

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

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BUENOS AYRES.

THE mischievous consequences attendant upon Commodore Purvis's insane interference in the question now at issue in these countries cannot, perhaps, be better illustrated than by a reference to the events which, in the course of the last two months, have taken place in Corrientes. Victim to the folly of an imbecile Governor and to the intrigues of the astute but unprincipled Rivera, that interesting province, once so flourishing, had, almost from the moment that successful rebellion supplanted constitutional rule in the neighbouring State, been involved in the accumulated evils of hopeless war and the total annihilation of commerce. This melancholy state of things continued, with the exception of a short period after the battle of Pago Largo, till the important victory of Arroyo Grande emboldened the well-disposed Corrientinos to throw off the yoke under which they had so long groaned. The intrusive Governor Ferré fled with such precipitation that he barely had time to empty the public coffers; and the province hastened to install an administration capable of effecting a reconciliation with the rest of the Confederation. This prompt and spontaneous movement on the part of the Corrientinos succeeded in averting the evils to be apprehended from the resentment likely to be produced by the recollection of the disasters which the resources of their province had been instrumental in spreading throughout the Republic. The new authority was greeted in the most friendly manner by the Confederate Governments; and if General Urquiza marched with a division of Esteroan troops into the Corrientino territory, it was not to exercise acts of revenge, but to aid in restoring public tranquility and replace the relations of the two Provinces on a footing of durable peace and fraternity. The consequence was the re-establishment of an active trade, and the acquisition of another outlet for British manufactures. General Urquiza, moreover, felt himself at liberty to undertake operations in combination with the army of President Oribe, in order to bring to a more speedy close the war against Rivera; and with this view he passed the Uruguay at the head of a strong body of troops. In these circumstances the news of Commodore Purvis's extraordinary proceedings reached Corrientes, when a few of those ungrateful demagogues whom the generosity of the Government allowed to remain unmolested in the province, mistaking the personal acts of the British naval commander for the execution of the positive orders of his Government, raised the standard of revolt against the legitimate authority. This civil war was again kindled in the Argentine territory, the channels of commerce that had been recently opened were again closed, and General Urquiza, whose co-operation in the termination of the war in the Oriental State would have been so effectual, was necessitated to suspend his march, in order to watch the progress of events in Corrientes.

These facts, which show how fatally calculated the course pursued by Commodore Purvis has been to counteract the advancement of British interests and defeat the avowed object of England and France in interposing their mediatory offices, constitute so many more serious charges, for which, independent of the acts by which he has endangered the good understanding subsisting between friendly nations, we have not the least doubt he will be called to

a strict account by the government he has so rashly compromised. In the meantime, we are happy to state, that, beyond the protraction of the war—an evil, certainly, most deplorable—all his exertions in behalf of the Montevideo rebels will be unavailing to prevent the accomplishment of a result upon which depend the future peace and prosperity of the Argentine and Oriental Republics.

The insurrection in Corrientes, as might have been expected, after the sad experience which the people of that province have undergone, has proved a complete failure. The revolutionists met with no sympathies among the peasantry, and although, from the absence of an adequate armed force they were enabled to seize the capital, they could not find a single man of any standing that would accept the office of governor; every citizen of respectability having emigrated on their approach. In their distress they had recourse to the parish priest, but even there they met with a rebuff. Since then they have been attacked by a combined division of Corrientinos and Entrerrianos, under the command of Col. Ramirez and Col. Tacuabé, and completely routed at Curcuatá. As this victory would lead to the immediate re-occupation of the Capital, and consequently to the restoration of the legal authorities, Col. Lucas Moreno, who had been detached by General Urquiza with a strong column, had repassed the Uruguay in order to join his commander; and the latter, at the date of the last advices from Payanadú, was making active preparations to cross the river in another engagement with the conquerors of Arroyo Grande, or go and join the ranks of the *Farrapos* in Rio Grande, whither he has been already preceded by his friend Baez, and many more of his late followers.

Of one thing we are certain; if Commodore Purvis remain much longer in this river, he will have abundant reason to acknowledge that he was miserably deceived in underrating the resources of the Argentine Confederation.

Private letters from Montevideo acquaint us that the Riverista authorities still affected to believe that England would be induced to interfere in their behalf, and alleged their confidence in a favourable result to the communications transmitted by Commodore Purvis per "Partridges," in March last, as the reason why they did not risk a decisive battle, the issue of which, when it took place, they pretended not to fear. On the strength of this assurance, they have made proposals for another loan to the amount of 400,000 dollars, holding out, at the same time, the threat that if the capitalists did not come forward, they would make an omission of paper money. That they are 'hard up' for funds may be readily believed, when it is recollected that they are in the receipt of no revenues, and under the necessity of incurring heavy expenses; and it would not be surprising that these reckless men who, after selling all the public property that could fetch a dollar, have not hesitated to seize the funds of pious and charitable institutions, and even those of minors as well as judicial deposits should appeal, in their desperation, to a resource so fraught with consequences of the most ruinous description to every class of the community. But, that the evil was work out its own remedy may be confidently anticipated.

It was reported that violent measures against the friends of President Oribe in Montevideo were in contemplation, but the nature of which was not known.

There had been some fighting on the Cerro, but without any important results.

Extracts from the leading articles of the "Gaceta Mercantil."

