

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N.º 876.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843. [Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

We read the following in the *Montevideo Nacional*, of the 23rd inst. :—

“Advices have been received from Havre to the 18th March. The reverse of the *Arroyo Grande*, which was already known in Paris and London, had decided the Governments of France and England to carry the intervention into effect. In view, say the letters, of the intimation of the 16th December, addressed to the mediating ministers Mandeville and Delarue, England and France conceive their honor to be pledged to put an end to this war.”

“What do we want,” exclaimed Danton, ‘to repel the enemy!’—*De l'audace, et encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace.*—The puny journalists of the Montevideo rebels would seem to have borrowed a leaf from the book of the Titan of the French Revolution. Impudence, impudence, and more impudence, is their motto—impudence in distorting truth, impudence in fabricating lies, in short, impudence, unblushing impudence in every thing, is their sole system of political tactics. Day after day and week after week do those organs of a reckless faction, the *Nacional* and the *Brasileira*, furnish incontestable proofs of this truth, pursuing their flagitious course with a degree of callous contempt for public opinion that can only exist in the total absence of every generous and noble feeling.

Like all the fictions got up by the Montevideo press, like the trumped up tales of advantages gained by Rivera at Salto, and elsewhere, this piece of intelligence was contrived to suit a particular purpose. It was peddled upon the besotted adherents of the rebel cause at a moment when the news had arrived of the complete defeat of the advanced guard of Rivera's marauding army, when symptoms of dissolution had begun to exhibit themselves in the corps of French partisans, and when a report had got abroad that a gallant French officer in the King's naval service had advocated the expediency of landing 5000 men to disarm their refractory countrymen. But the effects of the imposition were destined to be of but short duration. The English packet arrived, and with it chagrin and disappointment to the devisers of the fraud and their credulous followers.

We have seen letters from Paris of the 1st and from London of the 4th April, and all concurrently affirm that there is not, nor ever was, any intention on the part of England and France to resort to an armed interference in the affairs of the River Plate. The writers of these letters possess excellent sources of information, and some of them even go so far as to assert, on the authority of persons nearly connected with the respective governments, that it had been a matter of surprise to the latter that the notes of the 26th November and 16th December had been written at all.

Be this as it may, we are gratified that our opinion on the main point is borne out not only by the private correspondence of intelligent individuals but also by official statements from the highest quarter. In the Chamber of Deputies of France, on the 27th March, M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question put to him by a member who seemed to be under the influence of Riverian sympathies, declared it to be a fixed principle of the administration to which he belonged so far to deviate from the course followed by some of its predecessors, as to eschew all intermeddling in the internal affairs of the South American States, particularly those of the River Plate; but that, nevertheless, France, in concert with Great Britain, was engaged in exerting all its influence in order to bring the war between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to a close.

Now, it will be remembered, that whilst uniformly scouting the idea of an armed interference on the part of England and France, we have always admitted the anxiety of those powers to bring about a peace, although, at the same time, we have considered the measure employed by them for this purpose open to more than one ground. That this anxiety still exists as lively as ever we have not the least doubt; and we do therefore trust that the British and French Ministers in this country will have received such instructions as will enable them to be instrumental in accomplishing so desirable an object in the only practicable manner in which it can now be attained.

But for the arbitrary proceedings of Commodore Parvis, there are but few that will not allow that the wishes of the mediating powers would long since have been realized; and even now there is no obstacle standing in the way of their accomplishment but the further persistence of that refractory officer in the pernicious line of conduct he has so long followed. The whole of the country districts of the Oriental state are in possession of the legal Government, and it is evident to every well-informed person that Rivera has hitherto been enabled to roam about the country solely from President Oribe's strict adherence to the determination he seems to have formed of not allowing his attention to be diverted from the siege of the capital. The latter holds out, not from the defence opposed by the native citizens, or even the Argentine emigrants, but by a heterogeneous mass of deluded Frenchmen, Italians, and Africans; for the Orientals have, almost to a man, joined the legal standard, and the Argentines, in one way or another, have dwindled away to a comparatively small number. Let Commodore Parvis, therefore, be compelled to return to the path of duty; and the Argentine Government allowed to enter, untrammelled, upon the exercise of its belligerent rights, and we will warrant that the banner of peace will soon be unfurled on either side of the Rio de la Plata; and that, under the auspices of honest, enlightened, and patriotic administrations, both Republics will ere long flourish in the enjoyment of the blessings of internal order, true liberty and solid prosperity.

