

Whitish Packet

AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

THOUGH generally punctual in announcing every occurrence worthy of record that comes within our knowledge, we have some how or other neglected till now to notice the royal wedding that lately took place in the capital of the neighbouring empire. Be it known, then, that on the 1st ult. H. R. H. the Prince of Joinville, the sailor son of H. M. the King of the French, led to the hymeneal altar H. L. H. the Princess Doña FRANCISCA, younger sister of the Emperor Don PEDRO II. The ceremony was performed at the imperial quinta of Buena Vista. The festivities with which the auspicious event gave rise are said to have been of a splendid description, but were not of long duration; for "honey moon" was scarcely spent, ere the happy pair embarked for France, where, it is understood, they intend to take up their permanent residence. The gates of Rio Janeiro are, however, not to end here. Another marriage is reported to be on the tapis between the Emperor's elder sister, Doña JANEIRA, and an European Prince; and it is affirmed that there is every prospect that the negotiation now on foot will prove successful. Besides, H. L. Majesty himself, it is already known, has been affianced to H. R. H. the Princess Doña TERESA CRISTINA MARIA, sister to H. M. the King of the Two Sicilies; and the arrival of the imperial bride is daily expected. A squadron having been despatched some time since to convey her from Naples to the Court of Rio Janeiro.

From the eagerness with which the Imperial Government multiply these matrimonial alliances—especially from the haste with which the young Emperor, before he is scarce arrived at the age of manhood, is provided with a consort—one might be led to infer that the future destinies of Brazil solely depended on the adoption of measures for perpetuating the reigning dynasty and extending its family connections. We are not prepared to deny that such alliances should form a part of the system of policy it is incumbent on Brazil to pursue; but we certainly do not think that the dynastic interests are but if promoted by the comparative indifference with which the consolidation of the political institutions of the country, with which those interests are so inseparably connected, is regarded. We sincerely regret this, for we wish well to the Empire, not from a sympathy arising from any prejudice of education in favour of the only monarchy now existing in America, but from the conviction that this form of government is best suited to the wants of Brazil. It is Pope, we believe, who says, "That the best form of government is that which is best administered;" but our philosophy leads us to estimate the relative worth of all forms by their adaptability to the respective moral, physical, and political circumstances of the countries in which they are established. And we feel confident that no intelligent man at all acquainted with the situation of Brazil will hesitate to allow that, for the ends of good government, every system but the monarchical is wholly unfitted for that country.

Enterprising, as we do, this feeling and this opinion in regard to Brazil, it is natural that we should wish to see the combined energies of her influential men exerted in a becoming manner to ensure the peace and integrity of the Empire, upon which, particularly in this state, we consider its political existence essentially to depend.

After the manifestation of the republican spirit that has been, on repeated occasions, evinced in several of the provinces, we think it can scarcely be a matter of doubt that the permanent establishment of the independence of any one of them would be the signal for others to attempt

to throw off all obedience to the central government; and that not the turmoil and anarchy that would ensue, the throne of the Braganças might altogether disappear, is a contingency far from exceeding the range of possibility.

The dangers to which the country is exposed, from the continuance of civil war in its territory, are, besides, not glazing to escape the penetration of the least sagacious of its friends. We believe they are fully felt and deplored by every patriotic mind. Nor is it from any deficiency of men of commanding talents to guide the helm of administration that they are allowed to become every day more serious and threaten. Brazil may boast of possessing a fair share of men of first-rate ability. Her bane is the want of unanimity among her leading characters, even upon subjects of a nature calculated to preclude the possibility of conflicting views. The consequence is the instability of her councils through the unceasing changes of Ministry, which will not permit the establishment of any settled line of policy capable of leading to great and beneficial results. Few, no sooner is one set of men installed into office than it is ousted by another, before, perhaps, it has had time to draw up its programme. Hence every thing is sacrificed to party exigencies, not of party itself, no, although dissenting upon some specific questions are united in the rest, but of parties who seem merely to contend for the distribution of the "loaves and fishes." Let us not be understood as depreciating the existence of parties in a state; on the contrary we look upon them as necessary and highly useful. But they should be distinguished by an equal zeal for the public welfare, and only discordant in their views respecting the means of promoting it. Above all, no party should disregard a beneficial result, merely because it originated with their antagonists.