Intervention by the mediating powers would be in direct opposition to the principles which give impulse to their mercantile preponderance.

Without having received the most slight of fence, without any ostensible pretext, and amid a profound peace based on the faith of solemn treaties, they would abuse the force at their disposal, in order to gather as the fruit of such horrid injustice the entire ruin of their commerce in these countries.

The operations of industry, mercantile transactions, and the valuable and fertile establishments which British and French residents possess in this country, would be utterly destroyed by the desolatory effects of eternal war. Not a vestige would remain of the vast and lucrative commerce which affords, especially to England, one of the most important markets in America.

The English and French who now enjoy a station more privileged and happy than in their own country, would have to exchange this state of quiet for one of dire misfortune, occasioned by atrocious injustice.

Great Britain would send her conquering fleets to the River Plate. She would dominate in these waters at two thousand leagues from Europe. None would dispute this melancholy predominance. But what advantage would accrue to her. None, except to blockade her own commerce and that of neutrals. No valuable prizes of Argentine property would diversify the monotony of this wretched cruelty, the effects of which would fall chiefly on neutrals.

She would station her naval armaments on extensive and pestiferous coasts. The bombardment of Buenos Ayres would be an inefficient measure. The Argentines have without a moment's hesitation abandoned their valuable property to combat against the ruthless Unitarians, they would view the destruction of their cities without any other feeling than that of vehement indignation against such ferocious injustice. Great Britain would in fact employ the most destructive measures against the property of foreigners in general.

If her conquering soldiers should tread those shores the Argentines have never retreated before the best troops in the world. If victorious, she would barely hold the ground she treaded. In every part the conquerors would find the resistance of an armed nation weary and trembling.

In such circumstances a British army operating on operations in the immensity of our plains, would fall a sacrifice to a policy the most fatal and unheard of.

The ruthless Unitarians who clamour so much for the intervention of the mediating powers have not taken into account the justice nor foresight of these Governments. Not only would their valuable commerce be destroyed, but immense expenses would press upon their treasury. The armaments and expeditions would absorb immense sums. A gulf would be opened which never could be filled up in these very countries which now present to Great Britain and France, a valuable market and a hospitable land. The British Ministry would

(SEE LAST PAGE.)

Under the necessity of duly acquainting our readers regarding the origin and gradual progress of our present disputes, we could not better accomplish this object, than by abridging and re-producing some of the best articles that, on this occasion, have been published in the National Journals. Commodore Purvia's brutal conduct off Montevideo, his culpable interference in the internal affairs of an independent state, in amity with Great Britain; his monstrous alliance with a party on whom rests the curse of every free American; these facts which form the pre-eminent topic of all conversations, have been presented to the public in their more minute details, and have produced writings that will ever do honor to the Argentine press.

So convinced are we of their merit that we have taken upon ourselves to translate them into other languages, in order to give more notoriety to the violent excesses of Commodore Purvia, which it is important to denounce both to Americans and foreigners; to the first, in order that they may meditate profoundly on such scandalous acts, perpetrated by a mere officer of the navy, in violation of every recognized principle, in direct infringement of existing treaties and of the very agreements entered into with the Representative of his nation: and to the latter, in order that they may become acquainted with the causes which exercise an influence in the protraction of our disturbances, and of which with irritating injustice we are exclusively made responsible.

The Argentine Confederation, after long and costly sacrifices, was confidently looking forward to the long wished for termination of its disturbances. The impious, ferocious, and ruthless Unitarian faction, who for many years past had kept the Republic in continual convulsion, persecuted and proscribed by the powerful and powerful opinion, repaired to the Oriental State there to hide their shame. There is no crime, however horrid, of which that faction have not made themselves guilty—insults, treasons, perfidies, robberies, murders, and the greatest of all crimes in every society, their alliance with the causes which exercise an influence and civilized ideas in their country, as they pompously proclaimed, but merely with the object of re-establishing their influence and of satisfying by such means their insatiable thirst of power.

In their inflated pride these miserable aspirants believed that it sufficed to hold the reins of power, to sign decrees, to dispose of the public revenue and offices in order to govern the country. They were not long in being undeceived with regard to their errors—errors that in the most evident manner demonstrate the incapacity and moral depravity of these inveterate and implacable enemies of the liberty and glory of the American Continent.

Daring, although humbled, they continued in their infamous machinations, and with the fury inspired by resentment, they selected as principal object of their invectives the man who, with no other resources but those of his genius, with no other arms but those of his immense and well founded popularity, had been able to restrain their monstrous passions.

One of the greatest evils produced by an abrupt change in the institutions of any country, is to awaken the ambition of turbulent and intriguing men, who, taking advantage of the weakness of the ruling authority and of the instability of the public magistratures, withdraw themselves *de facto* from the due obedience to the laws, and set themselves against any one who endeavours to uphold them.

The history of every nation is replete with deplorable evidences of this truth, of which also examples are not wanting in the historical events of the New American States. Their most eminent personages have had to defend themselves against the envy, mordacity, and calumny of the meanest of their contemporaries. The Liberator in Colombia, General San Martin in Peru, and the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho in Bolivia, were each in their turn attacked by despicable enemies in the very moments of their triumphs.

