

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 851]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1842.

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BUENOS AYRES.

IMMEDIATELY on Mr. Gordon's sudden and unexpected return from Paraguay, a report got abroad that gentleman's excursion had been attended by an unpleasant result; but, though we had our own misgivings on the subject, as

Rumour as it respects us.

It was by no means, however, as if we farbores to make a direct allusion to it.—There was evidently a desire to cast an air of mystery round the affair, and we should certainly have respected the reserve it was deemed advisable to adopt, had the subject not been brought prominently, though rather abruptly, forward by our Montevideo contemporary, in the following article, which we copy from the *Britannia* of Saturday last:—

"We have been favoured by a friend with the perusal of a letter from Corrientes, which gives some account of the unfortunate result of Mr. Gordon's mission to Paraguay.

"It appears that when this gentleman arrived at the capital of Assumption, he was received by the Consuls with great courtesy and respect, and that himself and his errand seemed to be regarded by them with particular favour, until conduct arising from thoughtlessness and indiscretion, subjected him personally to their displeasure, and thus prevented the happy accomplishment of the important matters the British government had entrusted to his care.

"We are told that even during the short stay made in Paraguay, Mr. Barclay, the scientific naturalist who accompanied Mr. Gordon, had already made discoveries which he describes as promising still greater advantages than were generally expected, whenever there may be an open communication with a country so rich in natural productions of eminent commercial value.

"We trust therefore that the matter may not be allowed to rest here, and that notwithstanding the present unfortunate occurrence, the Home government, by sending out some party of greater experience, may seek an opportunity of regaining the good feeling of the really patriotic Consuls of Paraguay, and be thus enabled to wipe off the impression of this untoward event."

After the opinions we have advanced in relation to Paraguay, it may perhaps be supposed that this result is not to us a matter of surprise nor even of regret. That we were prepared for an issue entirely at variance with the sanguine expectations entertained or feigned to be entertained by certain parties in Montevideo from Mr. Gordon's voyage, is unquestionably true; but most assuredly we never could have anticipated that the miscarriage of the projects said to have been entrusted to that gentleman's care would be ascribed to his incapacity, and as Englishmen we cannot but most poignantly feel an aspersion so little calculated to enhance the character of our country.

We have all along harboured the belief, and this too on no slender foundation, that Mr. Gordon was not sent on any official business to Paraguay, and certainly we would have additional reason to adhere to that belief when we so lately asserted that his "thoughtlessness and indiscretion"—the very antipodes of the most ordinary qualifications of a diplomatist—were the exclusive cause of his failure; for we think it is but justice to Lord Aberdeen's acknowledged discernment to suppose that had he contemplated a diplomatic mission to Paraguay, his selection of an Envoy would have been unassailable on the score upon which Mr. Gordon is now attacked.

But, even allowing that Mr. Gordon was invested with a public character, we are far from attributing to any positive fault of his the non-accomplishment of the reported objects of his mission. That failure may be easily accounted for by the social and political condition of the country, as faithfully portrayed by ourselves on a former occasion; and when we observe the parties who formerly so much excited him now loading him with abuse, we readily perceive the workings of spiceneic disappointment even prone to impute unpalatable results to any thing but the right causes. How is it, we would ask, that it was only Mr. Gordon who subjected himself personally to the displeasure of the Paraguayan Consuls; how is it, that Mr. BARCLAY, who was totally unconnected with him, and whose object was merely to make botanical researches, was prevented from going into the interior of the country, and was involved in the effects of the displeasure incurred by Mr. Gordon personally? It will, we apprehend, be necessary satisfactorily to explain this enigma before impartial people will be disposed to throw the entire blame of the longer residence of the whole party, having been declining upon the "thoughtlessness and indiscretion" of Mr. Gordon alone. Again, if the popular feeling in Paraguay was at all favourable to the supposed mission of Mr. Gordon, if there was the least accession of the favour to court favour with foreign governments, is it credible that "conduct merely arising from thoughtlessness and indiscretion," would have sufficed to render abortive the very first attempt at establishing relations of friendship? We certainly think that had that feeling and that disposition existed, a great deal more than what is alleged for the abrupt, though polite, dismissal of the tourists would have been charitably overlooked.

The *Britannia*, notwithstanding this "untoward event," would have another "party of greater experience" sent out; and, steadfast in the design of befriending the credulous reader, tells us that Mr. BARCLAY, during his short stay, had made discoveries promising still greater advantages than were generally expected. It does certainly require no small dose of presumption when a party of dilettantes of no natural productions, made during a hasty journey from Itapua to Assumption, in a country, we might almost say, for ages under the rule of the Jesuits, and for many years the scene of the investigations of the fellow-labourer of Humboldt. But we trust that the time for successful delusion is gone by, and that the intemperate or excursion will have actually produced the only useful result, it will be remembered, we predicted for it—that of affording information capable of correcting the erroneous ideas honestly entertained by some, but artfully fostered by others, respecting Paraguay.

