two most powerful nations on the globe, from indulging their kind and mutual sympathies towards each other, and exerting their influence for the amelioration of the human race, and the advancement of free principles and equal rights. (Applause.)

Most devoutly do I hope that a wise and liberal policy may be pursued by all nations, and that enlightened statesmen and legislators may enact such laws as may secure justice to all, and thereby extend the blessings of civil and religious liberty throughout the world. (Loud and continued cheering.)

His Lordship concluded by thanking His Honor, the Mayor, for the flattering manner in which he had introduced him to the assembly, and for the kind and considerate attentions he had received on the part of the Common Council and the citizens generally.

This speech was received with great satisfaction, and frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. After it was concluded, a very large number of our citizens were introduced individually, to Lord Ashburton, and had the pleasure to shake him by the hand—the introduction being made by the Mayor.

*Nomina of British Subjects who have contributed to the Fund raised to aid in the relief of the suffering poor of Great Britain and Ireland.*

J. H. Mandeville, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, £10	800
F. Leeson Ball, Esq., Secretary of Legation, £5	400
Collection at the Episcopal Church	2027
Rev. William Brown D.D.	1000
Daniel Gowland	1000
Edward Lamb, Esq.	1000
Thomas Duguid	1000
Alexander Gifford	1000
Parlane, Macaulister & Co.	1000
Phones, Atkinson & Co.	1000
Brownell, Stegeman & Co.	1000
Bonham Appleyard	1000
Thomas Gowlan	1000
Peter Sheridan, £10	800
James Hughes, £10	800
James Hargreaves	800
Thomas Bell	800
Anderson, Welton & Co.	800
Hodgson, Robbins & Co.	800
Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	800
James White and Brothers	800
John Davies and son	800
Benjamin Williams	750
Dowdall and Lewis	700
Thomas Armstrong	700
Peter De Lisle	700
John Hargrave	700
Thomas Post	500
Alfred Barber	500
Robert Barbour	500
Edward Cranwell	500
John Whitaker	500
Thomas Brodie	500
J. Q. Beech	500
A. Brown, M.D.	500
A. Dick, M.D.	500
J. Malenna, M.D.	500
R. McEymann	500
J. E. Fay	500
James Grierson	500
R. Le Hargreaves	500
Patrick Boleary	500
James Thompson	500
James McElysson	500
James Black	500
John Davison	500
Thomas Galbraith	500
James Fulson	400
Mrs. Daniel Gowlan	400
John Harratt	400
W. Gilson	400
Hugh White	300
James Hargreaves	300
Samuel Chapman	300
William Ingles	300
William Benbow	300
P. D. Justo	300
A. P. Justo	300
James Pettit	300
Patrick Timmory	300
Charles Twyford	300
R. H. Wilson	300
James Robson	300
Henry Dowse	300
Alfred Horton	300
Duncan Macnab	300
J. Tallaforo	300
John Eastman	250
Samuel Hesse	200
Edmund Mackintosh	200
Joshua Thwaites	200
William Rae	200
Edward Taylor	200
Gordon	200
Arthur Hargreaves	200
William Thompson	200
James Laurie	200
William Cooper	200
W. Ramsdale	200
James Abbott	200
Thomas Kith	200
Thomas Moore	200
James Moore	200
James Rodger	200
Richard Moore	200
Loce	200
Matthew Lawrence	200
T. Tucker, sen	200
John Belman	200
Patrick Fleming	200
Edward Brody	200
Bernard Kirman	200
John Murphy	200
Gilbert Ramsay	200
Robert Hudson	200
Stewart Douglas	200
William Brown, jun	200