Such has been the lot also of the distinguished patriot D. J. A. Lavaca, our Republic, illustrious by his origin, conspicuous by his position he holds in society, beneficent by character, laborious by principle, and, above all, worthy of every consideration and regard on

account of the highly important and disinterested services rendered by him to the country. He has also been attacked by the disappaters of the public treasure, by the concocters of the projects of monarchies in America, by the assassins of the unfortunate D. Manuel Dorrego, Governor and Captain General of this province, and of so many other distinguished leaders of the Argentine Confederation; without any other object, than that of depriving the Confederation of the man who has opposed himself with the most decided constancy to the licentious plans of these furious demagogues.

And painful is it to state: to this gang of devils, it is the Commodore Purvia constitutes the dignity of his flag, and sacrifices the well-being and future prospects of his own countrymen. So we must express ourselves, for it is necessary not to use ambiguous language with regard to the nature and consequences of his acts. Those acts are essentially in direct opposition to the high prerogatives of all the American Governments, although directed specially against the Argentine people and against the principles professed by the Government of the Confederation, and which ought to be considered as the programme of its foreign policy; those principles being:—*Not to honour those who respect it, and to resist those who would give it offence; to receive with friendly feelings those who seek to solicit its hospitality, and to regard with contempt those who would treat it with disrespect; to uphold with hospitality with gratitude, and will not subordinate themselves to the laws; not to take part in the affairs of others, and not to permit any intermeddling with their own;*—for, as Madame de Staël well remarks: "No country, except it be the depository of national pride, should ever tolerate foreign intervention in its domestic affairs; for, however moderate and circumspect may be the character of that intervention, its influence is enough to poison success itself."

Of what avail would it be to have split torrents of blood in order to throw off the yoke of the Metropolis, if we had to submit ourselves to the caprice of a foreign officer? We have no doubt but that the enlightened Cabinet of Great Britain will receive with displeasure the intelligence of such exactions, and which ought to be a complete satisfaction will be given to the Argentine Confederation as atrociously attacked with regard to its rights. We heartily wish it for the sake of all parties, because the impunity of such a conduct would open a deep wound in the bosom of the Argentines, who, when called upon to defend their honour, never ask where the danger exists, but where duty claims their presence.

* Considerations on the French Revolution. Vol. 111.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—I request you will permit me, through your journal, to answer in some measure the many enquiries presented to me, since my return from the Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand, about these colonies. To sum up the principal which the colony of the Cape of Good Hope hold out to men of capital, and more particularly to practical sheep farmers, also to industrious emigrants, cannot be sufficiently appreciated. The climate throughout the whole of this country is generous, mild, and perhaps the most favourable in every respect. The unequalled provisions in every respect, the employment of every description abundant, wages good, house carpenters, ship carpenters, builders, joiners, smiths, plasterers, wheelwrights, &c., &c., get from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per week, and the cost of provisions ran considerably less than in England. Rice 3d. to 3½d. per lb., sugar 4d. to 6d., tea 3s. 6d. to 5s., coffee 8s. to 9d. Beef 2d. to 2½d., mutton 3d., butter 9s. to 1s. Wine 4d. to 6d. per bottle, beer 1s. to 1½d.

In 1842, the barque Prince Rupert, from England, with emigrants, bound to New Zealand, was wrecked in Table Bay, the emigrants, some 50 to 60 in number, found immediate employment and refused to proceed to their original destination.

The produce of the Cape Colony consists of wool, hides, wine, ivory, oil, ostrich feathers, and skins; wool is the most important article. In 1840, the wool imported into England from the Cape of Good Hope was 377,639 lbs., and worth £129,257 sterling, averaging a little more than 1s. per lb. Since that period the greatest amount has been paid by the Cape flock masters to improve their stock, which has evidently been attended with success, as by late accounts from

England some parcels of Cape wool realized 2s. 2d. per lb. and fair sales had been effected at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; this clearly shows that the Cape merits the attention of sheep farmers; independent of the wool, there is a sure and ready market at hand for your over stock, viz., the Mauritius, or St. Helena, both of which are supplied with cattle, sheep, and horses, from the Cape Colony. Through the kindness of James Barnes, Esq., resident magistrate of the district of Caledon, I had an opportunity of visiting the principal farms in the district of Caledon and Swellendam. This gentleman was appointed one of the commissioners to make enquiry into the state of the agricultural emigrants sent from England to the Cape in 1833, in number about 700. On his route I casually met him at Swellendam, when he very kindly offered me a seat in his wagon. We visited most of the principal farms, viz., the Hon. M. Van Broek, Esq., Ivan Reenan's, Esq., Major Hutchinson's, Esq., Standford's, Truter's, Cloete's, &c., in this table of Van Breda, Esq., was the well known horse Bachelor, recently imported from England, at Cape Colony. On the principal farms, viz., the Arabian horses, at Standford's farm, which I returned with his family from England, was the thorough bred race horses St. Ledger and Long Wait, also, three imported English bulls and a number of other fine animals. Standford's purchased the horse Tompkins from England for landing at Cape Town, for the sum of £600. C. L. Cox, Esq., now resident on the banks of the Bushman's River, Cape Colony, sailed at Table Bay in 1839, from Germany, bringing with him a small flock of pure bred sheep, he sold part on his arrival, he now rents the farm he lives on for the small sum of £60 per annum. I saw this gentleman last in 1842, he then informed me that he realized by the sale of his young rams £2000 per annum. Farms can be rented or purchased low in the Cape Colony, the herdsmen are principally Hottentots and Fingoes. Wages per month 7s. from 5 to 8 six dollars, with rations of 2 lbs. of beef or mutton, 1 lb. of flour or rice per day. The currency of the Cape is English money, under the denomination of six dollars, shillings, and stivers.