It is truly fortunate that the Montevideo Anglo-Rivista journalist that his paper is not dependent for support on the public favor, else it is all fudge about "Cœlum non animam mutua!" or his patrons would be obliged to adopt with regard to him the same measure which the united voices of indignant Englishmen, some years ago, forced upon the proprietors of the *Times* with respect to their Editor. Exasperated as was the public mind against Napoleon, the noble feelings of Britons revolted against the course abuse lavished upon an enemy, and in order to regain its place in public estimation the "Thunderer" was absolutely compelled to discard the writer of its "leaders." But virulent as were the productions of "Dr. Stoy," they are far outstripped in this respect by his Montevideo

imitator, who, in his invectives against General Rosas, scruples not to outrage every decency, whilst he possesses not one of the many redeeming qualities of his prototype. We repeat that it is only because the "Britannia" is in no wise beholden to "public" support, being the mere organ of a clique—or there is something malefic in the political atmosphere of Montevideo that neutralises every native generous sentiment—that it dares to indulge in language so loathsome and repugnant to English ears, even when addressed to an enemy, as that which it habitually employs when speaking of General Rosas. Certain we are that Englishmen in Buenos Ayres have flung away in utter disgust its number of 30th ult., on coming to the passage where the Chief Magistrate of this country is described as seeking another "opportunity of gloating over and wallowing in a scene of blood and horror in which his brutal nature takes delight!" This, indeed, is sheer rant; but it is atrocious, especially coming, not from professed dabblers in politics, but from a set of men who wish to be regarded as British Merchants, and who, after all, are but sojourners in a foreign land.

ACCORDING to the last accounts from Entre-Rios, Rivera repassed the Gualeguay better skelter on the 23rd ult., the Confederate Army pressing close on his heels. He was following the direction of La Concordia, where it is said, some Corrientino reinforcements had arrived for him, and, in order to facilitate his precipitate retreat, he had burnt his baggage carts. The vanguard of the Argentine Army had advanced to within 10 leagues of the Arroyo de la China, and the legal authorities had been re-established in Gualeguay and Gualeguaychil.

H. B. M.'s brig *Fantome*, saluted the town at 8 A.M., on Wednesday last, with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

On the same day the National brig of war *General San Martin*, saluted the broad pendant of Commodore Morris, with 11 guns, which was returned from the United States schooner *Enterprise*, by a like number.

The *Enterprise* saluted the town on Thursday with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

H. B. M.'s sloop *Daphne*, 18 guns, was expected at Rio Janeiro from Plymouth. She is to visit the River Plate to relieve the *Pearl*.

There had been heavy rains in the South of France in September last, which caused great inundations and seriously injured the vineyards.

Official Documents.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,385,000 dollars.

The Chief of Police in a note to the government dated 1st inst. states that during the last month (November) 636 persons arrived in this city and 638 departed.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the same period 305 persons have arrived at this port and 192 sailed.

The *Gaceta* of 5th inst., contains the Prices Current of this City of articles of importation and exportation for the last month (November).

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TWO LET in one or two respectable gentlemen, a large Parlour and Bed Room, first order, and the privilege of the Cistern water for table. Also a Stable for a horse, all independent of the family. Apply at No. 36 Calle del 25 de Mayo. 43 3

TO LET.

THREE or Four Bed Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and a Bath, at No. 11 Calle del 25 de Mayo. The parties engaging them can be provided with breakfast if required.—The premises generally offer an excellent view of the water-cistern and street roads, &c. 43 3

TO LET.

TWO Single Gentlemen, two furnished apartments, with attendance, in a native family, at No. 14 "Calle de Cuya. 43 3

NOTICE.

DONOSO AYRES, November 23, 1842.
DOCTOR O'GORMAN having rendered all his examinations in the University, the Academy of Law, and the Supreme Court of Justice; and having received their unanimous approbation, as Doctor in Law, Counsellor, and Advocate, respectfully offers his professional services to all civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical cases. He may be consulted daily at his residence, 24, Union, Calle de la Pedrera, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. 43 3

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
BRICKS, LUMBER, AND BUILDING MATERIALS.
50,000 Large and well burnt wall bricks, 3000 lbs. each, 100 ovens brick, 3000 do. do. do. 3000 bricks, 100 Falmes from 7 to 10 inches in length, 100 Falmes length 50, different sizes of 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Also a quantity of various materials, together with a general assortment of building materials, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the Barracks Calle del Parque No. 24. 43 4

NOTICE.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The A. I. New British Built Bark
HOLYWOOD,
OF 300 tons Burthen.
Captain **JOSEPH LOWTHON.**
Will sail from Montevideo on the 25th December, at 6 o'clock or 8 o'clock, for Callao, and will receive all accommodations for Passengers, those persons who are desirous of proceeding to Callao, or to any other port, may be so obliging to apply at 146 Calle de la Piedad, or to the Comprovisores Messrs. Smith, Brothers & Co., Montevideo. 43 3

Notice to British Subjects.
THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Presbyterian Church Establishment in Buenos Ayres, will be held at their Church, on the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.
CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M.'s Consul.
British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, December 2, 1842. 43 3

To the Humane and Charitable.
A Female more than 75 years of age, lying prostrate in bed, without the means of procuring even the necessary articles of subsistence except through the mediation of the charitable, whose assistance however small it may be will be gratefully received. No. 113 Calle del 25 de Mayo, of Juan Antonio Lopez, Carrier of the "British Packet" newspaper in the southern district of this city. 43 2

NOTICE.