Unappreciated the functions of opposition are not so understood in Brazil, at least in practice. For, to what other cause can we ascribe the ever-varying measures, both political and military, adopted in regard to the insurgent province of Rio Grande, the result of which has been to protract the war for such a length of time as to favor the belief that the power of the empire is inadequate to restore that jewel to her crown.

If there do not exist some malefic cause, such as that we have designated, to blemish the action of the Imperial Cabinet, how is it possible to explain the apathy with which the collision so long past on between Rivera and the chief of the Ferrapallas has been viewed by it? It certainly cannot be objected that the fact is not so stated, for there is no Brazilian Minister who has resided in this capital during the last five years but has seen, or at least had an opportunity to see, original documents proving beyond the shadow of a doubt that there has all along existed between the two rebel chieftains a formal mutual engagement reciprocally to assist each other against the enemies of their usurped authority. But the testimony of these Ministers was not repulsive to enable the Imperial Government to form a correct opinion. We are convinced that there is not a member of it that was not before hand and conscious of the reality of the alliance.

And after the solemn assurance given by the Emperor in his last speech from the throne, that "in view of the embarrassments that might result to Brazil from the serious events that were agitating the neighbouring republics, his government was engaged in devising such measures as were counselled by prudence, in order to defend the legitimate interests of the country and uphold its honor and dignity;" how is it

possible, except by assigning the same cause, to account for the almost immediate recall of that efficient agent, Señor Legis, for no other apparent reason than the umbrage he had given the Montevideo authorities by the zeal with which he had exposed the underhand dealing and duplicity of Don Frutos, and the appointment in his stead of a diplomatic of still higher rank near the Riverista Government, to grace as it were, its fall?

No: It is impossible, except by supposing a degree of pusillanimity too debasing for any Government desirous of maintaining a dignified rank in the scale of nations, to explain such anomalous conduct in any other manner than that in which we have done. It is high time, then, that the influential men of Brazil should awake to a sense of the pernicious consequences of such an insane course, and of the necessity of opposing an efficient barrier to their further progress. That folly is the forerunner of perdition, is a truism in the case of nations as well as of individuals, of which abundant instances are to be found in the annals of mankind. Let them remember this; nor let them forget amid the pomp and increment of nuptial festivities, whilst "marrying and giving in marriage," that an awful catastrophe may be ready to burst forth; for in politics, as in morals, there are transgressions that early or late are sure to be visited with condign punishment.

Since writing the above we have heard it stated, on the authority of letters from Montevideo, that the insurgent army in Rio Grande has been totally defeated by the Imperialists. We hope the news will be confirmed, and that the alleged victory will not prove as barren as so many others achieved by the Emperor's troops.

We received yesterday at a late hour intelligence from Montevideo stating that the Riveristas there were in extasies on account of the receipt of a despatch from D. Frutos announcing a victory, on the 18th inst., at Soles Grandes, over a detachment of the Confederate army under the command of Col. Flores. We cannot help calling to mind, on this occasion, the despatch which the same D. Frutos wrote to Montevideo a short time previous to the battle of Arroyo Grande, in which he announced the complete defeat of General Urquiza, the infatigable pressage, he said, of the immediate destruction of General Osibe's army, albeit a few days after the routed troops were thrusting D. Frutos half naked over the Uruguay at the point of the lance. By a strange coincidence, then, as now, there was an important end to be served. Then, as now, a loan was in agitation. So there is no denying it, D. Frutos is a favorite child of fortune; all his triumphs happen in the very nick of time. The necessity for the scheme of finance, said to have been proposed by a certain clerical economist, is now superseded, which, though brilliant, was not calculated to be very popular. It is, however, rather hard disjuncture—*la bala, o el bazuquillo*. If it be true, as the adage says, that a fool and his money easily part, a vast quantity of odium will be avoided in consequence of the late victory, from the liberality with which voluntary contributions will flow into the Riverista coffers from all quarters.