EXTRACTS From the leading articles of the “*Gaceta Mercantil*.”

The ruthless Unitarians, then, headed by Rivera and those foreigners who, renouncing their neutrality and losing their nationality, have identified themselves with them, ought, by the laws of nations and all existing codes, to be treated without any consideration whatever.

Even independently of the atrocious nature of their attempts, the treachery and iniquity of their machinations, their barbarous doctrines and acts, their perfidy, and perverted system of desolatory terrorism, they ought, from the very fact of their being rebels, to be treated without any regard to the laws of regular war.

So it has been understood and practised by the Government of H. B. M., when at different periods it has been assailed by rebellion.

The Government of H. B. M. did not sustain its rights by any other mode against the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Argyle, and their adherents, in the rebellion of 1686, before and after the Battle of Sedgemoor. Numerous executions took place in Scotland, Argyle and Monmouth were beheaded, and all their adherents were followed up and punished with much severity, that the names of the agents in these measures, Jeffries and Kirk, are to this hour spoken of.

The Government of H. B. M. treated the Jacobites of 1690, in the same manner. In the following year severe measures were resorted to in Ireland, and 12,000 Irishmen emigrated to France. And in 1693, a great number of Scotch insurgents were put to death.

The Government of H. B. M. deemed it just and proper to visit with the same severity Prince Charles Edward and his adherents in 1745. A price was set on his head, blood was shed in torrents on the scaffold and in every mode, and thousands of rebels thus expiated their crime.

In the war against the United States of America in 1775, the maxims declared laws of war by Great Britain, the events at Falmouth and Norfolk, the many towns reduced to ashes, the incursions and slaughter executed by the Cherokee Indians and other tribes, allies of Great Britain, the events at Long Island and Trenton, the four first campaigns in the middle and northern states, and the proceedings in the southern, in all of which terror and desolation were spread, are but so many episodes of this war.

Compared with this extensive and sanguinary portraiture of war, the world will learn with surprise that the cut-throating and machoerous upon which the Unitarians so much vociferate are reduced to twenty and odd victims of their own imprudence, immolated to popular vengeance in October, 1843, and as many more who met the same fate in 1842. It will be a matter of astonishment that in circumstances of so much public indignation, of such eminent risk, the Argentine Government was enabled to put down those excesses of ferocious and brutal licentiousness, and even to punish the perpetrators with death. It will be more surprising when it is recollected that this country has suffered immensely, more than any other, by the treason, perfidy, and barbarity of the ruthless Unitarians; and that in the midst of a long war carried on by them during the French blockade, no foreigner nor Frenchman, were in the least injured in person or property, notwithstanding the irritation caused by the hostile and ungrateful conduct of the major part of them in leaving themselves with the ruthless Unitarians.

The civilized world will honor the Argentine Nation with the merited title of humane, when, in contemplating their difficulties, their sufferings, their immense sacrifices, and the intensity and prolongation of the cruel evils which the ruthless Unitarians have made them suffer, it reverts to the events which have occurred in Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and in all nations in identity of circumstances, without so much danger, so many weighty motives for popular irritation.

It will call it humane, in war, though against an atrocious band who, in 1811, in the name of their bosom, were calling to mind the slaughter of forty thousand English in 1641 in civil war, the executions of 1647 and 49, the slaughter of prisoners in Ireland in 1650, the severe persecutions in 1651 and 53, the proscriptions of 1789, the slaughter of 1692, the executions of 1696, the popular vengeance on and executions of the Jacobites in 1716 and 1748, the events of 1780 in London and the last pacification of the disturbances in Ireland.

And how can it fail to do so when contemplating the oceans of blood which flowed in the late internal convulsions of France.

