

# British Patriot

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 872.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843.

[Established in 1826.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The loud animadversion which the disgraceful proceedings of Commodore Purvis has called forth among every class of sensible Englishmen in this country, has induced that officer to attempt something like a vindication of his conduct by publishing the correspondence between himself and President Oribe on the subject of the circular addressed by the latter to the foreign agents in Montevideo. We copy elsewhere the series of documents as given by the *Britannia*; and, as far as the Commodore is concerned, a more revolting specimen of arrogance it never has fallen to our lot to record. Commissioner Lin or any other Chinese mandarin, when addressing a "barbarian eye," scarcely ever assumed a more disgusting tone of hauteur than that employed by the Commodore in writing to President Oribe his letter of the 9th ult. And what renders it more intolerable, that the very note in which the President's language is impugned as "such as would disgrace even the petty states of Barbary" is, as a composition, absolutely too wretched even for school-boy criticism. The hackneyed and invidious comparison to the *Barbary States*, as much had taste as the immediately following aspersions of atrocity and cruelty cast upon the war now waged by this country displays injudicious facility in its author in scriminating others. Even had he been devoid of the mendacious prints of Montevideo, prudence should have suggested to him the propriety of abstaining from a reproach which a little reflection ought to make him perceive might be easily thrown back, at a moment when the events beyond the Andes are of so recent occurrence. But having consented to become the tool of a reckless faction he did not pause to consider what the dignity and duty of his station required, but at once acquiesced in all the exigencies of the clique whose cause he had exposed. The cautious ingenuity of these interested partisans of rebellion having affected to discover danger to pacific British subjects in President Oribe's circular, he without inquiry adopted the gratuitous assumption, and rashly proceeded to commit an act of outrage and hostility calculated to disturb the good feeling hitherto subsisting between two friendly nations and to jeopardise the well-being of 9000 British residents in a foreign country. In vain will any plausible grounds be sought for in his communication for such reprehensible conduct; the vague apprehension he feigns to entertain is a forced deduction from the tenor of the circular without any reference to the circumstances under which it was written. He pretends to forget that it was issued at a moment when the infuriated portion of the French and Italian population, in defiance of the remonstrances and injunctions of their national authorities, were taking up arms in defence of the rebel government, and when a print professing to be the organ of the British mercantile community was exerting its influence in order to induce the English residents to follow the same example. Will the Commodore dare to assert that foreigners so denouncing themselves are not amenable to the laws of violated neutrality? He dares not. Why then affect to believe that President Oribe's commissary circular endangered the lives and property of peaceable British subjects, when its manifest object is to caution unsuspecting foreigners from allowing themselves to be inveigled by designing men into the commission of an offence punishable, according to every legislation, with the utmost

severity? Indeed, it is impossible to account for this extraordinary proceeding in any other manner than by supposing that he has actually formed common cause with the Riverista authorities and that in order to give another colouring to his conduct, he is obliged to have recourse to every species of tergiversation. That he has assumed an authority paramount to that of the Representative of Her Majesty's government, now beyond a doubt, and every day brings fresh evidence of the fact that he acknowledges no control but his own will. How long this anomalous state of things is to continue, it is impossible to divine—but for our country's honor, for the sake of peace and for the sake of British interests in these Republics, it is devoutly to be hoped that it will be of short duration.

Were any further proof wanting of the extraordinary line of conduct pursued by the fatal war to whom we allude, since his arrival in these waters, it would be amply furnished by the following unvarnished statement of facts extracted from the journal of an intelligent officer in the Argentine Squadron, and with which we have been favoured for insertion.—

In the month of February last Admiral Brown addressed a note to Commodore Purvis, informing him that the Argentine Squadron under his command intended conjointly with the army of President Oribe, to attack the town of Montevideo, which the Commodore objected, not only in the strongest terms but in the most violent language, and forwarded to him a communication addressed "Mr. Brown, of the Argentine navy," claiming his obedience as a British subject. It is said that he shortly afterwards withdrew the offensive note; but he vents his spite by refusing to give Admiral Brown the title corresponding to his rank, addressing him at most merely as Commodore Brown. Subsequently, the Commodore refused to request the interdiction, which the Government of Buenos Ayres had issued against neutral supplies Montevideo with provisions, although the Commanders in Chief of the French, United States, Brazilian, Sardinian, and Portuguese squadrons, expressed their acquiescence in the measure. Admiral Brown, observing that the Riveristas were removing the gunpowder from *Rat Island* to the shore, took possession of the island. This was on the 7th April. There were at that period 200 barrels of gunpowder on the island which the Commodore claimed as British property, though the greater part actually belonged to a German house, and forced Admiral Brown to restore them under threats, that if his orders in this respect were not instantly obeyed, he would take Admiral Brown and every British born subject out of the Argentine squadron and treat them as pirates or sink the squadron altogether. On the 12th the Argentine squadron again approached Montevideo, with the intention of cutting off supplies from that town to the Cerro, the fort there being nearly destitute of provisions. Commodore Purvis on the instant sent the corvette *Daphne* and brig *Philomel*—they took up the position ready for action close to the Admiral. The Commodore went on Board Admiral Brown's flag ship (which at that time was the brigantine *Vigilante*) threatening him as usual, and compelled him again to leave the harbour. On the 16th, when the Argentine squadron was at anchor in the outer roads of Montevideo, the *Daphne* and *Philomel* again took up an hostile position within musket shot of the squadron, notifying that it must not move until President Oribe had withdrawn his circular of the 1st April. On the night of the 13th, Admiral Brown wished to send the *Ecchague* and Ninth of July