* It is true we assume these facts to be correct from no other authority than that of the Nacional of Montevideo; but, notwithstanding the habitual mendacity of that print, we are constrained to give them credence, from their perfect accordance with the general tenor of the contradictory policy pursued by the Imperial Cabinet.

Commodore Purvis' conduct is as incomprehensible as it is unjustifiable. Whatever might be his duties as Commander of a naval station in these seas, whether he has received or not private instructions from his Admiralty, it is impossible that either those duties or instructions should ever be in opposition to the most vital interests of Great Britain, which oblige it to endeavour to procure markets for its daily increasing manufactures. Those manufactures being excluded in a great measure from Europe and the North American Continent, the consequence of the flourishing state of their industry; being of little or no use in Africa on account of the wild habits of its inhabitants; and but partially and scarcely admitted in Asia; they have no market whatever more lucrative than that of the vast and populous continent of South America—

An official organ of the British Government, whose opinions are founded on the authentic documents he gathered, as he himself states, during his long residence in this country; in order to prove the immense superiority of British commerce over that of the rest of the nation, says:—"But above all, among the people of the country districts, the manufactures of Great Britain have become articles of first necessity.—The gaucho is entirely clothed with them—Takes and observe all his gear, examine all his dress, and whatever is not made of raw hides or English manufacture—His wife's clothing comes also from the Manchester looms: the pot in which he cooks his food, the plate in which he eats, the knife, the pañuelo (cloak) the spur, the bridle, every thing goes from England." (1) Thus it is that the raw hides of the 303 foreign bessels that anchored in the Port of Buenos Ayres, in the year 1822, which is the period Mr. Parish takes as the basis of his investigations, 133 were English; and out of the 11,267,642 hard dollars worth of imports of that same year amounted, 5,730,952 recognised a similar origin—

This commerce has been kept up on the same footing of superiority in the Argentine Confederation, and it would have extended itself much more, if the ruthless Unitarians on the one hand, and the difficulties with foreign powers on the other, had not frustrated the efforts of General Rosas towards the Republic's pacification—

We are unwilling to revive bitter recollections in the bosom of Argentines; but the charges we have preferred must be justified, and without dwelling on them at present, we will content ourselves with indicating three grievances we have received in little more than the space of ten years, without the least motive for them on our part. The Falkland Islands violently seized, and as yet not restored to the Confederation; our ports blockaded for nearly three years by the French Agents, and our naval and land forces detained off Montevideo by the caprice of an officer of the British navy!!!

If from the picture of our commercial transactions, we turn our eyes upon that of our political relations, we will also observe foreigners in a privileged position.—So generous are the principles of hospitality professed by the Argentine Government! And yet nevertheless the loathsome prosa of Montevideo sustains (and Commodore Purvis believes it) that General Rosas is the only obstacle in the way of the prosperity of foreigners! when in reality it is he who has ever dispensed to them an officious and undesired protection.—Only his powerful arm could have detained the current of popular irritation, during the difficult trials to which foreign attack had subjected the natives of this country, who are ever jealous of their dignity and independence. What would have been the lot of the French during the blockade, and what would now be that of Commodore Purvis' countrymen, if General Rosas did not preside over the destinies of this country! Only he, and no one else, has the power to remove foreign residents to the full enjoyment of their social guarantees.

And of none of such guarantees are they deprived in this hospitable land, so atrociously attacked with regard to its most sacred rights. At Rome the dead bodies of Protestants have no other asylum but the orchards of that in-

mens capital of the catholic world; and in many other cities where the people are yet subservient to ancient prejudices, the haughty sons of the powerful and opulent Albion, have not been able to obtain to this moment what has been so generously accorded to them in Buenos Ayres—reading-rooms, commercial-rooms, libraries, schools, temples, and societies: in short, every thing they could desire in their own country, and without any intervention on the part of the government authorities. The three English temples that exist at Buenos Ayres, have been all erected under the auspices of the Federal Government, and the ground on which the first was built is a present for which H. B. Majesty's subjects have to thank General Rosas. Another temple has just been inaugurated by the Methodists, who, in the native land of J. J. Rousseau, not far from the place where the author of *Emilia* wrote his eloquent profession of faith of the *Stangard Vicar* were stoned and dispersed the first time they dared to assemble in the suburbs of Geneva.

