

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 849.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1842.

[Established in 1826.

BUENOS AYRES.

The contrivers of the *Nautilus* scheme fondly cling to the memory of their disinterested speculation, and, by way of indemnification for the pangs of disappointed cupidity, seek to obtain for it at least as much celebrity as Mr. Bell for his Black Sea experiment. We are not, for our part, disposed to deny them this gratification; but we certainly are reluctant to allow it at the sacrifice of all the considerations due to truth and justice.

Few litigants, we believe, are ready to acquiesce in the correctness of the views taken of their case by the judge or jury by whom a decision adverse to their pretensions is delivered. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the parties connected with the Uruguay bubble, through their spokesmen at the press, should take exception to Lord Aberdeen's decision in reference to the affair of the *Nautilus*—a decision so provokingly condemnatory of the absurdity of the claim they had preferred. But however much their conduct in this respect is explained by the chagrin of discomfiture or the spirit of cavilling; nothing can attenuate the temerity with which they set on foot an offensive to the understanding of one of Her Majesty's Ministers and so derogatory to the dignity of a representative of the British government as to impute that the decision of the Foreign Office is the result of arbitrary reasoning based upon a partial statement of facts.

Now, the very decision of Lord Aberdeen carries with it the proof that he was fully acquainted with all the circumstances connected with the case submitted to his consideration.—That the attempt of the *Nautilus* to proceed from Montevideo up the Uruguay was intended to baffle in its effects the restriction placed by the government of Buenos Ayres on the intercourse between Montevideo and the Oriental ports on the Uruguay is a fact which even its projectors will not, we presume, have the hardihood to deny. That his Lordship viewed it in this its true and proper light is equally evident, inasmuch as, applying to it the doctrine laid down in the Order in Council of January 1807, he declares that the government of Buenos Ayres, in resisting the attempt to render nugatory its belligerent rights, acted in perfect accordance with the recognised principles of international law. Nor could the noble Lord, consistently with his duty as a British Statesman, acquit himself in any other manner. There is no nation more interested than England in preserving those rights in all their integrity. In the event of a war, what would become of the boasted effectiveness of our navy, if neutral agents were allowed to step in to prevent measures of hostility from falling with less pressure upon an enemy? So, of what avail would the superior maritime force of the Argentine Republic be, if small craft abusing the Sardinian, the Lucca, or the Brazilian flag, were permitted to relieve the Riveristas from the embarrassing obstructions to which their commerce in the Uruguay is now subjected? Is it not clear that this most efficacious means of hostility would be rendered abortive?

But, says the "Britannic," without attempting to conceal the manifest tendency of the *Nautilus* experiment, this vessel was not destined to take advantage of the decree issued by the Rivera government on the 14th of October 1841, unduly admitting neutrals to a participation of the National carrying trade. Her object and destination, was simply to carry her complete cargo, brought from over seas, to a port in the Uruguay, which by pre-existing laws

were as much open to her as that of Montevideo. This is an egregious falsehood, the impudency of which will become apparent, when it is recollected that from the declaration of the closure of the Uruguay by the Argentine government till the promulgation of the Rivera decree three months had elapsed, during which period, notwithstanding the strong inducements it held out, no neutral ever attempted to allege the right now advanced; and that it was only after, though immediately following, the publication of this decree that the *Nautilus* enterprise was got up. The fact is, a "pre-existing right" was never dreamt of, and is a mere subterfuge subsequently resorted to by the contrivers of the scheme on finding that it was originally "based upon so insufficient a foundation as that of a decree issued during the war." Every old resident in this country is aware that the establishment by the Oriental State of *puertos habilitados* in the Uruguay as far back as the year 1829, was only intended, and was all along considered, as a more regular mode of the trade with Buenos Ayres, which at that period almost exclusively supplied the Oriental ports on the Uruguay with foreign commodities; and was deemed as much entitled foreigners to the navigation of that river as the establishment by Chili of *puertos habilitados* on the line of the Cordillera entitles them to traverse the *Pampas* with caravans. Really, it is a poor compliment that the Britannic would pay the intellectual capacity of the Oriental legislators, to suppose that it ever entered their heads to encourage foreigners to send *ballandras* and *garandubas* across the Atlantic laden with dry goods for Paysandu and Soriano!