on service, and they got under way for that purpose. The Commodore ordered both vessels immediately to anchor, but as this order did not come from their Commander Admiral Brown, they refused to obey, upon which three shotted guns were fired, viz.: two from the *Alfred* and one from the *Philomel*; the shots fell very near, and the vessels had no other alternative but to anchor. On the 14th the Argentine brig *Maria* arrived amongst the Argentine squadron with provisions for their use from Buenos Ayres. The Commodore searched the vessel to see if she had any ammunition or stores for the army, in which case he said he would not permit them to be landed; and he would not even allow the boat to go from the squadron to the port of El Secco for supplies of fresh beef. Admiral Brown finding himself thus a prisoner declined to hoist his flag. On the 16th Commodore Purvis sent a message to the Admiral requesting him to rehoist his flag, which the Admiral refused to do, unless the *Alfred* and *Philomel* were removed, which was done; the Commodore observing that President Oribe's circular being withdrawn, he had no objection to the removal in question, but at the same time interdicted the Admiral from committing any hostility against Montevideo; in which state things remain. Some of the British officers in executing the commands of their chief evinced evident marks of disgust and reluctance while a contrary conduct was observable in others. An Argentine officer, who, in the course of official business, had six different interviews with Commodore Purvis, describes his conduct as being most violent and tyrannical, disdainfully asking if it could be supposed he would allow that petty flag to oppose his will; several times denouncing Generals Rosas and Oribe as sanguinary cut-throats; and saying that if the former and his party did not obey the orders of the Queen, his mistress, she would serve them as she had done China, and that it was more than probable that an army of 10,000 men was now at the Cape of Good Hope, on its way home from China, which would soon be sent to Buenos Ayres to punish Rosas, of whom and the Confederation the Commodore spoke with great contempt. The officer states that feeling himself and his native land insulted, he retorted upon the Commodore, telling him that his country was independent, and would rather perish than yield to the unjust commands of any nation. The Commodore's loquacity, however, was not to be stopped; he said that Rosas had sent an army to Montevideo to interrupt British commerce and put in peril British life and property; that Montevideo being the key of the River Plate, he wanted to get hold of it and fortify it, relying thus all the trash so current among a certain class in Montevideo which he appears eagerly to have swallowed. He also said that if Mr. Mandeville chose to acknowledge the blockade, he would not, and would take all the responsibility of the act on himself.

There is enough certainly of Commodore Purvis this week, but we cannot take leave of him without remarking, in the concluding proffer of his protection even to those who energetically reprobate the temerity of his conduct. We would have him know that Englishmen in Buenos Ayres feel no apprehension except from the consequences which a headstrong persistence in his own outrageous course would give rise. At all events, they are aware that the protection which he claims so arbitrarily to dispose of, neither can be given nor withheld at his option, whilst they have a Representative of Her Majesty's Government in the Argentine Capital.

JOHN FURNALL DALE, Esq., H. M.'s Acting Consul General.

Alfred, off Montevideo, April 23, 1843.

SIR,—Various reports being in circulation at Buenos Ayres, which necessarily will reach Europe, relative to the measures adopted by me for the recall of General Oribe's offensive circuit, I take an early opportunity of furnishing you with the whole of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject for the information of the mercantile body residing in the city of Montevideo. I shall also transmit the same to Her Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres, whereby the resident merchants there will readily perceive, although some of them have done me the favor to give vent to expressions condemnatory of me, still, whenever called upon to aid and assist them, they will find me equally zealous in the care of their persons and property, and cause to be respected the honour and dignity of our country.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

J. B. PERVIS, Commodore.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Alfred, Off Montevideo, April 9, 1843.

To Brigadier General DON MANUEL ORIBE, Commanding the Vanguard of the Argentine Republic.

SIR,—Her Majesty's Pro-Consul-General in the city of Montevideo has forwarded to me a copy of a circular bearing your signature under date of the 1st inst., and addressed to him,\* in which you declare that you will not respect as foreigners those subjects of other nations who may use their influence in favor of, or take part with, persons designated by you as Rebel Savage Unitarians against the cause which you and the forces which they obey maintain, but that on the contrary, they shall in such case be considered also as Rebel Savage Unitarians, and treated without any consideration whatever.