No one has molested them at Buenos Ayres, and this tolerance in a people so attached to the religion of their forefathers, is an emanation from the principles observed by the Government with regard to foreigners—of not meddling with their practices and habits, and of reducing all their duties to the fulfilment of the laws, and to the due respect for public morals and the public authority. Such are the obstacles opposed by General Rosas to the prosperity of foreigners! And who can contradict? Not the merchants certainly, who in perfect liberty carry on their business, who pay nothing but what they owe, and who are considered on the same footing as the citizens in the Tribunals and public offices. Not the capitalists, who obtain for their money one and a half and two per cent. per month; more than it would produce to them in England a year, and who, in the greatest difficulties of the public treasure, have received regularly the interest of the public funds, three-fourths of which at least, have passed through the hands of foreigners. Not the mechanics or day-labourers, who exercise their industry without competition, and who have replaced the natives of the country in the most humble occupations. Much less do we fear to be belied by captains of merchant vessels, who enjoy the most complete liberty when they do not defraud the State of its dues; nor by their sailors, who can even get drunk and lay down in the streets, without coming in contact with any impetuous member of the temperance society. And to conclude at once, let the officers of the navies of every nation declare, whether in their excursions for pleasure they do not meet with the most kind reception in the very country seat of the Chief Magistrate of the State, at whose table they dine, and with whose daughter they walk and "trip on the light fantastic too" as if they were old acquaintances, or individuals belonging to his own family.

The "Federal Entre-Riño," published at the Paraná, the capital of the Province of Entre-riños, contains, in its number of the 8th inst., some pointed strictures, both in prose and verse, on the conduct of Commodore Purvis. The enclosed are extracts from the latter:—

Señor Comodoro Purvis,
 Muy Señor mío y mi dueño,
 No extraño Vd. que le escriba
 Aquesta carta en verso;
 Que en buena prosa ya otros
 Se ocuparon de mi objeto;
 Y en verso y prosa es preciso
 Manifestarlo a los pueblos,
 Para que en memoria tengan
 De Vd., mi señor, los hechos.

Entre nosotros se llama
 Salvaje al hombre funesto,
 Que hace la guerra a su patria,
 Y se liga al extranjero.
 Para causar graves males
 A su propio natal suelo,
 En política principio
 Proclamando muy diverso,
 Del que los pueblos abrazan,
 Y sostienen hace tiempo.

The poet then describes the Unitarians as being vile, treacherous, &c., and afterwards proceeds:—

Y Vd., Señor Comodoro,
 Amigo so ostenta de ellos!
 ¡Vieno Vd. a proteger
 A picaros tan traviesos!
 Que Dios mismo ha reprochado
 Y el Americano Pueblo?
 ¿Que tan exástan quieto Vd.
 Del tal bando aquejos restos,
 Que tienen hoy por su jefe
 Al más grande vandalo?

Qué razones alegar
 Vd. pueda, no comprendo:
 Acaso faltan razones,
 Cuando solo hay cañones
 A usanza de Berberiscos,
 Como en los pasados tiempos.
 Y después se escudará
 De Gentos con el derecho,
 Con el siglo y su cultura,
 Apellidándose necios!

The poem concludes as follows:—

El sí papel Entre-Riño
 Fuese un poco más extenso;
 En aquejo solo número
 A poner de manifiesto
 Mas de veinte publicistas,
 Señor Comodoro avieso,
 Me straviere yo, tan solo
 Por probar que el desocierito,
 Con que Vd., ha procedido,
 Es un atestado errorito.
 Pero acaso otro semana,
 En anasiento verso,
 Consultando un sabio artículo,
 Sus citas reproduciera,
 Hearé ver al Señor Purvis
 Que en la América ashemos,
 Ya con verso, ya con prosa,
 En tono jocoso y serio,
 Hacer á todo atrevido
 Un vivito cañonito.

Advertisements.

For Cape of Good Hope.