The civilized world will applaud General Ross, when it contemplates his noble and the barbarous machinations and atrocious war of the ruthless Unitarians, guaranteeing and saving foreigners who united with them, were taken with arms in hand fighting against the Federals in 1829; protecting these same ruthless Unitarians in 1830 to 32; prolonging their in 1833 and 34; and interposing in the present administration, and at all times, between them and the just indignation of the nation.

It will applaud him on seeing him restore to liberty more than two thousand prisoners of war of the ruthless Unitarians; and take always advantage of victory to set prisoners and detained persons at liberty.

And when it sees Rivera and Paz heading the barbarous horde of ruthless Unitarians, converted into assassins and fabricators of infernal machines, it will recollect with astonishment that one of them General Ross saved from the scaffold during the self-styled Unitarian Presidency of Rivadavia; and that the other he rescued against the national voice which loudly demanded his execution.*

If General Ross has not admitted from his countrymen any other reward than their deference to his reiterated acts of clemency, they may in their turn cast up to him, and with reason, that this humanity towards his enemies as traitors and ferocious is decidedly unjust and cruel towards the people, prejudicial to their liberty and to peace, not less than to political, social, and mercantile interests.

They may remind him of the sanctity of his public duties in the dangers experienced by the National Independence, the maintenance of which is guaranteed by a solemn oath, and contrast the return made by the ruthless Unitarians to the pardon granted by the country, and to the great and continued clemency of General Ross.

Nor can we view but with profound grief how greatly the ruthless Unitarians inflame the public irritation by their selfish, cruel and atrocious ingratitude. These ferocious feelings are so dominant in them that it is not only against the Confederation, against the Argentine Government, and against General Ross, that they are vented. Their Excellencies, the Ministers of H. B. Majesty, and of H. M. the King of the French, France, its Government, and their Excellencies Admiral Baron de Mackau and

Vice-Admiral Dupotel have also been assailed by the calumnies and barbarism of the ruthless Unitarians.

These considerations are still more serious in view of the unheard of aggressions of Commodore Purvis.

When an army of faithful sons of both Republics, of worthy patriots, of respectable men of property, of industrious and wealthy landholders, are about to obtain in front of Montevideo a definitive and certain victory, and with it the happy termination of their persecuting and glorious toils, when a naval officer of a friendly nation announces to the people, at the cannon's mouth, that the end of their sacrifices for a solid and durable peace is indefinitely postponed, when he insults in an unmanly manner the honour of two nations incapable of surviving ignominy, when he tramples on their exemplary moderation and scorns at their heroic sufferings, giving them the atrocious denomination of Barbary States out of the pale of civilization, let the impartial world judge how results so much injustice and so much horror are calculated to produce. Let it decide whether Commodore Purvis, united with the ruthless Unitarians, does not give war fresh activity, and a direction to our sighs, deplorable, tremendous and fatal.

Names of British subjects who have contributed to the fund raised to aid in the relief of the suffering poor of Great Britain and Ireland.

(Continued from "British Packet," of November 19, 1842.)

Collection at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, from the junior members of the congregation, and others who had previously subscribed in their respective sections. . . . \$1105

Robert Barclay 500
 Edwin Clark 300
 Mrs. G. P. Becher and children 300
 Augustine Cameron 300
 John Stuart 250
 Dr. Robertson & Brother 250
 James Brown 200
 James P. Sheridan 200
 Thomas Robson 200
 Emmanuel Oreguia 200
 J. Lopez 200
 Walter Lawlaw 200
 James P. Sheridan 200
 William Greison 200
 George & Robert Hunt 200
 T. Silittle & Co. 200
 William Thompson 200
 Joseph Dowling 200
 Turnbull Clark 150
 James Mackenzie 100
 James Downey 100
 George Morris 100
 George Thompson 100
 William Rankin 100
 Alexander Cummins 100
 William Davidson 100
 Hamilton 100
 Richard Gordon 100
 Joseph A. Jackson 100
 Charles Barber 100
 Ralph Brockopp 100
 Samuel Faulker 100
 George Rowe 100
 George Strachan 100
 John Alexander 100
 James Lowe 100
 Henry Brown 100
 Richard Simons 100
 James Barton 100
 Patrick Walling 100
 Anthony Franqui 100
 Edward L. Gusbard 100
 Joseph Balletto 100
 Gerome Balletto 100
 Anthony Zimny 100
 Frederic McDonald 100
 Patrick Sheridan 100
 David McGuire 80
 James Wilde 80
 Dr. James M. Smith 50
 Episcopal Church 75-6
 David Fleming 50
 William Atkinson 50
 Edward Haynes 50
 John Crozier 50
 James Lockey 50
 James Scott 50