The violence displayed in this most extraordinary document, the policy, wisdom, or expediency of which must be, as to its results, for the consideration of the Buenos Ayren Government; the cruelty of the threat which it contains and the language in which it is couched is such, as in my opinion, would disgrace even the petty states of Barbary, whilst the extreme penalties assigned to those who may fall under the accusation of so undefinable an offence, and that of using influence in favour of a political party, are unfounded on any principle of justice, or the rights of a lawful belligerent, but are rather corroborative of the spirit of atrocity and cruelty in which the war has been carried on, and which has already drawn to itself the attention and the reproaches of the whole world.

A proper consideration, therefore, for the lives and interests of the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, to which it is imperative on me to extend all due protection in cases of danger, obliges me to declare, that until I am furnished with sufficient guarantees that those threats will in no case whatever be

\* The legal President of the Republic, To &c., &c., &c.

Head Quarters, April 3, 1843.

The undersigned has learned with infinite disgust, that various foreigners, of those resident in Montevideo, make use of influence in order to excite the partizans for the ruthless rebel unitarians, and that others take up arms in the same cause.

The undersigned, it is well known, has ever respected the persons and property of the subjects of other nations, because civilization, justice, and his own feelings have so prompted him, whilst they confined themselves to the sphere appertaining to them; but these persons caused him to take an entire different course, and to act with rigour against those who lose right of their position, by taking part in matters which do not belong to them, whether led thereto by interest or any other motive.

The undersigned, therefore, finds himself under the necessity of declaring to you that he will not respect the quality of foreigner neither in person or property of the subjects of other nations who take part with the infamous ruthless unitarian rebels, in opposition to the cause of the laws which they defend, and the cause under his command sustain, but that they will be considered in that case as rebels, and ruthless unitarians, and treated as such without any consideration.

The undersigned salutes &c., &c., &c.

By order of H. B. M. MANUEL ORIBE.

CARLOS G VILLEDOMOR.

carried into execution, and until I am satisfactorily assured that British life and property will in no wise be endangered, I shall not consent to allow the prosecution of any hostilities by which the security of British subjects residing in the city of Montevideo may be affected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

(Signed) J. B. PERVIS, Commodore, in Command of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employed on the Eastern Coast of South America.

#### TRANSLATION.

The Legal President of the Republic, Head Quarters, April 12, 1843.

To the Commodore-Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces on the East Coast of South America.

The undersigned has received the note of the Commodore-Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M.'s naval forces on the East Coast of South America, in which referring to one of the undersigned, bearing date the 1st instant, addressed by him to H. B. M.'s Pro-Consul-General, and of which the latter has furnished the Commodore with a copy, he complains of the violence and the cruelty contained in the said note of the 1st, and even of the language in which it is couched, concluding by saying, that until he receives a sufficient guarantee that British lives and property shall not be in any way endangered, he will not consent to any hostile act by which the security of British subjects may be affected.

This declaration the Commodore founds upon the supposition that the said note of the undersigned involves the following meaning:—*"I will not respect as foreigners those subjects of other nations who use their influence in favour of, or take part with the rebels, &c."*

The undersigned regrets that a forced interpretation of the said note should have given occasion for unpleasant allusions, in which principles are seldom calmly discussed, and which frequently remove their clear explanation, unless great circumspection is used to set aside all else to the good of peace and international interest.

The note to which the Commodore refers, does not express that the undersigned will treat, as rebel Savage Unitarians, the foreigners who use their influence or take arms in favour of these, but that, by reason of that influence, which the undersigned has been informed was used to allure partizans to the rebel savage unitarians, some foreigners, whether induced by interest they would be subject to the same treatment without any consideration whatever, as the rebel savage unitarians.

To take part (tomar partido) in the natural common and unquestionable sense in our Spanish language, is to act conjointly with others for one same object, to contract equal obligations, to become subject to the same obligations, and in treating of military affairs, it is to take arms, to enrol in the ranks of those who fight.

To these, then, is addressed that dispositive part of the note, which threatens that they shall be treated as rebel savage unitarians, and it was so much the more urgent, as in the note itself it is expressed, some subjects, especially as the undersigned has been informed, French and Sardinians, had already taken part and enrolled themselves with the savage unitarians, instigated, more especially, by the barbarous decrees of the latter, in which they are threatened to be expelled the Capital, and which leaves them no other resource but of dying of want or abandoning their rights, their country, their flag, and sacrificing themselves to the most famous of all causes. This, yes, is cruel, it is atrocious, unheard of!!

It was necessary to point out to them how much they exposed themselves, the risks they were about to run, and what would be the consequences of their error; for even had they respected it was natural that their insidious seducers should endeavour to mislead them.

The undersigned believes, as he also sincerely desires, that this frank and natural explanation will suffice to quiet and satisfy the Commodore, and that he will judge by it, that the British subjects and property who are not the cause to which the said note of the 1st inst. refers,

and of which the undersigned has just explained the significations, are under the protection of international right as are those of other nations.

With this motive the undersigned salutes the Commodore with esteem and consideration.

(Signed) MANUEL ORIBE.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Alfred, Off Montevideo, April 13, 1843.