A fine first class British Ship, 200 or 220 Tons burthen, elegantly fitted up for Cabin Passengers, with several Cabins and Stowage, do arrive in the River Plate, in August, with, after lashing her Cargo, be despatched immediately for ALTONA BAY, touching at TABLE BAY. Persons desirous to emigrate to that beautiful and fertile Country, will be furnished with every particular regarding the Soil and Produce, &c.; also, the Terms of Passage, by applying to Wm. J. WILSON, Calle de Paz, No. 113.

Wanted to Buy.

A FEW TONS of OAK PLANKS, that might have belonged to some runnig Ship. Apply at Calle Cangallo, No. 102. 154-3

Mr. Mynchenberg

Is requested to call at Mr. Mayer's, Calle de Cangallo, No. 20, to the end of something concerning him.

For Sale.

SILVER Filigree Ornaments—Canebr Wood Trunks, Windows Blinds, Curry Powder, Hyacin Tea, The Call, Chessmen, Brass Boards, Card Boxes, Master of Post Card Cabinets, and various other Chinese Curiosities. Also, a few Cakes of superior Edinburgh Ash. Apply at No. 12, Calle de la Universidad.

Gardening.

A VARIETY of Gardening Implements, and fresh Kitchen Garden Seeds, may be had at the Store of MRS. McCOSK & Co., No. 145, Calle de la Piedad. 3-24

A NEW ENGLISH and SPANISH GRAMMAR has just been published by Professor JOSEPH S. FITZAL. The Work is very concise, and on a very improved plan, the rules few, clear, and precise, and well illustrated with examples and exercises. And the author has given a great help to those who wish to learn the English Language.

For sale at Mr. Smeadman's, Calle de la Universidad, No. 54, opposite to the College. 3-24

Lost.

A VOLUME of the "BRITISH PACKET" Newspaper, for 1824, whoever will bring it to No 50, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be generously rewarded.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.
For Arrivals and Sailings of *Vedagos*—See *Marine List*.