THE Merrimack House has been conducted in this City by Mr. George Nettall, in merchandise and will be continued under the firm of Messrs. Nettall, R. C. & Co. In consequence of which General Messrs. Nettall, R. C. & Co. are now indebted to him, will please call and pay their respective, and those who have any claims on him will also have the goodness to apply for payment at No. 113 Calle del 25 de Mayo. 43 2

NOTICE.

THE Mirror for January and July 1842. The Literary Gazette, Nos. 1238, 1239 and 1230, for July 2nd, 3rd and 4th 1842.
It is requested that the above-mentioned works may be re-quested.
Extract from a recent number of the "Malta Times."

We have at length been able to comprehend something of the incomprehensible squadron.—After making particular enquiries we find that the Admiral, Sir Edward Owen, has been cruising between and Sicily, during the late absence of the fleet, that something like a sham fight took place, and that the Admiral manœuvred the ships in a very masterly way, answering to his great abilities as a sailor, a naval officer, and a commander in chief. The fleet was never nearer Sicily than some sixteen miles.—In the gunnery exercises a good deal of powder was expended, and the Queen, it is said, fired away in one day nearly eighteen hundred weight. The most important question, however, was now somewhat, we may imagine, solved, that is, the various sailing qualities of the several ships of the line. The report is, that the Captain *Smyth* does not appear to have suffered in this cruise, but contrarily to have gained, for the *Queen* and the *Vanguard* were always ahead the other

vessels. The *Howe* sailed very badly, and the *Impregnable* was like a lump of lead on the water, and fell 10 hours out of 48. There appear to have been a very fair trial given to the several ships, so that the *Queen*, with the *Vanguard*, may be considered to have carried off triumphantly the palm. This fact will materially effect the ship-building in England, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that many of the new ships of war lately laid down on *Smyth's* plan and ordered to be abandoned, will now be resumed. The fleet had some rough weather and a good deal of rain. The Admiral displayed an immense activity, being always up four or five times in the morning, and looking after the duties of the men and officers. It appears evident that as the Admiral remains on this station, each ship officer, and man, will fully comprehend the meaning of the most pleasant or unpleasant word—DUTY. On the Admiral's arrival here, he summoned us we understand, we speak only from hearsay, all the Captains, recommending to them and their officers a *little self-dependence*. Captain Maunsel of the *Revenge* interpreted that of entering the harbour, or coming out of his own ship. The Admiral rejoined very calmly and good naturedly—"Well, Captain Maunsel write me a letter on that subject." Capt Maunsel was so satisfied with the reply, he felt greatly afraid of entering the harbour, with the gallant Admiral, of whom report says, "That he can handle the pen equally expert with the sword." The most remarkable part of the Admiral's conduct is his incessant application to the details of his duty. Nothing escapes him and nothing is done without his supervision. It is said that the Admiral waits for despatches, by the *Poliphenus* from Marseilles, to guide his future movements.

From the Morning Herald of September 20.

The Cour Royale of Paris was, a few days ago, occupied with an appeal, in the case of M. Carrier d'Abauza, Marquis de la Fuente Hermosa, a Spaniard by birth, who after residing at Paris since 1835, was, in 1840, invited by the Council-General of the Republic of the Uruguay, and who claims to be charged with the functions of minister plenipotentiary of the Uruguay, in the absence of the person really appointed, although he has not yet obtained the sanction of the French Government. It was under these circumstances that M. d'Abauza was provisionally incarcerated as a stranger, and the furniture of his apartment seized, on the application of M. Abarsart, the whom he owed considerable sums. M. d'Abauza formally protested against both proceedings, urging—his quality of Consul General of the Uruguay, and the inviolability which such a position ought to assure to his person—his prolonged residence without dispute in the domicile which he held in France, and in the domicile which he held in the country—and the exorbitant charges demanded for the goods furnished. The court confirmed the former judgment, by which the arrest was pronounced to be legal, and declared that "foreign consuls in France, without diplomatic mission, do not participate in the immunities which ambassadors and envoys of foreign powers are entitled to, and, at all events, they cannot benefit by their situation when pleading before a tribunal, unless they have obtained the consent of the Government." As to the question of domicile, the court decided that a prolonged residence in France, or an establishment by marriage, is not sufficient to constitute in favour of a foreigner a legal domicile of such a nature as to exempt him from the provisions of the law of arrest as they apply to foreigners.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—We hear loud complaints of the depression which this interest, in connection with the other great interests connected with trade, is now suffering. Freight from foreign ports, besides being scarce, are lower than they have ever been known before; while, at home, freights are not only low, but cargoes with difficulty made up. Scarcely, indeed, is employment for shipping, even at rates which scarcely pay freight and charges, the number of ships laid up in Liverpool alone is beyond all past experience. In most of the docks there are unemployed vessels and vessels on sale, but the Brunswick Dock, large as it is, has, if not two-thirds, certainly more than half of its space occupied by ships of large tonnage with brooms, the sign of being on sale, at their mast-heads. The west side is wholly filled