Patrick D. Pua 50
 George Butterfield 50
 John Gahan 50
 W. Dunn 50
 Samuel Lea 50
 P. Moore 50
 George Geddes 50
 Edward Cleaver 50
 James Thompson 50
 Harry Nichols 50
 Arthur Dalton 50
 John F. Simons 50
 William Butler 50
 Andrew Bulo 50
 John B. Cravotto 50
 Andrew Dalton 50
 Anthony Dolphin 50
 Andrew Rymer 50
 William Vesale 50
 David Linsky 50
 William Mossa 50
 Andrew Nival 50
 John Joyce 50
 Purvis 50
 John Johnston 50
 William Brown 50
 Henry Bell 50
 Luke Tink 50
 Robert Mauson 50
 Ann Mason 30
 P. Smith 30
 Robert Dalton 30
 John Livingston 30
 Thomas Dwyer 30
 Thomas Wall 25
 John Cambrian 25
 B. Williams 25
 Stephen E. 20
 Thomas Sherlock 20
 Archibald Moore 20
 Henry McFarlane 20
 Archibald Glover 20
 Antonio Wilde 20
 G. de Garret 20
 Thomas Webster 20
 James Walker 20
 James Shannon 20
 Joseph M. Flores 20
 Anthony Ramsay 20
 Terence Moore 20
 William Tait 20
 Euphemia Greig 20
 John Tough 10
 William F. 15
 E. Scott 10
 Duncan MacPherson 10
 Old Charley 5
 Thomas Miller 5
 Samuel Greaves 5

Advertisements.

**SUPERFINE
 BEAVER & PILOT CLOTH,**
 To be had by the Yard and by Pieces, at the reduced Price from 25 to 845 per yds, at
J. J. JAYNE'S, Tailor,
 No. 50, CALLE DE CANGALLO;
 Also, Blue and Black CLOTH, at 34 and 336 the yds.
 J. A. M. has also a complete Assortment of superfine Cloth and Costumers, Satins, Silks, and Velvets, which he offers to sell up to the latest fashion, at the very lowest possible Prices.
 n 27-6

PORT AND SHERRY WINE.
 A SMALL quantity of the first quality, in 3 dozen Cases, to be disposed of apply to Mr. Ludlum.
 Also a complete and handsome Writing Table and Letter Press, and a superior Telescope, with Stand.

ARLEQUIN.
 SOIL se trouve ici quelq'un qui sache faire le róle (mot) of ARLEQUIN, ou le vendrait bien entreprendre, qu'il se fasse connaître a No. 29 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.
 THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his Friends and Citizens Residents in Buenos Ayres, that he has located himself at the House of Mr. Henry Feagus, Shoemaker, two Doors below the French Palace, in the upper Part, House No. 15, opposite the Fort, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business, in his various branches. Having carried on the above Business in the City, for upwards of twenty years, and having worked for some Months in the city of the first Establishment in the Colony, he is conversant with the latest fashions. Also, Cloth newly repaired and cleaned.
 *Those Persons who may favor him with their employ, may be assured of the most gentlemanly attention thereto.
 SAMUEL B. ALLISTON.

* Rivera persecuted by Rivadavia confined to the honor of General Ross. He saved him from the suspension decreed by Rivadavia; and aided him with two thousand had dollars from his private pocket, which he knew him never been repaid.