In the Eastern Province of the Cape Colony, the English emigrants have made rapid progress. Port Franch is the principal port, distant from Graham's Town about 95 miles. Port Franch, on the Kowic River, is about 30 miles from Graham's Town, but the entrance into the river is very dangerous and only navigable for small vessels. In the Eastern Province, called Albany, there are many very superior sheep farms. Six miles from Port Elizabeth, on the road to Graham's Town, lies the valuable sheep farm of J. C. Chase, Esq.; a few miles further on you come to the domain of General Cuyler. This spirited gentleman has through bred horses, mares, imported English bulls, pure Saxon, Leicester, and South Down sheep on his estates; and as you proceed on to Graham's Town you pass the farm of Johannes W. Van de Reit, Esq., civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Uitenhage; you also pass through the farms of Messrs. Davies, Usseld, Harries, Hudson, Roe, Cox, Smith, Daniell, and Stringfellow, from all of whom you may expect to receive kindness, and the readiness they afford to transact business is very obliging. I have now merely to add, that the Cape Colony merits the consideration of capitalists, not solely on account of the prospects of becoming one of the finest sheep farming countries in every respect, but also high in importance in other commercial views. From correct information there was imported into the Cape Colony from 1827 to 1837, £2,356,423 of British manufactures, and from 1838 to 1840, £2,045,644.

In 1808, the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, 67,890 lbs. was imported into England in 1832, but in 1840, 377,639 lbs. was shipped from Cape Town and sold for £129,257, and from Port Elizabeth 208,338 lbs. was shipped and sold for £210,338 3s. The amount of wool shipped from the colony of the Cape of Good Hope in 1840, 595,977 lbs., total amount of sales, £30,190 3s., averaging a little more than 1s. 0½d. per lb. Independent of the beautiful climate, the Cape, in its natural and splendid scenery, it abounds in game, deer, and antelope, snerice, snipe, pheasant, quail, wild turkeys, and wild ducks; there is also plenty of fish.

Wm. SMITH WILSON.

Buenos Ayres, June 7, 1842.