But even allowing for a moment that they could have been guilty of the folly of imagining that the shoal stream of the Uruguay could be made a means of direct intercourse with Europe, and granted that they could have been so insensible to the future interests of their country as to sacrifice to a whim the solid advantages accruing from the establishment of a national commerce in the communication from one port to another within the Republic, we contend that such a decree would have been from the very beginning null and void. The Argentine Republic, without pretending to any exclusive sovereignty of the Uruguay, possesses as a riverine power an indubitable right to be consulted on every question connected with the navigation of the Uruguay, and any concession made without her acquiescence by the Oriental State, although enjoying an equal prerogative, is to all intents and purposes illegal and worthless. In posterous was any attempt of the United States, now that by the new conventional line of boundary they possess territories on the St. John's river and have acquired a right to the navigation of the latter, to declare, without the concurrence of England, that other nations should be admitted to a participation of the same privilege. Great Britain, we apprehend, would contemptuously repel such a pretension; and as the Argentine Republic not equally entitled to assert her rights, or does the circumstance of being comparatively weak curtail in any manner the attributes of sovereignty and independence? The greatest enemy to Buenos Ayres will pause, we think, before he replies affirmatively to this question.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the political character of Don Fructuoso Rivera, it is agreed on all hands that he is as clear a trickster as ever figured in this or any other country. Our readers are aware that se-

veral financial schemes are in agitation in Montevideo, and they will readily conceive that capitalists are extremely loath to part with their money on no better security than that offered by the stability of the rebel government. Frutos, it is known, is—indeed, when he was not—saddly in want of funds, and being the necessarily of reviving the drooping spirits of his more wealthy partisans in order to induce them to loosen their purse-strings, he has put into practice one of those arts for which he is so famous, but the efficacy of which, in this instance, we think very problematical after so many and so glaring disappointments. He has written to Montevideo a dispatch stating that he had completely routed on the 13th inst., on the Gualea, the provincial army or militia of Entrerios, after a battle in which he lost from "15 to 20 men" and the enemy "not a few," and this dispatch which bears upon the face of it the stamp of premeditated deception, is made the subject of newspaper commentaries in which the alleged victory is represented as the sure forerunner of the termination of the war. We repeat that we do not believe in the success of this trick, for although people may not know in General Urquiza had instructions to risk no action, but to fall back in case of being attacked, still a careful examination of the dispatch itself and a little reflection upon the circumstances under which it is published, will suffice to enable them to form a correct judgment.

The Confederate Army, under General Oribe, at the date of the reported affair was at a distance of nearly fifty leagues from Buenos Ayres and his staff were on that very day attending a religious solemnity in the Paraná, preparatory to breaking up the camp.

From "The Times," September 6, 1842.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Saturday evening, Sept. 8.

The public entry of Her Majesty into this ancient city of Scotland took place yesterday and was conducted almost precisely as the programme put forth by the authorities at the Council Chamber directed. It was indeed a noble sight, and one that will long be remembered by all the inhabitants of the city, and by the thousands of the spectators who came from all parts of Scotland, both far and near, to behold their Queen, and roughly she was not shining perhaps never. All was propitious, the morning dawned clear, and though the sun did not shine out, the weather was genial, and it was not until nearly the conclusion of the whole progress what may be called a Scotch mist began to descend. At an early hour in the morning the crowds began to assemble. The Cannonade was the first position in which the great bulk of the population took their ground, and from the termination of this antiquated street—a street not to be equaled in the strangeness of its appearance, and the many remarkable historical facts with which it is connected, by the streets of any other capital in Europe—up to the Lawnmarket, and thence to the very entrance of the Castle, where the way is almost precipitous, as length of road was a manner checked up with a living mass. Close to the Exchange was erected the "barrier"—a row of strong pieces of timber, placed perpendicularly, and capable of resisting the attack of a small rining. It was here that the keys of the city were to be presented to Her Majesty by the Lord Provost.

See last page.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

By a family about to proceed to England, a respectable female servant to attend during the voyage. Apply at No. 125 Calle de la Universidad. 53

FOR SALE.