with tiers of vessels on sale, and on the adjoining quay all traffic has ceased. We have heard it mentioned, that one firm alone has from ten to twelve thousand tons of shipping thus laid up. Liverpool Albion.—

A destructive fire broke out at Liverpool on the 23rd September last, which destroyed property to the amount of £600,000. The "Liverpool Times" speaks of it as follows—

The ground upon which the fire took place forms an oblong square. To the north it commences in Crompton-street and terminates to the south in Nevill-street. On the east it runs along a portion of Great Howard street, and to the west it is bounded by Waterloo-road and Dock. In the interior of this square (the extent of which is about 30,000 square yards) the fire had uncontrolled sway, and consumed everything within its reach, saving the two iron warehouses already mentioned. That portion however which lies in the neighbourhood of the Waterloo Dock escaped the fury of the fire. The engines continued to play unintermittingly, and the water was kept during the whole of Saturday, by which time great progress had been made in the quenching of the flames.

The loss of property is immense; and a still greater calamity has been the serious loss of life which has been sustained. On Friday morning two of the fire police engines, with a full complement of men, were hard at work, pouring a continued discharge of water upon the sheds of Mr. McKnight, when, without any warning whatever, a great explosion or crash took place in one of the warehouses on the north side of the street, and almost over where the engines were being worked; simultaneously with the noise, the wall of the warehouse fell, partly upon a shed adjoining, belonging to Mr. Gray. Some of the men had the good fortune to make their escape, but such as had not time were buried in the ruins. Of the number of those who were thus overwhelmed by the falling mass, were three men in the employ of Mr. McKnight, who, at the time of the occurrence, were busily engaged in the removal of goods from the sheds. Several of the fire police were also buried in the ruins. With every promptitude the sufferers were released; but many of them without the least signs of animation. All the wounded were immediately taken to the Northern Hospital, and every suitable attention was immediately paid them.

The Queen had returned to London from Scotland, tranquillity continued in the manufacturing districts, the abundant harvest had caused considerable reduction in the price of bread, as also bankruptcies amongst various speculators in corn. The opposition prints in England find fault with the treaty with the United States, and say that Brother Jonathan has great right to be satisfied with it, and that his satisfaction is very evident, from the manner in which he is fastening Lord Ashburton. The French papers also canvass the matter very freely.

The *Press* says—
England seems to have remarkably lowered her usual pretensions. She no longer talks of the reciprocal right of search. It is simply agreed that each national shall keep a fleet on the coast of Africa and direct the police of its own flag. Although the text is written with studied obscurity, this is the evident construction of it. If it be the case is serious. Henceforth there can be no reason for keeping France under a restraint to which the United States refuse to submit. This treaty, with which the English appear to be so well satisfied, may be taken to be a virtual abrogation of the convention of 1831 and 1833, and instead of renewing them France ought to demand their formal annulment. This being so, we also rejoice at the treaty just concluded. The resolution adopted appears to us the wisest and the most judicious. Let our government watch over its own citizens by means of a special squadron, and then there can be nothing to complain of, while the slave trade will be equally and effectually suppressed. England alone will be the loser, because this new system will put an end to the antiquated claim to supremacy on the seas."

The Constitutional says—

Article 8 stipulates that the United States and England shall keep on the coast of Africa a naval force sufficient for their separate and reciprocal

suppression of the slave trade. This provision, if confined to its literal meaning, is exclusive of the right of search, but as at the end of the article it is expressed that the commanders of the respective fleets may act in concert and co-operate after a previous deliberation, we are justified in entertaining some doubts as to the true sense of a provision which decides upon an end without pointing out the means. Upon this part of the treaty we shall make one single observation. Either the right of search is acknowledged by implication, and then the central government has most singularly compromised the cause of the freedom of the seas, or the treaty is exclusive of a reciprocal right of search, in which case England has signed her own condemnation, by acknowledging that this right was not the sole necessary means of abolishing the slave trade, and has given a new and irrefragable argument in favour of the resistance made by France. Taken in either of these points of view, the treaty signed at Washington can make no alteration in the position we have assumed. If the United States have committed a fault it is no reason why we should also desert the cause of the freedom of the seas; if on the contrary they have obtained better conditions than we have obtained, our own honour imperatively requires that we should no longer submit to that right of search which they have repugned."