Alexander Noble	200
Carolin Smith	170
John Tweedie	150
P. C. Dick	150
John Burke	100
George Broadbrook	100
John Manning	100
James Barclay	100
Archibald Smith	100
W. A. Moss	100
George C. Woodley	100
John Smith, jun	100
John Smith	100
Hugh M'Kay	100
Joseph Wood	100
Duncan Black	100
Edward Holman	100
James Dixon	100
John Shannon	100
David Craigdallie	100
John Greig	100
Archibald Watson	100
Michael Mullargy	100
Edward Newton	100
Baniel Black	100
P. Fleming	100
Constant Morales	100
George Hynes	100
William James	100
Mrs. Kennedy	100
Robert Marton	100
James Barton, jun	100
Daniel Mackintosh	100
James Morris	100
P. S. Fox	100
W	100
Brower and Mellison	100
John Stog	100
R. Smith	100
James Hargreaves, jun	100
R. Wilson	100
Charles Eyles	100
Hiram Hunt	100
Thomas Lewis	100
Ross Hargreaves	100
George Major	100
William Stevens	100
Francis Graham	100
Havens	100
Mary Hargreaves	100
Munroe	100
Thomas Crowe	100
Thomas S. Bruce	100
Mrs. Jackson	100
Francis A. Clift	100
R. Kerr	100
William Graham	100
H. Stogden	100
James Brown	100
Williams H. Williams	100
Alexander Sivory	100
Thomas Whitfield	100
Alexander Grant	100
Alexander Grant, jun	100
William Wedderpoon	100
Richard Newton	100
Archibald M'Dougal	100
George Knight	50
James S. Cowie	50
A. Cowes	50
John Fitton	50
John Wilson	50
Frederick Hughes	50
William Wright	50
George Mansson	50
Edward Bismes	50
John B. Bell	50
John Walker	50
William Lowndy	50
Robert Horton	50
Benjamin Crawford	50
Robert Buchanan	50
John Oliphant	50
Neil Drysdale	50
Charles Jackson	50
Henry Godfrey	50
W. Speed	50
John Craigdallie	50
James Riley	50
J. Hargrave	50
John Graham	50
Thomas Walker	50
William Kelley	50
James Stendman	50
C. Reids	50
Robert Horton	50
C. Roberts	50
J. Kirk	50
John Tates	50
Edward Seymour	50

John Cleylan	50
Charles Fearless	50
John Malcolm	50
John Simons	50
John Gurnam	50
S. Manson	50
Joseph Atwell	50
Thomas Cleylan	50
Benjamin Henderson	50
Thomas Brown	50
Edward Roscoe	50
James Scott	50
George Rowley	50
James Aird	50
John Stewart	50
John Hanly	50
William Bell	50
William Fox	50
Bartholomew Poley	50
Edward Gahan	50
William Nowell	50
John Cummings	50
John Smith	50
William White	50
Warwick Inglis	50
Barney Whelan	50
Meyer	50
Henderson	50
Harley	50
J. Reynolds	50
W. Benson	50
Henry Clark	50
Mrs. H. Hunt	50
Mrs. Wilson	50
John and James Dunn	50
A. Friend	40
Matthew Spruell	40
James Fisher	40
John Wilson	40
Christian Oliver	32
Samson Hill	30
W. Tate	30
W. A. Leekie	30
Robert Curran	30
J. M.	30
Mrs. Whitfield	30
Mrs. Sadders	25
W. Comole	25
Paddy Milady	25
Irao Graham	25
John Long	20
William Penway	20
Benjamin	20
James Leeson	20
Richard Waite	20
Leon Brown	20
Hugh Molon	20
John M'Keamom	20
Thomas Fairbrother	20
John Campbell	20
Bartholomew Barker	20
James Mason	20
S. Mason	20
Hambley	20
Charles Daves	20
Burns	20
Stratford	20
Thomas	20
Benjamin	20
Fell	20
Litklighter	20
Ramjohn	20
W. Willis	20
F. Hargrave	20
Mrs. George	20
Two Friends	20
J. Jeffries	20
Mrs. J. Allen	20
W. Gray	10
Mrs. James	10
Mrs. Becker	10
S. A.	10
An English Dictor	5
Archibald Smith	5

To be continued.

**Advertisements.**

**BURTON ALE.**

LATELY arrived a plentiful supply of the above excellent Beer, and to be sold either in cask, bottle or by measure, at No. 70, Calle de la Piedad.  
 Likewise a few cases of prime fresh Salmon and Oysters, of different sorts, preserved.  
 Buenos Ayres, November 4, 1842.

**Buenos Ayres British Library.**

This Institution is removed to No. 30 Calle de la Cañalera, and is open from 12 till 11 p. m., and from 5 till 6 in the evening.  
 W. GILPIN, Secretary.  
 Buenos Ayres, November 9, 1842.

**MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF HULLONS ARIES ON THURSDAY LAST.  
For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Date	Vessels and Captain Names.	Company.	Destinations, &c.
Sept. 1	Brig Beils Portland, John W. Pratt	128	Paris, Manchester and London.
1	Brigge Anselmo, John Harrison	232	John Lee and Brothers, Liverpool.
20	Brigge Pangora, John Roberts	257	Nicholson, Green and Co., Liverpool.
20	Brigge Jean Baptiste, Louis Hoeyboom	254	London, Wall and Co., Great Britain.
<b>American.</b>			
Aug. 12	Ship Henry Knowlton, Lock	200	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co., New York.
Sept. 23	Brigge Cuba, Edward Johnson	340	London.
Nov. 1	Brigantine Hist on, Donald B. Brannen	153	Duval Goodwin and Co., London.
1	Brigantine Schuyler, Samuel S. Johnson	152	Duval Goodwin and Co., London.
1	Ship Lydia, William M. Harrison	252	London and Wall and Co., London.
<b>French.</b>			
Sept. 23	Brig Cyclope, Pierre Lafon	178	Lac Otis Bussanille, Havre de Grace.
Oct. 17	Brigge Frederik Eugene, P. Bouzou	167	Barthelemy Hupont, Genoa.
30	Brigge Le Juste, Pierre Durand	288	Hermann Dufour & Co., Marseilles.
1	Brigge Amelie, Pierre Bellanger	194	Hermann Dufour & Co., Marseilles.
1	Brigge Roger Bonaparte, P. Trinquart	194	Hermann Dufour & Co., Marseilles.
10	Brig Badois, Honore Dumont	203	Laval and sons, Havre de Grace.
15	Brigge Amelie, Benjamin David	281	Zarvolet and Traversa, Genoa.
<b>Sardinian.</b>			
Oct. 12	Brig Second April, Girolamo Perani	156	Laval and sons, Genoa.
17	Pulvere Narciso, Tommas Fontana	186	Badois, Patrasera and Co., Genoa.
<b>Spanish.</b>			
Aug. 25	Brigge Barcelona, Juan Mariano	220	Laval and sons, Cadiz.
Oct. 24	Brig Conde de Luchan, J. B. Zalala	120	Laval and sons, Cadiz.
Nov. 5	Pulvere Arizabal, Pedro Hieto	120	Pedro Antonio Sanchez, Cadiz.
<b>Brazilian.</b>			
Oct. 5	Pulvere No. Sada de Guarari, Sampaio	125	Carlos Galvao, Montevideo.
7	Brig Empedrado, De Padua Mendes	173	Vasco and Thomaz, Brazil.
30	Brig Anibal, Manoel de Silva Monteiro	143	Bravo, Brazil.
31	Brig No. Sotocima, J. A. Gomes	11	Vitor and Thomaz, Brazil.
31	Brig Desembargo, Juan F. Fernandez	183	Peirona and Marquis, Brazil.
Nov. 1	Brigantine Bolivia and Sada, A. R. Carneiro	155	Sa. Pereira and Meyeres, Brazil.
1	Brig Pernambuco, Rita de Matos	169	Sa. Pereira and Meyeres, Brazil.
7	Brigantine Constante Amalado, Janion	162	Juan Beltrino Soriano, Brazil.
<b>Swedish.</b>			
Oct. 31	Brig Andros, Anders Bergson	285	Thompson, Mills & Co., Antwerp.
Nov. 10	Brig Lauriano Peterson, Haunberg	141	Zarvolet and Traversa, Cotte.
<b>Danish.</b>			
Nov. 3	Brig Pruth, E. Leugh	136	Charles R. Home, Havre de Grace.
<b>Hamburg.</b>			
Oct. 29	Brig Ames, H. Meyer	140	John Jacobs, Kitz & Co., Continent.
Nov. 7	Brig Johann Gottlieb, Adolph Mohler	130	Baugh, Hutch and Co., Continent.
<b>Portuguese.</b>			
Oct. 28	Brigante Royal, Francisco R. Santos	105	Manuel Arcelvo Ramos, Brazil.
<b>Lucea.</b>			
Nov. 3	Brig-Isoune N. Sa. de Mons, Negro, Castro	42	Montevideo.
Nov. 11	Brig. Master, John Frederik Schmeider	270	Thomas Armstrong, Havre de Grace.
16	Brigge Wilhelm, C. D. Schmitz	276	John Jacob Kitz and Co., Havre de Grace.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

**BRITISH.** Packet-Boatess Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Justice Gurnham, Commander.  
**UNITED STATES.** Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain David G. Farragut.  
**FRENCH.** Brig Tactique, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Denis Pougnet.