A pair of Mr. Heywood's Otter & Co's de la Piedad. Superior English White Beaver Hats, at 50 dollars each. Lot included. 53

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Edinburgh Bottled Ales, in glass and stone bottles. Apply at No. 12 Calle de la Universidad. 53

PETER WATT, 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 for saloons, mill work and machinery of every description, and begs by advertisement to business as usual. Apply to Mr. James Melius, No. 150 Calle de la Universidad, or to Mr. James Watt. 53

Brown Stout and Ale.

On Sale, at moderate prices, at No. 64 Calle de la Universidad, in boxes of two dozen bottles each. 53

Paraná Lime.

FOR SALE on board of the National steamer Alhambra. Apply to DANIEL GARCIA & Co. Plazas de la Victoria. 53

NOTICE.

G. BURELLE, Professor of Medicine, &c., has removed from No. 37 Calle de Cayo, to No. 87 Calle de la Paz, where he may be consulted at his usual hours from 9 until 10 in the morning. 53

NORTH AMERICAN FLOUR.

Of a very superior quality at two dollars per pound. No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista. 53

MR. GEORGE CLARK,

HAS Removed his School to No. 107 Calle de la Piedad. His present position offers every accommodation for Boarding. Terms \$100 per month. Cash, bill, bankers \$100 dollars, day scholars 20 dollars. Mr. C. instructs his pupils in both the English and Spanish languages. He also translates documents and accounts for the Public and gives private lessons in the Spanish language. Office in Rock-hammer. 53

Sir James Murray's,

PAWEE MAGNESIA.

RECENTLY Arrived a fresh supply of this invaluable medicine, one of the most important discoveries of the day. It is highly recommended for all the diseases of the stomach and bowels, and is particularly adapted for the relief of children whose bowels are constantly more or less affected with an extraordinary flatulence. In all bilious affections, flatulency and acidity of the stomach it is far superior to the preparations 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 extraordinary flatulence. To be had at E. Crawford's, Calle de la Paz, No. 21. Sole Agent for this Republic. 53

FOR SALE.

At No. 92 Calle de Cangallo, (Mrs. Carceron's) a few doz. of Ross & Co's. mangled fine Ivory comb. Also small lot of superior, Jewellery. 53

TO LET.

A Furnished Room and Sala if required. Apply at No. 50 Calle de la Ciudad. 53

TO LET.

THREE or Four Bed Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and a Sala, at No. 10 Calle de Mayo. The parties occupying them can be served with breakfast if required. The premises consist of an excellent view of the river, and near main road, &c. 53

TO LET.

TWO Single Gentlemen, two furnished apartments, with attached balconies, for a native family, at No. 14 Calle de Cayo. 53

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: (Continued from our last.)

ARTICLE IV.

All grants of land heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held as valid, ratified, and confirmed to the same persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the do-

minions of the party by whom such grants were made, and all equitable possessory claims arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of such treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid, and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of as described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all other respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling on the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas, in the course of the controversy respecting the disputed territory on the North-eastern Boundary, some moneys have been received by the authorities of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the intention of preventing depredations on the forests of the said territory, which moneys were carried to a fund called the "Disputed Territory Fund," the proceeds whereof it was agreed should be heretofore paid over to the parties interested, in the proportions to be determined by a final settlement of boundaries. It is hereby agreed, that a correct account of all receipts and payments on the said fund, shall be delivered to the Government of the United States, and the proportions to be determined by this treaty, and the proportions of the amount due thereon to the States of Maine and Massachusetts, and any bonds and securities appertaining thereto, shall be paid and delivered over to the Government of the United States, and the Government of the United States agree to reimburse for the use of, and pay over to the states of Maine and Massachusetts their respective portions of said fund; and further to pay and satisfy said states, respectively, for all moneys for expenses incurred by them in protecting the said heretofore disputed territory, and making a survey thereof in 1838; the government of the United States agreeing with the States of Maine and Massachusetts to pay them the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in equal instalments, on account of their assent to the line of boundary described in this treaty, and in consideration of the equivalent received thereto, from the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.