The Courier Francais says—
 "We have nothing to say respecting the new limits, which put an end to the old differences between the two countries. The English were desirous for the transport of the products of Canada, of surer and speedier means of communication than by the St. Lawrence, which is frozen over during a portion of the year. These they have obtained by the rivers St. John and by canals. They have, however, on this occasion treated on a perfect footing of equality. The right of search has been set aside, and replaced by the right of *bona fide* intelligence, if we may so express ourselves. There is no longer a question of the right of reciprocal search, the examination of papers, the verification of cargoes. An English squadron and an American squadron of equal force are to be stationed on the coast of Africa, and each is separately to watch over the mercantile vessels of its own nation, suspected to be engaged in the slave trade. It is, however, stated in the treaty, that orders will be given to the officers commanding the respective forces, with a view to their acting in concert and in co-operation, after mutual consultation, and according to the exigencies which may arise. So long as a good understanding shall exist between the commanders of the vessels of war of the two nations, the means of repression which are provided will be practicable; but will they not lead to collisions the moment when a misunderstanding shall arise on either side? Will not the caprice or the private interest of a captain suffice to ensure impunity to a slave of a nation. But although the difficulties which may arise in the application of the mode adopted by England and America may be numerous, this mode is infinitely preferable to the right of search, not merely as it is laid down by the treaty which our chambers refused to ratify, but even as circumscribed by the treaties of 1823 and 1830. There is not a Frenchman, some of the Ministers excepted, who on reading the stipulations agreed to between England and America will not see a new reason for rejecting the treaty of 1842 and for revising the former treaties. By showing firmness we should soon obtain conditions at least equal to those which the United States have been able to establish."

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick Ferdinand of Austria, arrived in London on the 19th September—great attentions were paid him—he came to Portsmouth in the Austrian frigate *Bellone*—a guard of honour was in waiting to receive him, and he was invited in Her Majesty's name to Windsor Castle.

Why is the editor of a paper like a hangman? Cos he's a noose-monster.

American paper.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 3.—Wind N. bazy.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s brig *Fantome*, 16 guns, Captain Philip George Haymes, from Rio Janeiro 17th inst., arrived at Montevideo 27th, sailed thence 30th.

Swedish brigantine *Orion*, 160 tons, Nicholas Larsson, from Hamburg 8th August, Montevideo 1st inst., general cargo, to John Jacob Klick & Co.

Brazilian schooner *Santa Elena*, 50 tons, Alfonso José de Acosta Lima, from Colonia this morning, with 128 tierces yerba and 119 petcones tobacco, to Juan Gerónimo Martínez.

Sailed, French brig of war *Tactique*, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Denis Pougat for Montevideo.

Brazilian packet brigantine *Luaviano*, José Pedro de Mora Paula y Lima, for Montevideo, despatched by Lavallol and sons, with passengers.

Brazilian brig *Descubridor*, Juan Francisco Fernandez, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Sa Pereira and Meyrelles, with 4082 dry ox and cow hides, and 100 boxes tallow candles. Return cargo 166 rods tobacco.

British hark *Argentina*, Thomas Tillson, for Montevideo, Exeter and Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 27 tons bones, 80 bales with 2100 arrobas wool, 96 do, with 2150 doz. sheep skins.

British brig *Bella Portosa*, John William Poynt, for London, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 8023 dry ox and cow hides, 3000 salted do. do., 2000 horns, 141 serows with 1060 arrobas tallow, 75 bales with 8265 horka hidos, 6 do, with 1040 doz. nutria skins.

Passengers, Edmund Mackinlay, Esq., lady, their 2 children and female servant, Mrs. Arthur Hargreaves, child and female servant.