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 Captain Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Feb. 2	Brig Clifton, Capt. George Leslie.....	159 John Best and Brothers.....	London.
Mar. 12	Brigine Marie, James Hylzer.....	293 John Best and Brothers.....	Liverpool.
13	Brigine Marie, M. de Gruchy.....	128 Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Continent.
17	Brig John Scott, Mack Robinson.....	229 Charles R. Horn.....	London.
17	Brig Ayshford, James Murray.....	223 Nicholson, Green & Co.....	Liverpool.
22	Schooner Investors, John Rollins.....	119 Anderson, Weller & Co.....	Calcutta.
23	Brig Forester, William Thomas.....	296 Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Calcutta.
April 1	Brig Liphig, William Mackintosh.....	241 Ferdinand Delo, jun.....	London.
4	Brigine Emily, Thomas Tougard.....	291 Ferdinand Delo, jun.....	London.
12	Ship Urquay, Stephen Wright Kelso.....	340 Parlane, Maclester & Co.....	Antwerp.
13	Brigine Lilla, William F. Mitchell.....	216 Parlane, Maclester & Co.....	London.
13	Brigine Credo, William Stephenson.....	281 John Best and Brothers.....	Liverpool.
20	Brigine Ann, Thomas Williamson.....	266 Dechano & Co.....	Mauritius.
20	Brigine Sea, George Bartley.....	176 Anderson, Weller & Co.....	Genoa.
20	Brigine Cynthia, James W. Hart.....	253 Lavallol and Sons.....	Genoa.
May 1	Brig Caroline, Joseph Meyer.....	176 Henry & George Dufour.....	London.
1	Schooner Albion, Peter Martin.....	134 John Best and Brothers.....	Falmouth & Con.
1	Ship Orpheus, August M'Callum.....	256 Remse, Macfarlane & Co.....	London. (Green)
12	Brig Star, John Clementson.....	195 Nicholson, Green & Co.....	London.
12	Brigine William Carson, R. Young.....	219 Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	London.
16	Brig Adina, John Ross Baxter.....	218 James C. Thompson.....	London.
16	Schooner Est, William Hingston.....	155 Daniel Gowland & Co.....	London.
21	Brigine Banker, Peter Scott.....	166 Remse, Macfarlane & Co.....	London.
21	Brigine Margaret, Elizabeth N. Melver.....	142 Breese, Twiford & Co.....	Liverpool.
21	Brigine Livingston, Thomas Stratford.....	130 Henry & George Dufour.....	London. (Green)
22	Brig Lyle, Thomas Leavelly.....	192 Ferdinand Delo, jun.....	London.
22	Schooner John Williams, John Kitley.....	171 Henry & George Dufour.....	London.
22	Brig Provost, David Airth.....	232 Brewall, Stogdon & Co.....	London.
22	Brigine John Cook, John Cross.....	229 Parlane, Maclester & Co.....	London.
22	Brigine Ann, John Wildridge.....	234 Louis Chapman.....	London.
22	Brigine Mary Ann, James Hunter.....	201 Henry & George Dufour.....	London.
22	Brigine Hugh, William Brown.....	127 Hughes & Brothers.....	London.
American.			
Mar. 1	Schooner Sufarito, Benches Buser.....	95 Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Boston.
1	Ship George, Cornelius Ellis.....	218 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Boston.
1	Ship George, Andrew Snavas.....	277 Francis Dumack.....	New York.
1	Brigine Sagamore, John J. Minton.....	289 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.....	Baltimore.
1	Brigine Helen McLeod, Isaac H. Norris.....	268 Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Baltimore.
May 1	Brigine Ohio, William L. North.....	219 Zimmerman & Thomas.....	Bueno.
1	Brigine Joseph Capellano, Thos. H. Merry.....	154 Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Bueno.
1	Brigine Ohio, William L. North.....	214 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.....	Bueno.
1	Brigine Oswego, James Green, jun.....	254 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.....	Bueno.
1	Brigine Norman, Joseph L. White.....	213 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.....	Baltimore.
June 1	Brigine William Price, John B. Davison.....	157 William Jones.....	Bueno.
1	Schooner Jerry, J. G. Davison.....	157 William Jones.....	Bueno.
French.			
Feb. 2	Brigine Tancred, Seaphan Lallier.....	164 Hermann Dufour & Co.....	Havre de Grace.
Mar. 2	Brigine Dananville, Luygion.....	284 Duval & Co.....	Havre de Grace.
April 1	Brigine Dixie Frons, Louis de Montaur.....	185 Ferdinand Delo, jun.....	Havre de Grace.
1	Brigine Michel, Beguet.....	289 Lavallol & Sons.....	Havre de Grace.
1	Brigine Colombes, Scherer.....	289 Lavallol & Sons.....	Havre de Grace.
1	Brigine Cornelia, Kroul.....	187 Maest, Dufour & Co.....	Havre de Grace.
1	Brigine Henry & Louis, Paul Soulier.....	192 Banchon Herard.....	Cote.
1	Brigine Nohet, Pierre Julia.....	232 Zanarun & Ternera.....	Cote.
1	Brigine Jean Leleux, Felix Luminet.....	176 Jose Ortiz Basualto.....	Boulogne.
1	Brigine Yvelon, Maurice.....	212 Lavallol & Sons.....	Boulogne.
1	Brigine Harlan, Darlan.....	173 Ortiz Basualto.....	Boulogne.
1	Brigine Adele & Julie, G. Harouard.....	210 Harouard, Dufour & Co.....	Boulogne.
Sardinian.			
Feb. 15	Brigine Cesar Aguilu, A. Cherubini.....	104 Lavallol & Sons.....	Genoa.
Mar. 12	Brigine Vera Hermana, F. Tinoco.....	294 Pietranton & Co.....	Genoa.
20	Brigine Onida, Francisco Calvo.....	156 Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	Genoa.
27	Brigine Bellona, Nicolas Raposo.....	191 Lavallol & Sons.....	Palagonia.
27	Brigine Paradiso, Juan Bautista Muiro.....	186 Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Genoa.
27	Brigine Penelope, José Bonifacio.....	104 Vain & Thimont.....	Genoa.
May 26	Brigine Idea, Marcos Juan Yovich.....	96 Lavallol & Sons.....	Rio Janeiro.
June 1	Brigine English of October, Jean B. Stroh.....	162 Zanarun & Ternera.....	Rio Janeiro.
1	Brigine Victoria, Pedro A. Trogni.....	72 Zanarun & Ternera.....	Rio Janeiro.
1	Schooner Aguila, Pascual Zanarun.....	72 Zanarun & Ternera.....	Rio Janeiro.
1	Schooner Suerte, Antonio Siguero.....	151 Lavallol & Sons.....	Rio Janeiro.
Spanish.			
Mar. 26	Brigine Modesto, Jose de Chaves.....	175 Lavallol and Sons.....	Callis.
April 15	Brigine Guadalupe, Juan José Barroto.....	170 Lavallol and Sons.....	Coruna.
25	Brigine Estremoz, Juliana Antonio.....	183 Lavallol and Sons.....	Haravelis.
27	Brigine Caucaso, Antonio Alava.....	162 Lavallol & Sons.....	Malaga.
June 1	Brigine Carpio, Buenaventura Anrich.....	150 Pedro Antonio Sanchez.....	Alena.
1	Brigine Sebastian, Sebastian Uria.....	91 Lavallol & Sons.....	Alena.
1	Brigine Masard, Pedro Garcia.....	152 Zanarun & Ternera.....	Alena.
1	Brigine Volante, Juan Antonio Cortina.....	91 Lavallol & Sons.....	Alena.
Brazilian.			
Mar. 15	Brigine Salvador Felix, Antonio Siguero.....	175 Lavallol & Sons.....	Brazil.
15	Brigine Suarez, Celso.....	177 S. Pereira & Meyrellis.....	Brazil.
21	Brigine Oriente, Antonio Siguero.....	208 Vain & Thimont.....	Brazil.
21	Nuestra Señora de la Encarnación.....	167 Charles R. Horn.....	Brazil.
May 19	Brigine Anibal, Antonio José de Lemos.....	185 Vain & Thimont.....	Brazil.
22	Aguila de Mariposa, T. W. Bellam.....	191 Juan Baltan Soriano.....	Brazil.
29	Schooner Victoria, J. J. Menguito.....	123 Angel G. de Elin.....	Brazil.
June 1	Brigine Confianza, José Simoes.....	159 S. Pereira & Meyrellis.....	Brazil.
1	Brigine Fortuna, José A. Pereira Alves.....	166 Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	Brazil.
Swedish.			
Feb. 19	Brigine Niva, Charles Nordin.....	222 Charles R. Horn.....	Antwerp.
Mar. 26	Brigine Hilda Charlotte, J. G. Hindman.....	214 Charles R. Horn.....	Horn.
April 1	Brigine Leonidas, E. S. Westrom.....	300 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.....	London.
Danish.			
Feb. 5	Brigine Catherine, M. A. Andersen.....	301 John Best Kieck & Co.....	Hamburg.
6	Brigine Eric, Volkert Otho.....	174 John Best Kieck & Co.....	Havre de Grace.
19	Schooner Maria, H. Vind.....	175 Charles R. Horn.....	London.
19	Brigine Thueswald, Frederick Sings.....	300 Thos. & Co.....	London.
April 2	Brigine Alva, H. Vind.....	175 Charles R. Horn.....	London.
14	Brigine Sarah & Johanna, J. W. Wittman.....	187 Thos. & Co.....	Falmouth for orders.
16	Brigine Preben, Carl Frederichsen.....	152 Charles R. Horn.....	Falmouth for orders.
19	Brigine Fortuna, Casper L. Usson.....	165 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Boulogne.
May 25	Brigine Phanni, Hans Lytor.....	180 Jose Ortiz Basualto.....	Boulogne.
27	Brigine Cerre, F. Pedersen.....	127 Charles R. Horn.....	Boulogne.
June 7	Brigine Condar, H. P. Christ.....	127 Charles R. Horn.....	Boulogne.
Hamburg.			
Mar. 22	Brigine Saria, Edmund Gohm.....	169 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Falmouth for orders.
22	Brigine J. Imhof, Wilhelm Gohm.....	169 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Falmouth for orders.
23	Brigine J. Imhof, Wilhelm Gohm.....	82 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Havre.
25	Brigine barthelemy, John Best Kieck & Co.....	126 John Best Kieck & Co.....	Havre.
25	Brigine Gustave Victor, W. H. Decker.....	144 Jose Vergara.....	Havre.
Dutch.			
April 1	Gallot Anna Augusta, Heye Peters.....	322 Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Amsterdam.
Bremen.			
April 22	Brigine Maria Alava, H. Spille.....	200 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Bremen.
May 2	Schooner Pini, J. P. F. A. Horstmann.....	140 Thos. & Co.....	Continent.
June 2	Brigine Helma, Gerhard Edler.....	170 Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.....	Bremen.
2	Brigine Delfin, Daniel D. Spill.....	126 John Best Kieck & Co.....	Bremen.
Russian.			
April 5	Brigine Selma, John Gredman.....	222 Charles R. Horn.....	London.
Prussian.			
May 21	Brigine Hermann, Frederick Linzen.....	342 Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	London.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captain Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
Austrian.				
April 15	Brig Stefano, Spiridano Danilovich.....	294	Ferdinand Delo, jun.....	Trieste.
Belgian.				
Mar. 11	Brig Moreau Paul, Charles T. Tam.....	182	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Falmouth for orders.
April 30	Brig Florene, Johan Dan.....	154	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Antwerp.
FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.				
BRITISH. Brig Pantone, 16 guns Captain Philip George Haynes. Packet Spade, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elworthy Pym, Commander.				