It is furthermore understood and agreed, that for the purpose of running and tracing those parts of the line between the source of the St. Croix and the St. Lawrence River, which will require to be run and ascertained, and for marking the residue of said line by proper monuments on the land, two Commissioners shall be appointed, one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the other by Her Britannic Majesty; and the said Commissioners shall meet first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed to mark the line above described; from the source of the St. Croix to the River St. John, and shall trace on proper marks the dividing line along said River, and along the river Francis, to the outlet of the Lake Pohobanagook; and from the outlet of said Lake, they shall ascertain, fix, and mark by durable monuments upon the land, the land described in the first article of this treaty; and the said Commissioners shall make to each of the respective Governments a joint report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designating such line of boundary, and shall accompany said report or declaration with maps certified by them to be true maps of the new boundary.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed that the channels in the River St. Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault Islands, and of Barnhart Island, the channels in the river Detroit on both sides of the island of Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canadian shores; and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the river St. Croix, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels and boats of both parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The parties mutually stipulate that each

shall prepare, equip and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and description, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the Slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other; but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall be most expedient upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other respectively.

ARTICLE IX.

Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the Slave Trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, which a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this Treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all Powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such Powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

ARTICLE X.

It is agreed that the United States and Her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions, with any and all Ministers, Officers, or Authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice, all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or with the offence of person or slave for slaves, or with the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found, within the territories of the other; provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged, shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and in all such hearings, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate, to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive; and the expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition, and receive the fugitive.

ARTICLE XI.

The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and the other party shall continue in force until one or the other party shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratification shall take place in London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereto affixed our seals.

Does in duplicate, at Washington, the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

ASHBURNTON, [Seal.]

DANIEL WEBSTER, [Seal.]

The correspondence is upon the subjects—
1st. Of the interference of the Colonial authorities of the British West India Islands with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by violence, into the ports of the colonies.

2d. On the subject of the Caroline—and
 3d. On the subject of imprisonment—but except that a sort of apology, and plea of necessity, is made for the burning of the Caroline, with an expression of regard for the sacredness of our neutral rights is made—nothing is settled upon these points and the President it understood to declare in his message accompanying the Treaty that he does not deem it necessary to urge the consideration of those matters further.

The correspondence is interesting, and most ably conducted. At another time an abstract of it will be furnished.