**A TREATY**

To settle and define the Boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African Slave Trade, and for the giving up of Criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases:

Whereas, certain portions of the line of boundary between the United States of America and the British dominions in North America, described in the Second Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1763, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose; and whereas, it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties, that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said Treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations, as are deemed just and reasonable; and whereas, by the Treaty concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, an article was agreed to and inserted of the following tenor, viz: "Art. 10. Whereas, the traffic in Slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice: And whereas, both His Majesty and the United States, are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall meet their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object." And whereas, notwithstanding the laws which have at various times been passed by the said Governments, and the efforts made to support it, that criminal traffic is still prosecuted and carried on: And whereas, the United States of America and His Majesty, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and His Majesty, are determined that, so far as may be in their power, it shall be effectually abolished: And whereas, it is found expedient for the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the two parties respectively, that persons committing the crimes hereinafter enumerated, be reciprocally delivered up: They should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, having resolved to treat on these several subjects, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a Treaty, that is to say, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Alexander Lord Ashburton, a Peer of the said United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary on a Special Mission to the United States; who, after reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to and signed the following Articles:

**ARTICLE I.**

It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows—

Beginning at the Monument at the source of the river St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th Article in the Treaty of 1763, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence, North West, following the capstone in the capstone line of the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence, up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the Lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagook; thence, Southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the North West Branch of the river St. John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction of it, if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of summit or crest of the highlands that divide those waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, to a point 7 miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line in a course about south eight degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 deg. 25 min. north intersects the South West Branch of the St. John; thence, Southwesterly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarmette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of said stream, southwesterly, through the middle of the point surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previous to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection, west along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence river.

**ARTICLE II.**

It is moreover agreed, that, from the place where the joint commissioners terminated their labors, under the sixth article in the Treaty of Ghent, to wit: At a point in the Neerick channel, near Muddy lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel, between St. Joseph and St. Thomas Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence, up the east Neerick channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence, west of John's Island, into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said Islands to the United States; thence, following the line traced by the commissioners, through the river St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of Ile Royal in said lake, one hundred yards to the north and east of Ile Chapeau, which last mentioned island lies near the northeastern point of Ile Royal, where the line marked by the commissioners terminates; and from the last mentioned point, southwesterly, through the middle of the sound between Ile Royal and the northwestern mainland to the mouth of Pigeon river; and at the said river to, and through, the north and south Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the height of Land, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, then along the water communication on to Lake Saisanguay, and through that Lake; thence, to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac la Croix, Little Vermilion Lake, and Lake Nemeton, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac la Pluie or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudiere Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most northwestern point of the lake of the Woods;—thence along the said line to the said most northwestern point, being in latitude 49° 28' 52" north, and in longitude 96° 14' 38" west from the Observatory at Greenwich; thence, according to the existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual ports along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods; and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon river, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.

**ARTICLE III.**

In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the Countries watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, whether living within the State of Maine or the Province of New Brunswick, it is agreed that, where, by the provisions of the present treaty, the River St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of said River shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either: that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agricultural not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence may be shown, shall have free access into and through the said river and its said tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the said River St. John, and to and round the Falls of said River, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance: that when within the Province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said Province; and that the inhabitants of the Territory of the Upper St. John determined by this treaty to belong to her Britannic Majesty, shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in those parts where the said river runs wholly through the State of Maine, provided always, that this agreement shall not interfere with any regulations which the Government, respectively, of Maine or of New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of the said river, when both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.

To be continued.

# MARINE LIST

## PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Prussian brig noticed in our last as having arrived on the 11th inst. was the *Mentor*, 276 tons, John Frederick Schroeder, from Cetta 3rd September, with 7450 dry ox hides, 3500 salted hogs, 32 marquetas with 210 arrobas tallow, 37 bales with 925 arrobas wool, 22 do. with 570 arrobas hair, 6 do. with 656 doz. nutria skins, 14 do. with 350 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 9 tiger skins.

**November 12. Wind S. S. W. slight rain in the evening.**

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig *Louise*, Joseph B. Canard, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Blanc and Constantin, with 7450 dry ox hides, 3500 salted hogs, 32 marquetas with 210 arrobas tallow, 37 bales with 925 arrobas wool, 22 do. with 570 arrobas hair, 6 do. with 656 doz. nutria skins, 14 do. with 350 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 9 tiger skins.

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

**November 13.—Wind S. S. W. showery and hail.**

No arrivals.

Sailed, F. French schooner of war *Elclair*, Lieut. Jule Clos, Commander, for Montevideo.

Brazilian brig *Rufina*, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Paragua, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, in ballast.