To Brigadier-General DON MANUEL ORIBE, Commanding the Vanguard of the Army of the Argentine Republic.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in answer to mine of the 9th inst., the ambiguity of which causes me to demand of you the recall of the one addressed to Her Britannic Majesty's Pro-Consul-General, before I can enter upon further correspondence relative to the guarantee last British life and property shall be respected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed) J. B. PERVIS, Commodore.

H. B. M.'s ship Alfred, off Montevideo, April 13, 1843.

To Commodore BROWN, Commanding the Argentine Squadron before Montevideo.

SIR,—I enclose you a copy of my letter bearing this day's date, to Brigadier-General Oribe, and until my demand is complied with, I shall not allow a Argentine squadron to move from its present position, or commit any act of hostility whatever.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. B. PERVIS, Commodore.

General Belgrano, off Montevideo, April 13, 1843.

J. B. PERVIS, Esq., Commodore, Commanding Her Britannic Majesty's Vessels on the South American Station.

SIR,—I duly received your letter of 13th inst., with a copy of a letter bearing same date, addressed to Brigadier-General Oribe, stating that until your demand in said letter was complied with, you would not allow the Argentine squadron to move from the position in which it now is, or commit any act of hostility against Montevideo.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Wm. BROWN.

#### TRANSLATION.

As the President of the Republic, Head Quarters, April 14, 1843.

To the Commodore-Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces on the East Coast of South America.

The undersigned has received the note of the Commodore-Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces on the East Coast of South America, in which he requests that before entering upon further correspondence relative to guaranteeing British lives and property, the undersigned withdraw the note of the 1st inst., addressed to H. B. M.'s Pro-Consul-General in Montevideo.

As the undersigned, in addressing the said note of the 1st inst., to the Pro-Consul-General, had no other idea than that contained in the explanations given in his note of the 11th, he has no objection to withdraw the former, for which purpose he addresses the annexed to the Pro-Consul-General.

With this motive the undersigned repents to the Commodore the assurances of his esteem and consideration.

(Signed) MANUEL ORIBE.

H. B. M. ship Alfred, off Montevideo, April 15, 1843.

To Brigadier-General DON MANUEL ORIBE, Commanding the Vanguard of the Army of the Argentine Republic.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th. I did myself the honor to point out to you by letter of the 12th, that the explanation contained in yours of the 11th, relative to the circular, was ambiguous and unsatisfactory, and I desired to have that document recalled.

(SEE LAST PAGE.)



May 2.—Wind S.—Rain in the morning.

Arrived, Brazilian packet schooner *Orestes*, Demetrio Taborda, from Montevideo 1st inst., Colonia 3rd, to Zamaran & Trezera, with passengers.

Brazilian schooner *Adelaide*, 25 tons, Manuel Bernardo Coelho, from Colonia 2nd inst., with wood, to Jacob C. Fint.

British brig *Cassiope*, 176 tons, Joseph Meyer, from Cadiz 4th March, Montevideo 1st inst., with 233 tons salt, to Henry and George Dowse.

Sailed, Hamburg brig *Eden*, B. J. Bohn, for Harve de Grace, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 1805 salted ox hides, 3000 ox horns, 230 bales with 5750 arrobas wool, 33 do. with 825 arrobas hair, 14 do. with 350 doz. sheep skins.

British brig *Wilton Wood*, Matthew Russell, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 1696 salted ox and cow hides, 54,000 bones, 11,000 horn tips, 164 pipes and 177 boxes with 8000 arrobas tallow, 131 bales with 4525 arrobas wool, 22 do. with 700 doz. sheep skins, 25 do. with 625 arrobas hair.

Passengers—Messrs. Samuel Hesse, John Gordon, and George C. Deetjen.

Portuguese brig *Cazador*, Joaquin Francisco Narciso, for Bahia, despatched by Ferdinand Delme, Jun., with 944 quintals jerked beef, 25 dry and cow hides.

H. B. M.'s steamer *Andra*, 3 guns, Captain John Russell, for Montevideo.

May 4.—Wind E.N.E.—Rain at night.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine *Cacique*, 184 tons, José Mariano de Vargas, from Farnaguá 13th ult., with yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

National (late Sardinian) schooner *Aurora*, 43 tons, Antonio Chiquero, from Colonia 3rd, to Juan Antonio Bossi, with passengers.

British man-of-war tender from Colonia 4th inst., and sailed for Montevideo.

Sailed, British barque *Scina*, Joseph Bell, for London, despatched by Charles Taylor & Co., with 8000 salted ox and cow hides, 25,600 ox and cow horns, 33 tons bones, 399 pipes, 29 marquetas, with 15,600 arrobas tallow, 25 bales with 625 arrobas wool, 19 chiguns with 109 arrobas hair.

May 5.—Wind S.

Arrived, French barque *Henri & Louise*, 192 tons, Paul Gautier, from Cotte, 13th February, with wine, &c., to Bartolomé Herand.

Sardinian schooner

Sailed, British brig *Gazelle*, James Mathew, for London, despatched by Bartolomé Herand, with 2000 wet salted ox and cow hides, 25,000 skin bones, 331 pipes, 67 half do., and 198 marquetas, with 14,500 arrobas tallow.