Shipping Memoranda.

Sailed from Montevideo 9th inst., H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, for Rio Janeiro.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The vessels which arrived on the 9th inst., besides those stated in our last, were:—

Spanish brig Volador, 151 tons, Juan Antonio Cortina, from Ivisia 30th March, Montevideo 8th inst., with salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Sardinian schooner Aguila, 73 tons, Pascual Zarzan, from Montevideo 8th inst., in ballast, to order.

British barque Ann, 334 tons, John Wildridge, from Cadiz 14th March, Montevideo 8th inst., with salt, to Louis Chapman.

British brig Mary Ann, 201 tons, James Hunter, from London 26th January, Montevideo 8th inst., with part cargo, to Henry & George Dufour.

British brig Rapid, 137 tons, William Brown, from Liverpool 23rd February, Montevideo 8th inst., with part cargo, to Hughes & Brothers.

June 10.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Pensamiento, Rufino José de Mendez, for Pernambuco, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 3110 quintals jerked beef, 80 dry hides, 954 arrobas tallow.

June 11.—Wind S.S.E.—rain in the morning.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Suerte, 82 tons, Santiago Dolero, from Parnaguá 21st, Montevideo 9th inst., with yerba, to Lavallol & Sons.

French brig of war Tactique, 4 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Denis Pouget, from Montevideo 9th inst.

June 12.—Wind E.—foggy.