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.				
Oct. 20	Barque Jean Baptiste, Levilleuxburn	224	Anderson, Weller and Co.	Great Britain.
Nov. 20	Barque Cambridge, John Dobson	239	Thompson, Mellis and Co.	London.
Decr.	1 Schooner <i>St. John</i> , Richard King	40	Charles Taylor & Co.	Salem.
4	Brig <i>Llewellyn</i> , John Harvey	282	Nicholson, Green and Co.	Palmsouth for orders
4	Brig <i>Stoddam</i> , Thomas Carmichael	184	Charles R. Horn	do
American.				
Aug. 12	Ship Henry Kneidel, Leck	303	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	New York.
Nov.	1 Brigantine <i>Hatiana</i> , Jovack & Brant	153	Daniell Gowlind & Co.	Patagonia
16	Schooner <i>Santiago</i> , Alexander Smith	95	Daniell Gowlind and Co.	Brazil.
17	Ship <i>Lydia</i> , William M. Harrow	276	Daniell Gowlind and Co.	Boston.
18	Brig <i>Keokuk</i> , Philip, John Willis	231	Daniell Gowlind and Co.	do
22	Brig <i>Peter</i> , Allen Drinkwater	203	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	do
French.				
Oct. 24	Barque Le Juste, Pierre Dumard	288	Hermann Dufray & Co.	Marseilles.
19	Barque <i>Amelia</i> , Pierre Bellier	239	Daniell Gowlind and Co.	Have de Grace
8	Brig Roger Boatman, F. Tanguay	139	Lavallol and sons.	Have de Grace.
10	Brig <i>Kaoh</i> , Honoré Zouman	207	Lavallol and sons.	Cette.
17	Barque <i>Amelia</i> , Benjamin David	271	Zouman and Treweek	do
Sardinian.				
Oct. 17	Palanca <i>Nazario</i> , Tommas Petrarca	186	Dodero, Petrarca and Co.	Genoa.
Nov. 21	Brig <i>Cesar</i> , Pietro Viale	121	Marraval and Sons	Brazil.
Spanish.				
Oct. 24	Brig <i>Conde de Luchana</i> , J. Zabala	110	Lavallol and sons.	Cadix.
Nov. 6	Palanca <i>Ariadne</i> , Pedro Haro	120	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Cadix & Barcelona.
20	Brig <i>Los</i> , Juan Carrillo	130	Francisco Bordier	do
Brazilian.				
Oct. 21	Brigantine <i>Belleza del Sol</i> , A. Garcia	155	Sa Pereira and Meyrelles.	Brazil.
2	Brigantine <i>Constante Amizade</i> , Januário	169	Juan Baltino Soriano	Brazil.
20	Brigantine <i>Barra Angra</i> , A. R. de Almeida	165	Vieira and Dumoteq.	Brazil.
3	Brig <i>Leão</i> , Prudente Javier Oliveira	130	Sa Pereira y Meyrelles.	Brazil.
Deer.	Schooner <i>Santa Elena</i> , A. A. Lima	50	Juan Gerónimo Martínez.	Brazil.
3	Brigantine <i>Lorena</i> , J. M. de la Gracia	122	Angel G. de Elia.	Brazil.
7	Brig <i>Jaculo</i> , Domingo Ferrero Yudiato	108	Angel G. de Elia.	Brazil.
Swedish.				
Oct. 21	Brig <i>Andreas</i> , Anders Bergson	285	Thompson, Mellis & Co.	Antwerp.
Nov. 14	Brigantine <i>Experiment</i> , R. Westerman	200	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	Palmsouth for orders
Deer.	2 Brigantine <i>Orion</i> , Nicholas Larsson	160	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Cowes for orders.
Danish.				
Deer.	2 Brig <i>Prudent</i> , E. Leck	146	Charles R. Horn	Have de Grace.
4	Brig <i>Orustad</i> , L. C. F. Nielsen	38	Charles R. Horn	do
Hamburg.				
Nov. 7	Brig <i>Johan Gottlieb</i> , Adolph E. Moller	210	Bunge, Hutz and Co.	Continet.
Russian.				
Deer.	1 Barque <i>Thaddeus</i> , S. B. Pulten	250	John Jacob Klick & Co.	do
Brecon.				
Nov. 24	Brig <i>President</i> , J. M. de la Gracia	250	Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.	Palmsouth for orders
Deer.	21 Brigantine <i>Catrina</i> , S. Vescevicich	142	Rico, Golo and Co.	do
Frisian.				
Nov. 11	Brig <i>Master</i> , John Frederik Scholten	276	Thomas Armstrong	Cowes for orders.
16	Barque <i>William</i> , C. D. Schuller	272	John Jacob Klick and Co.	Have de Grace.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH. Ship *Pearl*, 20 guns, Captain Richard Henry Stoffel.
 Brig *Fantome*, 16 guns, Captain Philip George Haymes.
FRENCH. Schooner *Eclair*, Lieut. Jules Clois, Commander.
UNITED STATES. Schooner *Enterprise*, 10 guns, Lieut. James P. Wilson, Commander, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Charles Morris.

December 4.—Wind S. strong.

Arrived, British brig *Llewellyn*, 292 tons, John Harvey, from Liverpool 25th September, Montevideo 2nd inst., general cargo, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

British brig *Scotsman*, 184 tons, Thomas Carmichael, from Rio Janeiro 7th ult., Montevideo 2nd inst., in ballast, to Charles R. Horn.

Danish brig *Oreozind*, 98 tons, L. C. T. Nielsen, from Santos 18th ult., with sugar, to Charles R. Horn.

Sardinian packet schooner *Rosa*, 121 tons, Pablo Muratorio, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

Brazilian packet schooner *Eufracia*, Vicente de Paula Freire, from Montevideo 3rd, to Hardoy, Cavaiva & Co., with passengers.