American barque *Elvina*, Samuel Groves, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frasier & Co., with 1369 dry ox and cow hides, 10,900 horns, 191 bales with 6437 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 909 lbs. ostrich feathers, 4 do. with 597 doz. goat skins.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 5th inst.

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| British   | 26 |
| American  | 8  |
| French    | 12 |
| Spanish   | 9  |
| Sardinian | 10 |
| Brazilian | 8  |
| Hamburg   | 2  |
| Swedish   | 4  |
| Danish    | 9  |
| Prussian  | 1  |
| Bremen    | 2  |
| Russian   | 1  |
| Belgian   | 2  |
| Dutch     | 1  |
| Austrian  | 2  |
| Total     | 87 |

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

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

THE WEATHER has been changeable this week.

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

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Saturday  | 60 |
| Sunday    | 57 |
| Monday    | 63 |
| Tuesday   | 64 |
| Wednesday | 58 |
| Thursday  | 54 |
| Friday    | 52 |

(CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.)

As you are pleased to inform that I accept these explanations as conclusive, it is my duty to undeceive you, and to state, that the honor and dignity of the British flag require of me to insist that both the circular and explanatory letter be withdrawn, and an assurance made to the Pro-Consul-General that British life and property shall be fully respected by the Argentine forces both by land and sea.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient  
Humble servant,  
(Signed) J. B. PEREYRA, Commodore.

The Legal President of the Republic, Head Quarters, April 17, 1843.

To the Commodore Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces on the Eastern Coast of South America.

The annexed, addressed to H. B. M.'s Pro-Consul-General in Montevideo, contains the assurance that the British lives and properties will be respected, on water and on land, by the forces under my command, conformably to the rights of nations.

It is gratifying to the undersigned to assure that respect, because it is just and in accordance with his desires.

With this motive the undersigned salutes the Commodore with consideration.  
(Signed) MANUEL ORRIBÉ.

The President of the Republic, Head Quarters, April 17, 1843.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Pro-Consul-General in Montevideo.

After various communications with the Commodore Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M.'s naval forces on the East Coast of South America, relative to the note which the undersigned had the honor to address to the Consul on the 1st inst., the said Commodore has insisted on the undersigned, assuring him that the lives and property of British subjects shall be respected by land and water by the forces commanded by the undersigned.

As this instance does not involve an unjust entry nor oppose the wishes of the undersigned, he does not hesitate to assure the Pro-Consul that British life and property will be respected on land and water by the forces under his command, in accordance with the laws of nations.

With this motive, the undersigned salutes Her Britannic Majesty's Pro-Consul-General with esteem and consideration.  
(Signed) MANUEL ORRIBÉ.

I have received at the hands of the Commander of the corvette *Fantome* the two notes of the 1st and 14th inst., addressed by me to Her Majesty's Pro-Consul-General in Montevideo, and that of the 11th of the same, addressed to the Commodore Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of the same on this coast of South America.

Head Quarters at the Cerrito, April 15, 1843.  
(Signed) MANUEL ORRIBÉ.

**Died.**

On the 29th ult., after a short illness, Mr. JOHN DOWSES, Junr., native of Wroce, County Sussex, England, aged 25 years, sincerely regretted by a wide circle of acquaintances. His remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 2nd inst., attended by a numerous company of friends, who, on the melancholy occasion, testified their esteem for the integrity of his character, and their sympathy for the family and relatives.

On the 2nd inst., at his Estancia, at Canuela, aged 55 years, after a few hours illness, JOHN MILLER, Esq., a resident of Elgin, N. B., and many years a native in Buenos Ayres. His remains are to be conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery this afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock.

On the 4th, aged 45 years, Mr. EDWARD SCOTT, native of London.

**Advertisements.**

**FOR SALE,**  
SUPERIOR PORT, COGNAC, & LONDON PORTER.  
Apply to  
HARBER & ORR,  
Calle del Port, No. 12.  
a 1-8

**DUTCH POTATOES.**  
A FEW Baskets of Fresh Potatoes just landed, and for Sale, at No. 23, Calle de Balmace.  
a 2-2

**NOTICE.**

THE Literary Gazette, for September, 1842. Literary Gazette, for December, 1842. Literary Gazette, for July 2nd, 5th, and 16th, 1842. The *Mirror* for January and July 1842. British Navy List, from 1841 to 1842. It is particularly requested that the above works may be returned to No. 25, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**TO LET,** APARTMENTS FURNISHED, No. 116, Calle de Port.