* The Province of the Confederation demanded the resignation of Paz General Ross, with the view of saving him, endeavored to calm the public mind, and persuaded the illustrious General Lopez, Governor of San Fe, to keep him only under arrest, and afterwards to send him to the town of Santa Fe in the Province of Santa Fe, where he was to be detained for his prison, he was permitted to live with his wife, and was attended to in every possible convenience, consistent with his rank. He was sent to him by order of the Government;—it paid his expenses for wine;—it allowed him full pay as a General. Lastly, General Ross sent him all they. He gave him the rank of General in the Army of the Province of Santa Fe. He was afterwards sent to Buenos Ayres, leaving behind him a letter for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Felipe Arana, assuring him of his gratitude, and that he would never leave the Argentine Confederation. The world can now judge of his severity and his gratitude.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THURSDAY LAST, For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Mariner List.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Consignees, Destinations. Includes British vessels like Brig Charles Kirk and Mar. 17 Brig Diana.

American section of the shipping table with vessels like Mar. 19 Barque Aza and Mar. 20 Barque Sarah.

French section of the shipping table with vessels like Mar. 4 Barque Discomet and Mar. 19 Barque Fleury.

Sardinian section of the shipping table with vessels like Feb. 24 Palanca Cross Aguas.

Spanish section of the shipping table with vessels like Feb. 14 Barque Guacacachi and Mar. 10 Barque Guadalupe.

Brazilian section of the shipping table with vessels like Mar. 10 Brig Salvador Felix and Mar. 18 Brig Soares.

Swedish section of the shipping table with vessels like Feb. 19 Barque Sven and Mar. 9 Brig Christina.

Danish section of the shipping table with vessels like Feb. 5 Brig Catherine and Mar. 6 Brig Friga.

Hamburg section of the shipping table with vessels like Mar. 20 Brig Sines and Mar. 20 Brig Danchev.

Dutch section of the shipping table with vessel Apr. 11 Goliath Anta.

Heaven section of the shipping table with vessels Apr. 20 Barque Mayo and Mar. 20 Barque Heil.

Russian section of the shipping table with vessel Apr. 1 Brig Selen.

Prussian section of the shipping table with vessel Mar. 22 Barque Hara.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Consignees, Destinations. Includes Austrian (Apr. 15 Brig Stefania) and Belgian (Mar. 11 Brig Marco Polo) vessels.

THE LATE COMET. The appearance of this Celestial visitor excited the same intense interest in Europe as with us; and it appears from the following extracts that even there, as with us, a doubt existed whether it really was a comet or a zodiacal light. It will be seen by reference to our journal that the accounts we gave of its situation and movements in this hemisphere have been as correct as could be well expected from our want of an observatory.

A NEW COMET.—A new comet has made its appearance, of which the following description is given in a letter from Sir J. E. W. Herschel:—It is a comet of enormous magnitude, being in the course of its progress through our system, and at present not far from its perihelion. Its tail, for such I cannot doubt it to be, was conspicuously visible, both on Friday night week and the night before, as a vivid luminous streak, commencing close beneath the stars kappa and lambda Leporis, and thence stretching obliquely westwards and downwards, between gamma and delta Eridani, till lost in the rays of the horizon. The direction of it, prolonged on a celestial globe, passes precisely through the place of the Sun in the ecliptic at the present time, a circumstance which appears conclusive as to its cometic nature. As the portion of the tail actually visible on Friday evening was fully thirty degrees in length, and the head must have been between the horizon, which would add at least 25 degrees in length, it is evident that, if really a comet, it is one of first-rate magnitude; and if it be not one, it is some phenomenon beyond the Earth's atmosphere of a nature even yet more remarkable.

SUN, MARCH 19.—The tail of the comet, for such it must now assuredly be, is again visible, though much obscured by haze, and holding very nearly the same position. Galignani's Messenger gives this account of the appearance of the comet at Paris, on Thursday:— Towards seven o'clock an immense comet appeared suddenly in the horizon. The tail, which is wide, spread and perfectly marked, extended over a space of more than 60 degrees. Leaving Orion, which it crossed under an angle of 40 degrees, this magnificent tail gradually became invisible in the horizon, which was still under the influence of twilight. The nucleus of the comet was not visible.