December 5. Wind S. S. E. strong in the evening.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner brig *Lorenda*, 133 tons, José María de la Gracia, from Paragua 14th ult., Montevideo 3rd inst., with yerba, &c., to Angel G. de Elia.

Sailed, Sardinian brigantine *Atalanta*, Manuel Laviosa, for Montevideo, despatched by the same, in ballast.

Brazilian brig *Pensamiento*, Blas Cayetano de Matos, for Brazil, despatched by Juan Sousa de Monteiro, with 60 dry hides, 1663 arrobas tallow, 2910 quintals jerked beef, 160 boxes tallow candles.

Brazilian *zucana* *Nova Sociedade*, José Gonzales Camacho, despatched by Vieira and Thimoteo, with 468 arrobas tallow, 20 doz. nutria skins, and 1081 quintals jerked beef.

December 6.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.
 Sailed, Swedish brig Lieutenant Patterson, C. G. Hammarberg, for Cotte, despatched by Zuman and Trosera, with 3066 salted ox and cow hides, 5000 horns, 113 bales with 2225 arrobas wool, 116 do, with 2900 doz. sheep skins.

Brazilian packet lugger *Electra*, Mariano José de Sosa Adrian, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandize and passengers.

At night, H. B. M's packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander, for Montevideo.

Hamburg brig Anna, M. Meier, for Amsterdam, despatched by John Jacob Kick & Co., with 9846 dry ox and cow hides, 1100 salted do. do.

December 7.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Jacuba, 208 tons, Domingo Perreyra Tadeo, from Paragana 13th ult., Montevideo 3rd inst., with yerba, rice, &c., to Angel G. de Elia.

United States schooner Enterprise, 10 guns, Lieut. James P. Wilson, Commander, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Charles Morris, from Montevideo 9th inst.

December 8.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 9.—Wind N. W. S. W.

Arrived, National brig of war Americana, 11 guns, Captain Donati, from the Parana, and various coasters.

French barque American brig

Shipping Memoranda.

The American brig Po, Benedict, from Philadelphia in July, bound to the River Plate, had put into Ceará, Brazil, and after a survey was condemned.

The British brig Sarah Mills, was to sail from London about 28th September, for the River Plate.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

September 7th, (at mid-night) H. B. M's packet Linnet, from Rio Janeiro 14th July, Bahia 29th do., Pernambuco August 5th, with the mail forwarded hence 18th June, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

AT LONDON.

About 17th September, British brig Elizabeth Buckham, Bewley, hence 3rd July.

On the 20th, British brig Victoria, Street, hence 21st June.

British barque Julia, Vibert, hence 18th July.

British brigantine Reis Effendi, from Montevideo.

26th, British brig Franklyn, from Montevideo 16th July.

AT COWES.

September 17th, Russian ship Furst Menschikoff, Osterland, hence 14th June.

AT COVE.

September 12th, British brig John Blake and Jessie Anderson, from Montevideo.

OFF DOVER.

About 19th September, Belgian brig Marco Polo, from Montevideo 5th days. Her passenger John Galt, Smith, Esq., landed at Dover.

AT LIVERPOOL.

September 8th, British ship Orpheus, M'Leellan, hence 24th June.

10th, British brig Dryad, Rickerly, hence 1st July.

British brig Fame, Pringle, hence 2nd July.

11th, British barque Ferris, Hillery, hence 9th July.

20th, British brig Aylesford, Murray, from Montevideo.

AT ANTWERP.

On or before the 19th September, (Falmouth 9th do.) Hamburg brigantine Prince Albert. Cecilis, hence 25th June.

AT CADIZ.

September 20th, Spanish brig Cacique, Autrich, hence 15th July.

22nd, Spanish polacre Descubierta, from Montevideo.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

4th ult., Argentine polacre Trinidad, Truco, hence 11th October.

10th, Brazilian brigantine Seventh September, Ferrera, hence 21st October.

11th, H. B. M's steamer Salamander, from Plymouth 37 days, having on board Henry Ellis, Esq., Envoxy Extraordinary to the Court of Brazil, Secretary, Attaché, and 3 servants.

12th, H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 26th October, Montevideo 31st do.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

The foreign gymnastic company continue their performances at this theatre to numerous audiences. On Saturday evening last the portrait of H. E. the Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, was displayed during the representation and the National Anthem performed amid loud applause.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 4th inst., was performed a play. On the 7th, "La Capilla en los Bosques ó el Testigo Invisible."

THE WEATHER—the changeableness of the climate of Buenos Ayres has been fully exemplified this week.

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

Saturday	.....	66
Sunday	.....	70
Monday	.....	66
Tuesday	.....	70
Wednesday	.....	77
Thursday	.....	80
Friday	.....	76

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 9th inst.