Date of Arrival	Vessel and Captain's Name	Consignee	Destinations, &c.
April 11	British Brig Charles Keel, George Leslie	199 John Best and Brothers	London.
12	Silbanoque Ferris, James Halyett	203 John Best and Brothers	Liverpool.
13	Hiberniana Donohue, J. de Genby	125 Mark, Ludlow & Co.	Consentment.
14	Brig A. Mackay, James Murray	222 Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
15	22 Schooner Henry, John Rollins	159 Anderson, Miller & Co.	London.
April 16	Brig Leighton, William Mackay	181 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	Antwerp.
17	Brig Leighton, Thomas Toppin	204 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	London.
18	Brig Leighton, Stephen Mackay	181 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	Antwerp.
19	Brig Leighton, William P. Marshall	116 Wetherill, Staggan & Co.	London.
20	Brig Sea Nymph, George Butler	125 Anderson, Miller & Co.	Liverpool.
21	Brig Carleton, Samuel Wm. Henry	288 Lavalall and sons	Great Britain.
22	Brig Caroline, August W. Collins	176 Bremer, Macfarlane & Co.	Falmouth & Cons.
23	Schooner Albion, Peter Martin	124 John Post and Brothers	Falmouth & Cons.
24	Brig Star, John Clementson	145 Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
25	Brig William Caron, D. Young	210 Mark, Ludlow & Co.	London.
26	Brig Adair, John Ross Baxter	119 John L. Thompson	London.
27	Schooner Erin, William Hingston	155 Daniel Gwynland & Co.	Falmouth.
28	Brig Harlow, Peter Scott	166 Bremer, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
29	Brig Margaret Elizabeth, N. McIver	142 Bremer, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
30	Brig George, Thomas Swainston	166 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	Great Britain.
31	Brig Lady, Thomas Lintley	171 Henry & George Brown	London.
May 1	Schooner John Wilson, John Hillier	232 Paterson, Maclester & Co.	London.
2	Brig Francis, David Wilson	232 Paterson, Maclester & Co.	London.
3	Brig John Cook, John Cross	232 Paterson, Maclester & Co.	London.
4	Brig William John Mackay	125 Anderson, Miller & Co.	London.
5	Brig Mary Ann, James Hunter	201 Henry & George Brown	London.
6	Brig Rapid, William Brown	177 Hughes & Brothers	Great Britain.
7	Brig Leighton, Stephen Mackay	181 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	Antwerp.
8	Brig Wilson, John Stott	176 Bremer, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
9	Brig John Ogilvy, John Strachan	153 Bremer, Maclester & Co.	London.
10	Brig Jeanette, Alexander Miller	200 John L. & Brothers	London.
11	Brig Richard, William Chambers	247 Paterson, Maclester & Co.	London.
May 12	Schooner Sagamore, Hamilton Brown	95 Daniel Gwynland & Co.	Boston.
13	Brig George, Corinna Elms	218 Bremer, Hitz & Co.	Boston.
14	Brig Sagamore, John J. Weston	280 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	New York.
15	Brig Helen Melrose, James H. B. Wood	125 Bremer, Macfarlane & Co.	Boston.
May 16	Brig Onie, William L. Northam	218 Zimmerman & Treveser	Boston.
17	Brig Ohio, William C. Rodgers	218 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
18	Brig George, James Green	218 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
19	Brig Robert, Joseph T. White	218 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore.
20	Brig William Fryer, John Roberts	57 William Jones	Buenos.
21	Schooner Jersey, J. W. Dawson	57 William Jones	Buenos.
22	Brig Richard, William Chambers	247 Paterson, Maclester & Co.	London.
23	Brig Pringle, Henry Barber	166 Ferdinand Delisle & Co.	London.
Feb. 11	French Brig "Zephyr," Louis Luchat	164 Hermann Dufour & Co.	Havre de Grace.
12	Brigque Des Isles, Louis Le Meneur	165 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	Marseille.
13	Brigque Megre, Benjamin Elms	165 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	Cette.
14	Brigque Colombian, Salmer Valverde	170 Hermann Dufour & Co.	Nantes.
15	Brigque Corrient, Pierre Joly	187 Simon, Dunoyer & Co.	Havre de Grace.
16	Brigque Henri & Lemmes, Paul Baudouin	187 Simon, Dunoyer & Co.	Cette.
17	Brigque Soler, Rene Joly	220 Zimmerman & Treveser	Boston.
18	Brigque Jeanne Kaelde, Felix Lehoucq	165 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	Cette.
19	Brigque Valois, Manolis G. Barillet	162 Hermann Dufour & Co.	Cette.
20	Brigque Harmon, Dauban	172 Hermann Dufour & Co.	Havre de Grace.
21	Brigque Adair & John, G. Harwood	218 Zimmerman Dufour and Co.	Havre de Grace.
22	Brigque Fayette, Sergeant	165 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	Cette.
23	Brigque Laurent, Louis Noel Vaagner	165 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	Cette.
24	Brigque Industrie, Courtyou	177 Hermann Dufour & Co.	Havre de Grace.
Feb. 24	Spanish Brigque Ponce Cruz Aguayo, A. Chembini	100 Lavalall and sons	Genoa.
18	Brigque Teos Hernandez, F. Teodoro	154 Zimmerman and Co.	Genoa.
19	Brigque Ocaña, Francisco Calvarino	154 Zimmerman and Co.	Genoa.