A COMET, OR NOT A COMET? (From the same paper of 1st April.)

Notwithstanding the positive assertions of our great astronomers about the comet, it seems after all, that however the advent of such a constellation might "point a moral," it is not destined to "adorn a fable"—in other words, it is by no means certain that the new light is a comet at all. We have not seen any further announcements by Sir James South about this visitor, and the only conclusion is that the affair is yet in sublimis. This view is, indeed, confirmed by Professor Airy, who in a letter dated from Greenwich Observatory on Thursday says, that on the preceding evening "a nebulous-looking star was observed with the south equatorial of the Royal Observatory, which may possibly be the nucleus of the large comet. It is, however, impossible to pronounce with certainty whether it was not a star whose appearance was confused by the smoke of London or Greenwich, through which it was seen."

It is to be hoped, that after the scientific research which has been expended upon this comet, the alarm it has excited, and the "coincidences" to which it has given birth, it will not end in the "smoke" of London and Greenwich. The professor has, by this doubtful paragraph, almost reduced the comet to an "airy nothing." Another writer from the Cambridge Observatory says,—"The brilliant train which has for the last few nights attracted so much attention is doubtless only caused by the unusual brightness of the Zodiacal belt. This may be attributed both to the state of the atmosphere, and to the approximation of the sun to the constellation Aires. That the atmosphere is in a peculiar state is proved by the circumstance that Venus was seen by the naked eye at noon on the Continent last week." To this unfavourable information for those who had set their minds upon a comet, must be added the fact that M. Forster, a Belgian astronomer, in a letter in the Journal du Commerce d'Amers, of the 23rd inst., says that he has no doubt the phenomenon is the zodiacal light. Mr. John Taylor, of Liverpool, in a letter published in one of the journals of that town, maintains the same opinion. Seriously speaking, it seems, after all, that the supposed comet may be traced merely to a peculiarly vivid manifestation of the zodiacal light. The last account from Sir J. Herschel was, that he had seen the head, but the "tail" was by no means a conspicuous object. Sir J. South, it is said, has seen the tail, but he also hints that the zodiacal light was the most prominent. For the present, therefore, the announcement of the comet was what is termed "premature." The astronomers can "neither make head nor tail of it."

Buenos Ayres has been visited with a heavy gale of wind from the E.S.E., which commenced early in the morning of the 29th ult., and continued until the afternoon of the 30th. It has caused great damage to the shipping in this port, as will be seen by the following details:—

The barque Aurora, of Boston, Doyle, Master, went on shore near the Recoleta, on Tuesday morning, having been run foul of during the night and parted two chain cables—was obliged to cut away the masts, is high and dry at ordinary tides, had 33 bales on board, loading for Boston.

The barque Serene, White, master, of Baltimore, parted two cables, having been run foul of by a vessel unknown, lost foremast close to her deck, brought up by stream anchor after drifting near the Argentine Squadron, from whom Captain White received assistance of men, anchor, and cable.

Brig Oswego, Greene, master, of Boston, after losing her anchors, received a pilot from Admiral Brown and proceeded to Las Conchas.

Schooner Saratoga, of Boston, lost two anchors, and sustained damage by getting foul of a vessel in the inner roads.

Schooner Carolinian lost jib boom.

The efficient assistance rendered to the barque Serene and brig Oswego during the height of the gale by Admiral Brown and his officers, who, at great risk to themselves and their own lives, has been the means of preserving much valuable property.

On the morning of the 30th, at half-past 3 o'clock, a brig drifted on board the Belgian brig Marco Polo, in the Pozos, and carried away the beams of her deck before the bowsprit, obliging her to slip the chain cable; and as the other chain would not hold, it was found necessary to cut away her main mast and fore-top mast, when she brought up.

The British barque Ferris, in the outer roads, lost her fore-mast and bowsprit, the French barque Mogol having got foul of her.