National brigantine *Tatler*, John Smith, for Santos, despatched by Nelson Hartwig, in ballast.

National schooner *Ferrolano*, Bernardo Gastaldi, for ports of Brazil, despatched by Manuel Sopena, with 2072 arrobas tallow, 480 quintals jerked beef.

**November 14.—Wind N. N. W.**

No arrivals.

Sailed, French ship *Paquet* Bordelais No. 2, C. Martes, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Llavallol and sons, with 1600 dry ox and cow hides, 2807 salted do. do., 334 marquetas and 66 boxes with 2600 arrobas tallow, 157 bales with 4675 arrobas wool, 45 doz. with 1200 doz. with 843 doz. nutria skins, 2 do. with 1846 lbs. otchich feathers.

Passenger, Monsieur Jean Bleumstein.

Brazilian brigantine *Lustiano*, José Pedro de Mora Pavia y Lima, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol and sons, with merchandise and passengers.

**November 15.—Wind N. N. E.**

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine *Agua de Mangavilla*, Domingo de Souza Nuñez, for Brazil, despatched by Juan Balbino Soares, in ballast.

**November 16.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.**

Arrived, Brazilian packet schooner *Carmen*, Florentino José de Rosa, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Geromino Biano, with passengers.

Prussian barque *Wilhelm*, 276 tons, C. D. Schultz, from Memel 6th inst., to John Jacob Kieckhefer Co., with hides, &c., to John Jacob Kieckhefer Co.

American schooner *Santiago*, 95 tons, Alexander Smith, from Patagonia 23rd ult., Montevideo 14th inst., with salt, &c., to Daniel Gowlard & Co.

Lucca cutter *Monte Alegre*, 18 tons, Santiago Costa, from Montevideo 10th inst., Conchitas 15th, wood, &c., to the Captain.

Sailed, Danish brigantine *Randers*, James Clausen, for Montevideo, despatched by Blanc and Constantin, in ballast.

American schooner *Vigilant*, George Upton, for Montevideo, despatched by Daniel Gowlard & Co., in ballast.

Passengers, Messrs. William Ballou, Theodore Van-Allen, N. Tenker, and Burroughs.

The *Vigilant* fired a gun previous to getting under way.

**November 17.—Wind N. shifted to S. 10 p.m. strong.**

Arrived, French barque *Anelia*, 221 tons, Benjamin David, from Cetta 10th August, Montevideo 14th inst., with wine, to Zumarán and Treasars.

American ship *Lydia*, 292 tons, William M. Hannon, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., Montevideo 14th inst., with rum, rice, tobacco, sugar, &c., to Daniel Gowlard & Co.

Sardinian brigantine *Atalented*, 88 tons, Ma-

nuel Laviosa, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., with sugar, rice, &c., to order.

**November 18.—Wind S. rain this morning.**

Arrived, Lucca zamaca British barque *Argentine*.

British brig American barque.

Sailed, American brig *Oswego*, John Green, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frasier & Co., with 5508 dry ox and cow hides, 40 bales with 1000 arrobas wool, 6 do. with 1263 doz. nutria skins.

The Brazilian brig *Amizade* has been sold.

### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 18th inst.

British.....	6
American.....	6
French.....	7
Spanish.....	3
Sardinian.....	3
Brazilian.....	9
Hamburgh.....	2
Swedish.....	2
Danish.....	1
Portuguese.....	1
Luca.....	3
Prussian.....	2
Total.....	45

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

The above list includes the Brazilian schooner *Virginia*, which we have withdrawn from our list of vessels in Port on Thursday last, conceiving she would have sailed.

**Tide Weather.**—The atmosphere on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, was so cold that winter attire was in general resumed. It afterwards became more seasonable.

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

Saturday.....	58
Sunday.....	57
Monday.....	50
Tuesday.....	64
Wednesday.....	74
Thursday.....	76
Friday.....	68

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 13th inst., the drama of "Outraged Honor" was performed at this Theatre, with a farce.

### ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On Tuesday, was performed for the benefit of Señor Telemaco Gonzalez, the well known drama of the "Triumph of Ave Maria or the taking of Granada." The Moorish Chieftain and Christian Knight declaimed as usual on the hussack at the entrance of the pit. In the farce (*Caldereros y Vecindad*), there was a similar exhibition by Señor Cordero, all of which seemed to afford infinite amusement to the audience, which was both numerous and respectable.