MERCHANT VESSELS

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

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Sept. 1	Brig Bells Portwin, John W. Frost	238	Parlane, Macalister and Co.	Liverpool
12	Barque Aquila, John Harrison	352	Barb and Bond.	Liverpool
Oct. 10	Barque Juan Bayshore, Lewis Houghton	224	Anderson, Welch and Co.	Great Britain
Nov. 18	Brig Frisk, Lewis Whitney	181	Barber and Orr.	Montevideo
18	Brig Argentine, Thomas Parsons	244	Parlane, Macalister and Co.	Montevideo
20	Barque Cambridge, John Dolson	339	Thompson, Mellis and Co.	London
23	Schooner Maid of Cadiz, P. Fisher	177	James C. Thompson	New York
American.				
Aug. 12	Ship Henry Knudsen	203	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	New York
Aug. 30	Harque Cuba, Edward Babson	401	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Boston
Nov. 16	Brigantine Helios, Daniel Brannin	153	Daniel Goward and Co.	Brazil
17	Schooner Saxony, Alexander Smith	129	Daniel Goward and Co.	Patagonia
17	Ship Lydia, William M. Haron	152	Daniel Goward and Co.	Brazil
18	Barque King Philip, John Willis	201	Daniel Goward and Co.	Brazil
23	Brig Persis, John Hinkwater	302	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	London
French.				
Oct. 17	Brig Frederick Eugon, P. Bronzon	167	Barbante Honal	Cette
18	Barque La Joie, Pierre Durand	283	Sermant Duboué & Co.	Marseille
Nov. 1	Barque Aniole, Pierre Belland	283	Sermant Duboué & Co.	Hayre de Grace
1	Brig Roger Bontoux, F. Tanguay	190	Lavaillat and sons	Hayre de Grace
3	Brig Erida, Honoré Davoust	203	Lavaillat and sons	Hayre de Grace
17	Barque Amelia, Benjamin David	211	Zaragoza and Troncaz	Cette
Sardinian.				
Oct. 17	Palaceo Narciso, Tomma Pedroneri	180	Dalero, Pedroneri and Co.	Genoa
Nov. 17	Brigantine Alcolanda, Manuella Basso	141	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Brazil
21	Brig Cesar, Pedro Yulo	114	Manni Acacio Basso	Brazil
Spanish.				
Oct. 24	Brig Conde de Luchana, J. B. Zabala	120	Lavaillat and sons	Cadix
Nov. 6	Palaceo Anadole, Pedro Hato	170	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Cette
Brazilian.				
Oct. 28	Zuraca Nova Sociadaj, J.G. Camacho	81	Veira and Thimoteo	Brazil
31	Brig Encourator, Juan F. Fernandez	121	Veira and Thimoteo	Brazil
31	Brigantine Belleza del Sol, A.R. Garcia	153	Sa. Perain and Myvello	Brazil
Nov. 1	Brig Pannamento, Rina C. de Mello	129	Sa. Perain and Myvello	Brazil
7	Brigantine Antonio Amado, Juanjo	163	Juan Bellino Sartore	Brazil
20	Brigantine Bon Amge, A.R. de Almeida	165	Veira and Thimoteo	Brazil
Swedish.				
Oct. 21	Brig Andros, Anders Bergson	225	Thompson, Mellis & Co.	Antwerp
Nov. 10	Brig Larsson and Peterson, Hans Jorgon	141	Zaragoza and Troncaz	Cette
24	Brigantine Erikman, F. Kristensson	203	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Brazil
Danish.				
Nov. 3	Brig Preben, P. Leach	187	Carls R. Haru	Hayre de Grace
Hamburg.				
Oct. 28	Brig Anna, M. Meyer	146	John Jacob Klich & Co.	Continued
28	Brig Johann Gottho, Adolph E. Smiter	130	Bunge, Huta and Co.	Continued
Nov. 2	Brigantine Riva, Francisco R. Santos	101	Manni Acacio Ramos	Brazil
Nov. 24	Brig Providence, Hercules Hoag	350	Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.	Brazil
Lucca.				
Nov. 10	Cutter Mustel, Felipe Santiago Costa	18	John Jacob Klich & Co.	Cadix
18	Brigantine Concepcion, F. Percell	61	John Jacob Klich & Co.	Cadix
Prussian.				
Nov. 11	Brig Mentor, John Frederick Schuchler	270	Thomas Armstrong	Cadix for Andes
16	Barque Wilhelm, C. D. Schuchler	370	John Jacob Klich & Co.	Hayre de Grace

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Packet schooner Colchester, 6 guns, Lieut. James Guthrie, Commander.
 Packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander.
FRENCH. Brig Tiquique, 4 guns, Captain Le Conte Pierre Benjamin Desse Pougat.
BRAZILIAN. Corvete Sevajh April, 27 guns, Captain Francisco Manoel Barro de Silva.

In consequence of the decision of the House of Representatives approving the conduct the Government had pursued in regard to the proffered mediation of France and England in the existing dispute with the government of Rivera, there were considerable rejoicings in town on the evening of the 18th inst. On the 17th the town was decorated with flags.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. Barclay who some time since set out on a tour to Paraguay, have arrived at Itapua on the frontiers of that country.

The following are the new taxes proposed by the Government at Montevideo.

PROJECT OF LAW.

Art. 1. The Executive Government is authorized to negotiate the sale of one half of the duties on maritime imports, for the term of one year, with the reduction of the extraordinary duties.

2. It is equally authorized to effect the sale, also for one half of the revenue derivable from the custom houses in the interior of the country, which is not already disposed of.

PROJECT OF LAW.

Art. 1. The landed property and buildings of whatsoever description they may be, comprized within the Department of Montevideo shall be obliged to take out a *patente* equivalent to one month of annual rent.

2. This *patente* shall be paid in fourth parts monthly to commence from the present month of November.

3. The renters of houses shall in no wise be liable for the amount of the said *patente*.

4. The proprietors who inhabit their own houses or who occupy on their own account other property mentioned in the 1st article, shall make a declaration, before the office to be indicated by the Executive, of the amount

of rent which they calculate on the same, and shall pay in proportion the corresponding sum.