British	.....	5
American	.....	7
French	.....	6
Spanish	.....	3
Sardinian	.....	2
Brazilian	.....	7
Hamburg	.....	1
Danish	.....	2
Prussian	.....	2
Bremen	.....	1
Austrian	.....	1
Russian	.....	1
Total	.....	41

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

The 5th inst. being "Conception Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

The arrival at Rio Janeiro of Mr. Ellis, Envoy Extraordinary from Great Britain, had caused a good deal of excitement in that Capital. His mission it is understood embraces objects of the highest importance, amongst which the formation of a new Commercial treaty between Brazil and England is not the least.

Lines addressed to a talented Youth on the Tenth Anniversary of his Birthday.

Time was, my Muse essay'd to sing
Some rude unpolish'd lays for thee;
Then I was in my manhood's spring
And thou wert in thine infancy.
But years in their venturiferous course
That make, unmake, destroy;
Have made me man, or something worse
Of thee, dear Tom—a boy.

Say is that mind I've priz'd so oft—
For traits that might adorn a sage—
And yet so mild, so sweet, so soft—
Say is all this improv'd with age?
If so, nor can I doubt the truth—
Thy gifts are of no vulgar class—
And few thou'lt meet thro' life dear youth
That may thy mental powers surpass.
Yet be not vain of these my boy,
E'en wert thou gifted ten times more:
The smallest grain of pride's alloy
But injures learning's purest ore.
Nor yet relax the keen pursuit
Thy youthful mind for knowledge holds;
That none may to thine age impute,
A want in aught that truth unfolds.
But steady in thy course pursue
The path that leads to wisdom's goal;
Intobling all the wares of trade
That elevates the humn soul.
So shalt thou bless his evening days,
That parent to thee doubly dear!
Who foster'd all thine infant ways
And guides thee still thro' life's career.
So shall the name of life be crown'd
With honours I may hope to see;
The winter of thy days be found
A pass to immortality.

S. T. H.

Died.
In May last, at Heme Bay, County of Kent, England, aged 34 years, Mr. JOHN SIDDELS, Builder, many years resident in Buenos Ayres.

Advertisements.

Notice to British Subjects.
THE Undersigned H. B. M's Consul, hereby gives notice, That a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Episcopal Church Establishment in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the British Chapel on Monday the 10th December, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of having before it the accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.
H. B. M. Consul.
Buenos Ayres, December 9, 1842.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M. Consul.

FOR SALE.
THE fine copper and copper-faced brigantine LIBERTAD, formerly the Nash in the Bidde, of Philadelphia, a remarkably fast sailer, of light draught of water, and in every respect a most desirable vessel.
She is anchored off the Mole, and any person wishing to examine her, can be provided with a key to application to Mr. J. Thomas Welch, No. 125 Calle del Peru, or to Mr. William Turner, on the Beach. d10 2

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	.....	280	=	287	dollars each.
Do. Peruvian	.....	151	=	286	do.
1 Plata macaronica	.....	104	=	172	do. for one
1 Dolla, Spanish	.....	18	=	182	do. each.
Do. Brazil and Patagona	.....	17	=	200	do.
Six per cent. Stock	.....	65	=	65	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	.....	25	=	25	pence per dol.
Do. France	.....	31	=	31	cent per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro	.....	181	=	181	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	.....	182	=	182	do.
Do. United States	.....	nominal	=	per U. S. dollar.	
Hides, Ox, for tallow & Germany	.....	25	=	25	dollars per patacon.
Do. France	.....	52	=	52	do.
Do. Spain	.....	55	=	57	do.
Hides, salted	.....	52	=	54	do.
Do. Horns	.....	15	=	20	do. each.
Calf skins	.....	50	=	56	per patacon.
Sheep skins	.....	30	=	32	per docton.
Do. fine	.....	36	=	40	do.
Sheepskins	.....	13	=	14	do.
Goatskins	.....	20	=	22	do.
Nutria skins	.....	31	=	31	do. per lb.
Chinchilla skins	.....	35	=	80	do. per patacon.
Horse hair, short	.....	32	=	35	do. per arroba.
Do. mild	.....	26	=	26	do.
Do. strong	.....	75	=	80	do.
Wool, common, washed	.....	14	=	22	do.
Do. merino	.....	35	=	38	do.
Do. shorn from skins	.....	42	=	66	do.
Do. merino, dirty	.....	29	=	40	do.
Tallow, pure	.....	29	=	32	do.
Do. raw	.....	16	=	22	do.
Do. with grease	.....	25	=	26	do.
Jerked beef	.....	14	=	26	per quintal.
Hams	.....	25	=	25	per thousand.
Do. Ox	.....	350	=	5-6	do.
Shin bones	.....	120	=	160	do.
Hale cattle	.....	15	=	22	per 100 lb.
Outish feathers, white	.....	18	=	19	per lb.
Do. black	.....	8	=	8	do.
Salted tongues	.....	15	=	32	per fanega.
Salt on board	.....	11	=	11	per cent per month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 287 dollars.
The lowest price 285 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 25 pence. The lowest do. 25 pence.
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