The Foreign Gymnastic Company have found their abode in this City so profitable that they have renewed their engagement and resumed their performances at this Theatre on Thursday evening.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,  
A report having become current in Buenos Ayres, that the young man Evan Davis, who unfortunately fell from the yard of the British barque *Acapulco*, jumped overboard in consequence of harsh words which I had used towards him, I beg to state that such a rumor is wholly without foundation, and the base invention of some malignant person. My Captain having been on shore at the time, I feel it a duty which I owe to myself to give a most unqualified contradiction to the report.

I am,  
Sir,  
Yours most obediently,  
JAMES BARKER (Chief Mate).

### Advertisements.

**SALE BY AUCTION,**  
At Santa Catalina,  
BY THOMAS GOWLAND & CO.

On Friday 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the Chabera de Santa Catalina, will be Sold by Auction—  
A superior assortment of Paradise Posts, in lots to suit purchasers.

**TO LET.**  
A Furnished Room and Sala if required. Apply at No. 50 Calle de la Ciudad.  
November 16th, 1842. 618 3

**NOTICE.**  
A Sermon in reference to the distress at present prevailing in Great Britain and Ireland will be preached in the South Presbyterian Church on Sunday the 20th inst., and a collection made in aid of the Relief Fund.

**MARKET.**  
Operations in dry goods during the last fortnight have been on a limited scale, some few fancy articles of English and French manufacture constituting almost the only sales of our market. The demand for summer staple articles was scarcely ever worse, and very low prices are offered and some cases accepted for plain and fancy drills, lastings, and other articles of this class.

There is very little doing in Flour, the season has every appearance of being extremely favourable to the crops, and should present expectations be realized, there seems little doubt that prices of Bread stuffs must decline.

The demand for Mediterranean produce has been slackener in consequence of expedited arrivals, we have heard of no sales—Red Cotte will be quoted at 800 to 850 dollars—Catalina 850 to 900 dollars.

Three or four cargoes of Brazil sugar, new crop, have been sold at low rates, Rice and Rum are in fair demand.

In Lumber or Salt nothing doing.

Salted hides continue scarce—ox and cow have been sold at 51 dollars. Dry hides have met with some purchasers but the demand is not active.

There is more doing in common wools but prices are lower; horse hair, sheep skins and nutria are neglected.

Of Grace or Tallow no stock.

In freights nothing of consequence to report.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	290	do.	dollars each.
Do. Patron.....	290	do.	do.
Plata mexicana.....	15	do.	17 1/2 ds. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	18	do.	18 1/2 ds. each.
Do. Mexican.....	18	do.	18 1/2 ds. each.
Six per cent. Stock.....	65	do.	63 do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	34	do.	pence per dol.
Do. France.....	21	do.	31 cent per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	18	do.	18 1/2 per patacon.
Do. Montevideo.....	17 1/2	do.	18 1/2 do.
Do. United States.....	nominal	do.	per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, fresh, Spanish/Germany.....	28	do.	54 do.
Do. France.....	28	do.	54 do.
Do. North America.....	52	do.	54 do.
Do. Sighin.....	51	do.	54 do.
Hides, salted.....	51	do.	52 do.
Do. fresh.....	26	do.	40 do.
Calf skin.....	56	do.	58 per patacon.
Sheep skins, common.....	22	do.	32 per dozen.
Do. extra.....	26	do.	40 do.
Deer skins.....	14	do.	15 do.
Goatskins.....	26	do.	40 do.
Nutria skins.....	41	do.	3 dol per lb.
Chinchilla skins.....	70	do.	dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	22	do.	30 do.
Do. mixed.....	28	do.	42 do.
Do. long.....	25	do.	30 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	14	do.	24 do.
Do. picked.....	18	do.	28 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	32	do.	60 do.
Do. merino, dirty.....	15	do.	40 do.
Galley, fine.....	22	do.	32 do.
Do. raw.....	18	do.	23 do.
Do. black.....	25	do.	35 do.
Jacked beef.....	14	do.	26 per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	20	do.	200 per thousand.
Do. Tallow.....	250	do.	500 do.
Shin bones.....	150	do.	150 do.
Hide, cut into.....	12	do.	24 per 100 lbs.
Outrich feathers, white.....	18	do.	19 per lb.
Do. black.....	8	do.	9 do.
Salted tallow.....	8	do.	9 do.
Salt, on board.....	11	do.	11 per fanega.
Discount.....	11	do.	11 per month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 290 dollars.  
The lowest price 285 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 22 pence.  
The lowest do. 21 pence.

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