5. Should the said declaration appear to be unfair, the said office shall name two individuals from among those who pay for property approximating in value to that in question in order that they may definitely fix the price of the rent.

6. For the payment of the amount of the *patentes* on houses let to public officers whether civil or military, widows pensionists or orphans who enjoy pensions, a receipt signed by inhabitants of this class will be received as money from the proprietors and the amount placed against the personal account of such individuals.

7. Such persons as do not take out the corresponding *patente* in the terms specified in Art. 2, will be called upon for double the amount.

8. The execution of the preceding disposition will be entrusted to the Police which without the forms of court shall enforce the payment by taking an equivalent object, which it shall sell at public auction and apply the product to cover the amount and costs.

9. None of the property mentioned in the 1st article may be sold or mortgaged nor pass into other hands by any voluntary act without proof being given that the dispositions of the present law have been complied with.

10. The heads of public offices, judges and attorneys will be subject to the loss of their situations should they authorize any transaction regarding the said property without previous proof of the above.

11. Wooden houses are comprized in the dispositions of this law.

PROJECT OF LAW.

Art. 1. All the establishments in general, that are subject to the imposts established by the law of *patentes*, shall be obliged to take out another of equal amount to that which they have taken or will have to take out in accordance with that of the present year.

The following shall also be obliged to take out an extraordinary *patente*, viz.

1. Commission brokers \$300
 2. Licensed brokers, supermerceries, unlicensed brokers and agents 100
 3. Brick kilns in the department of Montevideo and Lince kilns wherever they exist 100
 4. Manufactories of Tallow and grease 100
 5. Launches for loading and discharging, Coaches and every class of pleasure carriages 25
- This *patente* to be taken out, for the Capital, on or before the 15th of December next, and for the rest of the Departments until the 30th of the same month.

PROJECT OF LAW.

Art. 1. The sum received by the Collector General for the forced loan decreed by the law of shall be consolidated with the product of the town duty on cattle for the department of Montevideo, to reckon from the beginning of the year 1844 until the final liquidation of the capital and interest.

2. The collection of this impost will remain entrusted to the lenders during the time that shall elapse before they are reimbursed.

Shipping Memoranda.

The American brig Nabob, from Cadiz, with salt, struck on the English Bank on the night of 15th inst., and has since gone to pieces. Captain and crew saved.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The vessels entered in our list as having arrived on the 18th inst., were Luca brigantine Concepcion, 61 tons, Francisco Percelari, from Concehinas 16th inst., with charcoal and wood, to Jacinto Caprie.

British barque Argentina, 246 tons, Thomas Tilton, from Liverpool 22nd August, Montevideo 16th inst., general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

British brig Frisk, 181 tons, Lewis Whiteway, from Liverpool 1st August, Montevideo 16th inst., general cargo, to Barber and Orr.

American barque King Philip, 201 tons, John Willis, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., Montevideo 16th inst., flour, to Daniel Goward and Co.

November 19.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., arrived at Montevideo 16th, sailed thence 17th, with the mail of the packet Express, for Falmouth 9th September.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro, Mr. Joseph Casar Mohr. Sailed, Brazilian brig Empedador Don Pedro, Joaquim Sazarez Miram, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Veira and Thimoteo, with 1540 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian packet schooner Eufracia, Vicente de Paula Freire, for Montevideo, despatched by Hardoy, Cavirau & Co., with passengers.

November 20. Wind E. strong in the evening.

Arrived, British barque Cambridge, 339 tons, John Dolson, from Liverpool 4th September, general cargo, to Thompson, Mellis & Co.

Brazilian brigantine Esca Amgo, 165 tons, Antonio Rivero de Almeida, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., with tobacco, sugar, &c., to Veira and Thimoteo.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, 121 tons, Pablo Muratorio, from Montevideo 19th inst., to Carlos Galazano, with passengers.

Sailed, Sardinian brig General April, Geronimo Porsani, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprie, with 4510 dry hides, 94 slunk calf skins, 500