The British brig Sea Nymph, in the inner roads, lost her bowsprit, larboard head, and received other damage, an American brig having got foul of her.

The French barque Mogol, has lost masts, and is seriously injured. The French barque Cordelia is also injured, but not in a great degree. The French brig Tancred, was obliged to cut away her masts, both cables having parted. The French brig Jeune Estelle, was driven to Las Conchas.

The Brazilian brig Suarez, was driven on shore on the 30th, but got afloat again on the 31st.

Amongst the vessels driven on shore along the coast, are:—Brazilian brigantine Activo and Zuzaca Victoria; Sardinian brig Brillante, Lucea schooner San Juan, National schooners and brigantines Joazeiro, Bahia, Bahia Felix, Euterpe, Euterpe, Maria Josefa, Ligero, Fortuna, Maria Garcia, Liebre, Vencador, Segunda, Para y Limpia, Celedonia, Justica, Juanito, Gibraltar, Ferronelo, Ulises, and a number of others whose names we have not ascertained.

We fear that the above constitutes only a portion of the damage sustained, and that the accounts from the coast will inform us of much more, inasmuch as the gale, although not so violent as that of 27th September, 1834, was of longer duration. The loss of life, we trust, has not been very great; two drowned seamen were cast upon the beach, near the Almonds, on the 30th.

The activity and exertions of the captain of the port, and those under his orders, were incessant. The police, both horse and foot, and parties of military were continually on the alert along the shore, and what property could be saved was deposited in the Reguardo. The greatest anxiety existed on shore during this distressing gale; the beach and the azoteas of the Commercial Room were thronged with spectators.

During the late gale the boats of the Argentine squadron were of great service and saved from wreck several vessels of different nations. On the 29th, during the worst part of the gale, Admiral Brown sent boats to every vessel in distress; in fact, on the evening of that day he had but one officer on board his vessel, the others being absent on board different foreign vessels. We have much pleasure in publishing a letter addressed to Admiral Brown who sent anchors, cables, and men, wherever wanted:—

Consulate of the United States of America, Buenos Ayres, 31st May, 1843.

Sir,—On the 29th instant, the barque Sereno, of Baltimore, and the brig Oswego, of Boston, were assisted by boats sent by your order from the Argentine Squadron, under your command. The humane and friendly feelings that induced the officers of the Argentine squadron during the height of the gale and at great risk to all in the boats, to board these vessels, by which two valuable cargoes were saved from total loss, cannot be too highly appreciated, and at the request of Captain White of the barque Serene, and Captain Green, of the brig Oswego, I have the pleasure to transmit to you their grateful acknowledgments for the timely assistance they received from you and the officers under your command.

Please accept my thanks for the assistance rendered to my countrymen by yourself and the officers of the Argentine Squadron, under your command, during the late disastrous gale.

Your obedient servant,

AMORY EDWARDS,

U. S. Consul.

To Admiral WILLIAM BROWN, Commanding the Argentine Squadron, off Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned passengers on board the French brig Tancred, during the recent gale, hereby certify, to the activity, zeal, and knowledge, displayed by Captain Lallier, under the most embarrassing and dangerous circumstances. In our opinion, he merits the highest approbation for the able and seamlike manner in which he discharged all his duties, and for the readiness with which he devised and executed measures for the safety of the crew, and of those on board, in circumstances of imminent peril.

To the other officer of the vessel, and to the crew, those interested are in indebted for a faithful discharge of most arduous duties.

OLIVER TON,

Lieut. U. S. Navy.

GEORGE H. HALLIDAY,

Lieut. of H.B.M. ship Alfred.

HUGH W. GREENE,

United States Navy.

Buenos Ayres, June 1, 1843.