Arrived, French barque Horizon, 173 tons, Darlan, from Bordeaux 3rd April, Montevideo 11th inst., general cargo, to Hermann Dufour & Co.

French barque Adele & Julie, 210 tons, G. Harouard, from Bayonne 15th November, Passages 2nd December, Montevideo 11th inst., in ballast, to Hermann Dufour & Co.

Sailed, French brig Astronomie, Felix Noari, for Marselles, despatched by Hermann Dufour & Co., with 4189 dry ox and cow hides, 1193 salted do., 11,032 horns, 62 marquetas with 400 arrobas tallow, 17 bars with 425 arrobas wool, 7 do. and 52 chiguan with 900 arrobas hair.

National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain Juan Francisco Segui, for Colonia, with troops.

June 13.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Spanish brig Emprendedor, Antonio Schich, for Havana, despatched by Lavallol & Sons, with 100 dry ox and cow hides, 4520 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Village Girl, George Woolf, for Valparaiso, calling off Montevideo, despatched by R. & J. Carlisle & Co., in ballast.

American brig Trafalgar, Henry Barber, for the Buco, (Banda Oriental), despatched by Daniel Gowlard & Co., with merchandise.

June 14.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Swedish brig Christian, Carl Von Diederich, for Palomares, and despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 14,514 dry ox and cow hides, 1257 wet salted do. do., 120 lining hides.

Passenger, Mons. Valle.

British brig Plata, Richard Bird Pringle, for Liverpool, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co., with 3869 wet salted ox and cow hides, 147 dry salted do. do., 178 wet salted calf skins, 95 wet salted horse hides, 36,040 shin and shank bones, 6940 ox and cow horns, 2443 pipes with 9272 arrobas tallow, 45 bales with 1125 arrobas hair, 43 do. with 1075 arrobas wool, 47 do., with 1175 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 150 doz. nutria skins, 8 boxes furniture, books, &c.

French brig de War Tactique, 4 guns, Capt. Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Denis Pouget, for Montevideo.

June 15.—Wind N.

Arrived, Luca packet brigantine Lusitano, Francisco José Correa, from Montevideo 13th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with passengers.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Cesar, for Rio Janeiro. She had sailed on the 23rd ult., but put back for repair, having received damage in the gale of 30th ult. The particulars of her cargo, &c., were inserted in our No. 875.

Danish schooner Maria, H. Ypland, for Genoa, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 2900 dry ox hides, 1600 wet salted ox and cow hides, 136 bales with 3400 arrobas wool.

June 16.—Wind N.

Arrived, Danish brig Cimbrá, 219 tons, C. J. Gramund, from London 21st March, Montevideo 13th inst., with part cargo, to Henry and George Dewar.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Panpero, José Busso, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Vieira and Thimoteo, in ballast.

American schooner Carolinene, Thomas H. Merry, for the Buco, (Banda Oriental) despatched by Daniel Gowlard & Co., with merchandise.

National brig Fanny, Edward Gahn, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Nelson Hartwig, with 28 dry ox hides, 3015 quintals jerked beef.

Passenger, Mr. Joseph Edwin Brown.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 16th inst.

British	32
American	12
French	12
Spanish	8
Sardinian	10
Brazilian	9
Hamburgh	5
Swedish	3
Hanseatic	3
Danish	12
German	4
Russian	1
Belgian	1
Dutch	1
Austrian	1
Prussian	1
Total	111

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

THE WEATHER has been reasonable this week, although somewhat droup.

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

Saturday	50
Sunday	50
Monday	48
Tuesday	48
Wednesday	50
Thursday	54
Friday	55

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)
have to answer to the nation for the motive which occasioned such large supplies for a war at two thousand leagues from Europe. They would have to answer to it for the blood and treasure lavished not only with horrid injustice but against the positive interests of British commerce.

America would also be excited by this intervention. She would view the mode in which her brothers, the Argentinians and Orientals, have been treated, as a decree of death against her independence and liberty.

The consequences would be great and serious. The interests and commerce of the nations who thus interfere by the abuse of force would thus have to encounter other formidable obstacles.

America will consult her security. She will take part in an attitude to preserve her independence. Conquest and tyranny which, under the pretext of intervention, throw themselves upon the Confederation and the Oriental State, will have to contend with an American coalition in its defence of liberty.

America has seen the major part of the foreigners of those powerful nations mingling in its domestic disputes, allying themselves with the rebellious, paying to the proof this moderation of the Government and of Americans, party-rivalling in the coffee houses, streets, and public places, wretches who have cast a blot on America by their murders and perfidy, calumniating the Governments, insulting the merit of her Generals, her armies, her employes, and with their arms and crimes in favour of an atrocious and barbarous rebel faction, executed by public opinion.

She has seen them consider themselves as privileged being and audaciously set themselves up as directors, arbitrators, judges of the policy, commerce, industry, and the rights and liberty of the American States.

She has seen also the horrible episode which has just been added by the British Commodore Parry, and the other foreigners associated with the ruthless Unitarians in Montevideo and in this country.

And to this extensive debt of injustice, oppression, and outrage, intervention is united in such a manner that it becomes the mockery of men who thus repay the generous hospitality and great benefits they have received and who ungratefully and cruelly desire the complete ruin, slavery, and ignominy of these countries.