**FOR SALE,**

TWO large new WHALE-BOATS, with 30 feet keel, and 11 feet beam, built of the best Russian Pine, larch, &c.  
For particulars apply at Calle Independencia No. 25, m 5-3

**TWO ELEGANT BOATS,**  
OK BUILT, 18 feet long, for Sale, Equinox on Board of the Dutch Schooner "Atos Augustus," or at the Comisario MATEU, LUDOVICI & Cia.  
m 5-3

**SPANISH LANGUAGE.**

MR. BRADISH, 17 years a resident in this Country, offers his Services to those who may wish to study the Spanish Language. Calle del Parque, No. 145.  
m 5-3

**REMOVAL.**

HENRY and GEORGE DOWSE have removed their Home from No. 23, Calle de Chacabuco to No. 85, Calle de Perce. They will on hand stock for Sale at Moderate Prices—  
—France Superior Porter and Pale Ale,  
—Superior Sherry Wine, in Octaves,  
—Do. Old Port, m 2 doz. Cases,  
—Claret, a very Superior Cognac,  
—And a few Cases of Champagne Wine.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

|                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dunblons, Spanish                  | 270 a dollars each.         |
| Do. Patriot                        | 270 a do. do.               |
| Plata macanuco                     | 15 a 16 do. for one         |
| Dollars, Spanish                   | 50 a do. each.              |
| Do. Patriot and Patricios          | 46 a 46 1/2 do.             |
| Six pence                          | 100 a do. per cent.         |
| Exchange on England                | 3 1/2 per cent.             |
| Do. France                         | 221 a 25 cents per dollar   |
| Do. Rio Janeiro                    | 112 a 121 per cent. premium |
| Do. Montevideo                     | 104 a 161 do.               |
| Do. United States                  | nominal per cent.           |
| Hides, Ox, for England and Germany | 24 a 69 dollars pr. posada  |
| Do. France                         | 50 a 55 do.                 |
| Do. North America                  | 32 a 33 do.                 |
| Do. Spain                          | 26 a 27 do.                 |
| Horn, milled                       | 15 a 16 do.                 |
| Do. Hesse                          | 16 a 20 do. each.           |
| Calf skins                         | 35 a 37 per posada.         |
| Sheep skins, dry                   | 28 a 29 per dozen.          |
| Do. fine                           | 21 a 25 do.                 |
| Deer skins                         | 20 a 25 do.                 |
| Goat skins                         | 24 a 25 do.                 |
| Nutra skins                        | 21 a 22 do. per doz.        |
| Chinchilla skins                   | 70 a 80 dol. per dozen.     |
| Horse hair, short                  | 28 a 30 dol. per arroba     |
| Do. long                           | 14 a 15 do.                 |
| Do. long                           | 20 a 20 do.                 |
| Wool, common, washed               | 16 a 16 do.                 |
| Hoe, picked                        | 34 a 35 do.                 |
| Do. shorn from skins               | 30 a 35 do.                 |
| Do. shorn, dry                     | 32 a 32 do.                 |
| Tallow, pure                       | 27 a 30 do.                 |
| Do. common, washed                 | 12 a 15 do.                 |
| Do. with grease                    | 25 a 27 do.                 |
| Jerked beef                        | 100 a 100 per quintal.      |
| Horned                             | 300 a 250 per thousand.     |
| Do. Ox                             | 300 a 450 do.               |
| Shin bones                         | 125 a 150 do.               |
| Hide cuttings                      | 24 a 25 per 100 lbs.        |
| Outrigg feathers, washed           | 12 a 15 per doz.            |
| Do. black                          | 9 a 10 do.                  |
| Salted tongues                     | 24 a do.                    |
| Salt on board                      | 15 a 15 per fanega.         |
| Discount                           | 1 a 2 per cent. p-month     |

The highest price of Dunblons during the week 271 dollars.  
The lowest price 266 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 per cent. The lowest do. 3 1/16 per cent.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.





**May 11.—Wind W.N.W.**

Arrived, British ship Orpheus, 356 tons, Angus McClellan, from Liverpool 24th January. Waterford 6th February, arrived at Montevideo 24th March, sailed thence for 1st inst., general cargo, to Renée, Macfifano & Co.

Passenger from Montevideo.—Lieutenant Willoughby J. Lake, of H. M. S. Alfred.

Sailed, Spanish brig Maria, José Guetrero, for Malaga, despatched by Lizarraol & Sons, with 11,430 dry ox and cow hides.

Spanish police Amaltes, Pedro Millet, for Santander, despatched by Zumarán and Tressera, with 6068 dry ox and cow hides and 322 salted do. do.

**May 12.—Wind N.N.W.**

Arrived, Luca schooner San Juan, 9 tons, Bartolo Vidal, from Colonia 11th inst., to the Captain.

American schooner Carolinian, 154 tons, Thomas H. Merry, from Patagonia 6th inst., with produce, to Daniel Goward & Co.

Sailed, during the last night, Hamburg barque Mercarius, Jan Jansen Ney, for Cowa, for orders to a port on the continent, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co, with 17,269 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do. do.

**Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 5th inst.**

|           |       |          |
|-----------|-------|----------|
| British   | ..... | 24       |
| American  | ..... | 11       |
| Spanish   | ..... | 11       |
| Sardinian | ..... | 7        |
| French    | ..... | 10       |
| Brazilian | ..... | 7        |
| Hamburg   | ..... | 1        |
| Swedish   | ..... | 4        |
| Danish    | ..... | 9        |
| Prussian  | ..... | 2        |
| Bremen    | ..... | 2        |
| Russian   | ..... | 1        |
| Belgian   | ..... | 2        |
| Dutch     | ..... | 2        |
| Austrian  | ..... | 2        |
| Total     |       | ..... 92 |

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

**THE WEATHER**—Winter has prematurely set in. It has been extremely cold during the week, the thermometer on several mornings at day break was at 40, but during the day it rose to nearly 60.

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

|           |       |    |
|-----------|-------|----|
| Saturday  | ..... | 48 |
| Sunday    | ..... | 50 |
| Monday    | ..... | 47 |
| Tuesday   | ..... | 49 |
| Wednesday | ..... | 44 |
| Thursday  | ..... | 54 |
| Friday    | ..... | 54 |

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

There being grounds for believing that notwithstanding the publicity which was given in the month of March last, by direction of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to the Translation of a Notice, issued by the French Government, the alterations which have since been carried into effect in the Lights at Cape Grínez, and at Point D'Alpreck, have not become generally known:—The said Notice is now republished for the further information of all persons employed in the navigation of Vessels in the English Channel, viz.:

**Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,**  
March 18th, 1842.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

(Received from the French Government.)  
Alterations in the Lights of Cape Grínez and of Point D'Alpreck, on the South Side of the Strait of Do

**CAPE GRÍNEZ LIGHT.**

The fixed Light established off Cape Grínez in November, 1837, is in 50° 52' 10" N. and

longitude 1° 35' 9" E. of Greenwich, will, on the 1st of July next, be converted into a Revolving Light, which will re-appear every half minute.

The additional Flashing Light established in 1839, near the above Fixed Light, will then be discontinued.

The new Revolving Light will be visible 8 leagues, and will be distinguished from that of Calais by the difference of their respective intervals; that of Calais being 90 seconds; and that of Grínez only 30 seconds; and further, the bright glares of Calais Light are separated by perfect darkness, while in the intervals between those of Grínez a faint light will be visible to vessels within the distance of four leagues.

**LIGHT OR POINT D'ALPRECK.**

On the same day the Fixed Light on Point d'Alpreck, in latitude 50° 41' 37" N. and longitude 1° 33' 54" E. will every two minutes change into flashes of Red Light, which are to continue for three seconds.

The light will not be visible more than four leagues.

**TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON,**  
6th January, 1843.  
By Order,  
J. HERRICK, Secretary.

**Le jour de St. Philippe, Fete du Roi des Français.**

This anniversary on the 1st inst. was duly observed in Buenos Ayres. The fort saluted at mid-day with 21 guns, and all the French merchant vessels in the port displayed their flags. The Conde de Lurde had a dinner party, at which were H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, Señores Manuel Lejoray, Felipe Semiles, Miguel Riglos, Vicente Peralte, the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., the Minister of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, the Consul General of H. M. the King of Sardinia, the Secretary to the British Legation, and Messieurs Bourbonnau and Poquet.

John C. Zimmermann, Esq., his lady, and family, embarked on Monday 1st inst. for the United States. They were accompanied to the place of embarkation by numerous friends. The departure of few, or perhaps, we might with more truth say of none of the foreign residents in this city, would have left so great a void in social life, in all the relations of which they held so distinguished a position. They leave behind them many grateful remembrances, and will be followed by the most cordial God wishes for their future welfare. That a few years of relaxation from the cares of business, to which Mr. Zimmermann has long and so assiduously devoted himself with such honorable success, may be passed in the enjoyment of every happiness is our most ardent wish, and one which will find a warm response in the hearts of all those who had the happiness of knowing him.

Another of the "Old Standarders" of Buenos Ayres has also quitted us in the person of our esteemed friend Mr. Samuel Heese, who sailed on the 3rd inst. in the brig "Wilton Wood," for England. He too was accompanied to the place of embarkation by numerous friends, to whom he was endeared by a long acquaintance and the knowledge of his many amiable qualities. Thus on by one we lose those, who for a series of years have been in a manner our constant companions.

H. B. M.'s brig Fantome exercised great guns on the 6th inst., in the outer roads, by firing at a mark.

The Brazilian schooner of war Legalidad, was dressed out and fired salutes on the 8th inst. in celebration of the opening of the "Chambers," at Rio Janeiro. H. B. M.'s brig Fantome, and steamer Ardent, had each a Brazilian flag at their fore, upon the occasion.

On Monday evening next the Moon and Mars rise at seven—the planet being a small distance to the south.

**Baltimore, March 4th.**

A COMET.—A gentleman from Brintree, (Mass.) of a highly respectable character, informs us that yesterday, about noon, the inhabitants of that town were alarmed at the sight of

a large heavy body, resembling a comet, in the south eastern part of the sky, and having a tail of train of considerable length. It was clearly visible to the naked eye for the space of nearly an hour, until lost in the space. It was also seen yesterday, we understand.

The Portland (Maine) Advertiser of this morning, says it was seen at that place at noon day, Boston Mer. Journal.