Brig Forrester, Inner Roads,

Buenos Ayres, June 1, 1843.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir, At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning last, 27th May, during a tremendous squall (with hail and rain, and much lightning) from the south east, myself and crew were alarmed with a loud crash, which shook the vessel very much, and at daylight we discovered that the fore-top gallant was shivered to pieces with the lightning. The fluid entered at the truck, burst through a seizing that was round it, passed down the after part of the pole, scorched the paint, through the eyes of the rigging, cutting the groomit clean through, then down the centre of the mast, tearing out large splinters as far as the cap on the top mast head, where its farther progress was arrested by a piece of copper sheathing (having been put there for the purpose of saving the mast from being chafed in the way of the cap) which attracted it, and drew it off in a horizontal direction. The copper being fused in various places, and drops formed on the outside surface as from the action of fire; no other damage was done. I believe had it not been for the small piece of copper above mentioned, the damage would have been very serious, as the shock was very great.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM THOMAS,

Master of the brig Forrester, of Hall.

We have only space this week to notice the following arrivals:—

28th ult., British brig Lily, from Cadiz.
29th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Piper, from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo.
29th ult., Danish brig Ceres, from Island Sal.
2nd inst., British schooner John Williams, from Pernambuco.
2nd inst., British brig Provost, from Liverpool.

THE WEATHER this week has been truly inclement, with a heavy gale from the E.S.E.

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

Saturday	.....	68
Sunday	.....	64
Monday	.....	60
Tuesday	.....	58
Wednesday	.....	54
Thursday	.....	59
Friday	.....	54

Births.

On the 23th ult., Mrs. THOMAS BEST, of a son.
Same day, Mrs. ROBERT MACALISTER, of a daughter.
At Montevideo, on the 16th ult., Mrs. HENRY SPARKS, of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 29th ult., aged 33 years, Mrs. MARY ANN SLIFER, native of Philadelphia. Her remains were conveyed to the North American Protestant Cemetery on the 31st. The inclement weather prevented a number of persons from attending the funeral.

Advertisement.

Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Soda.

TO prevent infection from Small Pox, and other contagious Diseases, cleaning the Rooms of the Sick, purifying the atmosphere, &c. &c. directions for using, for Sale at No. 7, Calle Reconquista.

11-4

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons Spanish	.....	272	dollars each.
Do. Piastre	.....	272	do. do.
Plata macaroni	.....	134	do. for one
Dollars Spanish	.....	17	do. each.
Do. Fairies and Patacones	.....	17	do. do.
Six per cent. Stock	.....	63	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	.....	7 1/2	and 3/4 per cent.
Do. France	.....	25	per cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	.....	17	per cent premium
Do. Montevideo	.....	16	per cent
Do. United States	.....	normal	per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, for England & Germany	.....	60	or 65 dollars pr. picado
Do. Spain	.....	54	do.
Do. North America	.....	52	do.
Do. France	.....	54	do.
Hides, salted	.....	50	or 51 do.
Do. Horse	.....	16	or 20 do. each.
Calf skins	.....	56	or 58 per picado.
Sheep skin, common	.....	28	or 30 per doguero
Do. fine	.....	32	do.
Doer skins	.....	10	or 12 do.
Doat skin	.....	34	do.
Nurin skins	.....	14	or 14 d. per lb.
Chinchilli skins	.....	70	or 80 dol. per dozen.
Hare skins	.....	56	or 58 per picado.
Do. mixed	.....	27	or 28 do.
Do. Ox	.....	40	or 40 do.
Wool, common, washed	.....	16	or 22 do.
Do. picked	.....	25	or 25 do.
Do. short fine shorn	.....	40	or 45 do.
Do. merino, dirty	.....	15	or 30 do.
Tallow, pure	.....	15	or 20 do.
Do. raw	.....	15	or 22 do.
Do. with salt	.....	15	or 27 do.
Jerked beef	.....	45	or 50 per quintal.
Horns, mixed	.....	100	or 100 per quintal.
Do. Ox	.....	120	or 120 do.
Do. Sheep	.....	120	or 150 do.
Oil, castor	.....	4	or 25 per 100 lbs.
Guin feathers, white	.....	16	or 18 per lb.
Do. black	.....	10	or 11 do.
Salted hings	.....	15	or 16 per fanega.
Salt, on board	.....	1	or 2 per cent per month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 273 dollars. The lowest 271 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3-11-6 pence. The lowest do. 3-12 pence.

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