All these characteristics point out the intervention of the mediatory Powers as an event disastrous to themselves, cruelly unjust towards the Republics of the Plata, offensive and aggressive towards America, fatal to the peace of the World, and incompatible likewise of subduing, and all torrents of blood and immensity of disasters, the unconquerable and determined energy of freemen.

Thursday being the day of Corpus Christi, was kept a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

The Buenos Ayres press has made an important acquisition in the *Archivo Americano* 6 *Espiritu de la Prensa del Mundo*, a periodical in Spanish, English, and French, which made its first appearance on the 13th inst. It is understood to come from a pen which will be known in the literary and political world, and we have no doubt that its merit will ensure it success. We insert elsewhere at full the Editor's introductory leading article.

Birth.

On the 11th inst., Mrs. FRANCES MORR, of a daughter.

Advertisements.

Notice.

MR. HENRY LYNE has ceased in his Administration of our House at Montevideo since the 10th day of May last. In consequence thereof, we have furnished Mr. HENRY SODEN with ample legal authority for the management of our Business at Montevideo.

NICHOLSON, GREEN & Co.
Buenos Ayres, 3th June, 1845

Wanted,

A WOMAN without encumbrances, who is willing to make herself generally useful, and who will be given, by her honesty, to each good Wage will be given. Apply at the Office of the Gazette.

Gardening.
A VARIETY of Gardening Implements and Fresh Garden Seeds, may be had at the Store of NUTAL, McCORMACK & Co., No. 145, Calle de Tacubambá, 17-3

Two Furnished Rooms to Let.

A LADY whose husband is absent, and is desirous to let two comfortable furnished Rooms to her, in a well-to-do house, either to a single person, or a married couple without children, or to a small family. The terms will be moderate, as the principal object is to have company in the house. Apply at Calle Parícuti, No. 145. 17-3

Hugh White,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 71 and 73, Calle de la Piedad.

RETURNING Thanks for the support with which he has been hitherto favored, takes the opportunity of recommending his Cork Soled Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Also, Gentlemen's Clogs and Boys' half Boots, which are made in his Establishment on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. 17-3

SUPERFINE
BEAVER & PILOT CLOTH,
To be had by the Yard and by Pieces, at the reduced Price from 28 to 45 per yds, at
J. J. JAYERS, Tailor,
No. 50, CALLE DE CANGALLO;

Also, Blue and Black CLOTH, at 21 and 22 1/2 per yds. Also, a complete Assortment of superior Cloths and Cassimers, Satins, Silks, and Velvets, which he offers to make up to the latest fashion, at the very lowest possible Price. 17-6

Lost,
A **VOYAGE** of the "BRITISH PACKET" Newspaper, of 25th May, which will bring it to No. 29, Calle de la Piedad, will be generally Rewarded.

Mr. Rowley,
MECHANICAL DENTIST,
FROM LONDON.

CONTINUES to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH upon the principle of the pneumatic gum, which renders springs and ligatures unnecessary. Teeth constructed on the above principle may be removed and replaced with the greatest ease, and which will be found to answer all the purposes of the natural teeth in articulation, mastication, and health. The plan of Dr. Rowley's Teeth, as described in the most Scientific Document in Europe, a method of applying animal enamel so as to imitate the natural teeth' these teeth may be set in gold or ivory as the case may admit. All the operations on the teeth, and the most delicate and superior workmanship, are executed in cases whose mechanical continuance is required. Apply at No. 17, Calle de la Piedad, to the TOOTH-ACHE, which, if properly applied, gives immediate relief.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	27 1/2	dollars each.
Do. Piastre	15 1/2	do. do.
Plata macuquina	15 1/2	do. do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	16 1/2	do. do.
Do. Piastre and Piastecitos	16 1/2	do. do.
Six per cent. Stock	65	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	2 1/2	per 100, per 100
Do. France	32	a 274, per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	17	a 171 per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo	16 1/2	do. do.
Do. United States	16 1/2	nominal per 100, \$ dollar
Hides, Ox, for English currency	64	a 65, dollars or pesetas
Do. French	56	do. do.
Do. North America	54	do. do.
Do. Spain	58	do. do.
Hides, saltd	52	do. do.
Calf skins	60	65 per pardo
Sheep skins	32	36 do.
Do. fine	32	36 do.
Doer skins	19	do. do.
Goats skins	25	28 do.
Nutria skins	31	a 4 dol. per lb.
Chamois skins	39	a 80 dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	32	a 34 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	75	90 do.
Wool, common, washed	18	25 do.
Do. fine	25	46 do.
Do. shorn from skins	49	45 do.
Do. mottled, dirty	19	30 do.
Tallow, pure	29	30 do.
Do. raw	24	25 do.
Do. with grease	27	28 do.
Jerked beef	50	55 per quintal
Do. mottled	39	40 per hundred
Do. Ox	350	a 450 do.
Shin bones	34	36 per 100 lbs.
Hides cuttings	15	20 per lb.
Outback Hides, white	18	20 per lb.
Do. black	16	20 do.
Salted tanguera	15	16 per fanega
Salt in barrels	1	3 per cent. premium

The highest price of Doublons during the week 27 1/2 dollars.
The lowest price 27 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3-1-16 pence. The lowest do. 3-1-2 pence.

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