**Died.**

On the 6th inst, after a few hours illness, ELIZA, the beloved child of Mr. Andrew Miller, aged 3½ years.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the Quilmes Mrs. ANN CROW, aged 28 years, wife of Mr. Thomas Crowe, of this city, who respectfully solicits his friends to attend the funeral this afternoon, from his residence Plaza del Viento Cinco de Mayo, at 3 o'clock.

**Advertisement.**

**FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.**  
PASSAGE ONLY.  
The first-class, copper and copper-detailed, and remarkably fast  
"FALCON,"  
108 Tons,  
CAPTAIN EDWARD GAHAN.

Will leave on above, weather permitting, about the 20th inst. and has excellent accommodations for Passengers, having two separate Cabins.  
Apply to the Consular Agent, H. H. Stewart, or to Captain Gahan, at the dwelling of

CHARLES R. HORNE,  
No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having claims against the late Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Junr., as an individual, or as a partner in the firm of John Bowen and Son, will please lodge the same with the undersigned with as little delay as possible. And those who are Debtors to the said late Mr. John Bowen, Junr., or to the firm of John Bowen and Son, are requested to pay their respective Debts to the said John do hereby authorized to give a discharge for the same.  
Witness my hand and Seal, this 15th day of May, 1842.  
No. 64, Calle de Federico,  
J. S. — 2

**TO LET.**

A PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, Calle de Fern, No. 145.

**LOST.**

A VOLUME of the "BRITISH PACKET" Newspaper, for 1822, which was stolen by the Ship Hooker, No. 50, Calle de Mayo, shall be generously REWARD.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

|                               |       |       |       |                          |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| Doublons, Spanish             | ..... | 272   | ..... | dollars each.            |
| Do. Patrit.                   | ..... | 272   | ..... | do. do.                  |
| Do. S. Am.                    | ..... | 184   | ..... | 144 do. for one          |
| Dollars, Spanish              | ..... | 101   | ..... | 17 do. each.             |
| Do. Parrot and Patmoses       | ..... | 104   | ..... | 17 do. do.               |
| Six per cent. Stock           | ..... | 65    | ..... | 65 do. per cent.         |
| Exchange on England           | ..... | 3 1/2 | ..... | per dol.                 |
| Do. France                    | ..... | 24    | ..... | 24 1/2 cent per dollar   |
| Do. Rio Janeiro               | ..... | 1 1/2 | ..... | per cent. monthly        |
| Do. Montevideo                | ..... | 1 1/4 | ..... | do. do.                  |
| Do. United States             | ..... | 100   | ..... | per U. S. dollar         |
| Gold, for England and Germany | ..... | 53    | ..... | a 60 doll. per guinea    |
| Do. France                    | ..... | 52    | ..... | 56 do. do.               |
| Do. North America             | ..... | 50    | ..... | 52 do. do.               |
| Do. Spain                     | ..... | 56    | ..... | 57 do. do.               |
| Hides, dried                  | ..... | 50    | ..... | 75 do. do.               |
| Do. Haro                      | ..... | 16    | ..... | 18 do. each.             |
| Chr. Coasters, white          | ..... | 10    | ..... | 11 do. per bush.         |
| Shore skins, common           | ..... | 36    | ..... | 28 per dozen             |
| Do. fine                      | ..... | 34    | ..... | 25 do. do.               |
| Do. extra                     | ..... | 30    | ..... | 22 do. do.               |
| Do. mixed                     | ..... | 24    | ..... | 20 do. do.               |
| Do. long                      | ..... | 70    | ..... | 70 do. do.               |
| Wood, common                  | ..... | 34    | ..... | 25 do. do.               |
| Do. picked                    | ..... | 34    | ..... | 25 do. do.               |
| Do. shorn from skins          | ..... | 19    | ..... | 20 do. do.               |
| Do. mixed, dirty              | ..... | 19    | ..... | 20 do. do.               |
| Tallow, pure                  | ..... | 18    | ..... | 22 do. do.               |
| Do. with grease               | ..... | 15    | ..... | 27 do. do.               |
| Do. mixed                     | ..... | 15    | ..... | 20 do. do.               |
| Horns, mixed                  | ..... | 200   | ..... | \$250 per thousand.      |
| Do. U. S.                     | ..... | 180   | ..... | 150 do.                  |
| Shin bones                    | ..... | 180   | ..... | 150 do.                  |
| Hide cuttings                 | ..... | 14    | ..... | per 100 lbs.             |
| Chr. Coasters, white          | ..... | 13    | ..... | 16 per bush.             |
| Do. black                     | ..... | 8     | ..... | do. do.                  |
| Salt, coarse                  | ..... | 45    | ..... | 20 per fanega.           |
| Salt, on board                | ..... | 15    | ..... | 17 per fanega.           |
| Buenos Aires                  | ..... | 1     | ..... | 2 per cent. gr. mo. with |

The highest price of Doublons during the week 272 dollars  
The lowest price 273 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence.  
The lowest do. 3 1/2 pence.

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