20	Brigque Inca, Francisco Noriega	165 Lavalall and Sons	Patagonien.
April 16	Brigque Peruvians, Juan Ramirez	100 Lavalall and Sons	Genoa.
May 1	Brigque Herra, Marcos Juan Vaychik	95 Lavalall and Sons	San Jacinto.
2	Brigque English of Ocaña, Juan B. Sotillo	100 Lavalall and Sons	Genoa.
3	Brigque Victoria, Pedro A. Trogiani	78 Valdesa Capelle	Genoa.
4	Brigque Aguila, Manuel Zamora	78 Valdesa Capelle	Genoa.
5	Schooner Santa, Santiago Dolera	95 Lavalall and Sons	Genoa.
6	Brigque Rosa, Santiago Gallesio	95 Lavalall and Sons	Genoa.
Mar 26	Spanish Brigque Molinos, Juan de Chabalini	377 Lavalall and sons	Cadiz.
April 15	Brigque Fontainebleau, Juan José Barrios	170 Lavalall and Sons	Barcelona.
28	Brigque Caucaso, Antonio Abina	165 Lavalall and Sons	Habana.
Brigque Canales, Honorato Acuña	165 Lavalall and Sons	Habana.	
Brigque Soler, Sebastian Frazier	95 Lavalall and Sons	Melaga.	
Brigque Vascos, Juan Antonio Cortinas	154 Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.	
Mar 15	Brazilian Brigque Verde, John Antonio Sieder	173 Lavalall & Sons	Brasil.
16	Brigque Uru, Carlos	173 Lavalall & Sons	Brasil.
17	Brigque Antonio, Antonio Sieder	202 Victor & Thimothos	Brasil.
May 1	Brigque Anibal, Antonio José de Lemos	154 Victor & Thimothos	Brasil.
2	Brigque Margaritella, J. M. Mesquita	154 Victor & Thimothos	Brasil.
3	Schooner Virginia, J. A. Mesquita	154 Victor & Thimothos	Brasil.
June 1	Brigque Confianza, José M. V. Silva	154 Victor & Thimothos	Brasil.
2	Brigque Pedro, José A. Torres	154 Victor & Thimothos	Brasil.
3	Brigque Espavador, J. C. V. de Silva	154 Victor & Thimothos	Brasil.
Feb. 17	Swedish Brigque Sven, Charles Nordman	222 Charles R. Horn	Antwerp.
26	Brigque Hilda, Christian J. G. Heilmann	222 Charles R. Horn	Antwerp.
Brigque Catherine, M. A. Anderson	300 John Booth Kirk & Co.	Hamburg.	
Brigque Fred, Volker Hitz	300 John Booth Kirk & Co.	Hamburg.	
Brigque Thuringen, Friedrich Siegel	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.	
Brigque Albert & Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.	
14	Brigque Sarah & Johnson, J. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Alyon.
15	Brigque Fredrick, Carl Frenkelsson	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
16	Brigque Karlsson, Carl H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
17	Brigque Placent, Hans Lydner	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
18	Brigque Carav, J. Frenkel	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
19	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
20	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
21	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
22	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
23	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
24	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
25	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
26	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
27	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
28	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
29	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
30	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
31	Brigque Carl, H. H. W. Witzmann	300 Thos & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
April 1	British Brigque Anna Augusta, Hans Peters	214 Hög, Ludovici & Co.	Amsterdam.
April 2	French Brigque Maria, Albert B. Spille	200 Bremer, Hitz & Co.	Bremen.
3	Schooner Vain, J. P. A. Horta	200 Bremer, Hitz & Co.	Bremen.
4	Brigque Helene, Gerhards Balder	170 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Bremen.
5	Brigque Delin, Daniel D. Spille	170 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Bremen.
April 3	Russian Brigque Selten, John Green	122 Charles R. Horn	Boston.
May 1	Prussian Brigque Helms, Johann Friedrich Enten	218 Bremer, Hitz & Co.	Bremen.

Date of Arrival	Vessel and Captain's Name	Consignee	Destinations, &c.
April 11	Austrlian Brig "Spartan," Santiago Danovich	204 Ferdinand Delisle, jun.	Trieste.
Mar 17	Belgian Brig "Marie Bon," Charles T. Timms	189 Mark, Ludlow & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
April 24	Brig "Duchess," John Davin	204 Bremer, Hitz & Co.	Antwerp.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
BRITISH. Ship "Dolphin," 18 guns, Captain John James Ouslow, Packet schooner "Viper," 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.
June 17.—Wind N.

Arrived. H. B. M.'s packet schooner "Viper," 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander, from Montevideo 15th inst.

French brig "Fauvette," 218 tons, Sergeant, from St. Malo 27th November, Montevideo 14th inst., to Ferdinand Delisle, jun., in ballast.
Brazilian brigantine "Espeador," 150 tons, José Cayetano Vieira do Silva, from Pernambuco 14th ult., Montevideo 13th inst., with sugar, &c., to José Pereira Carneiro & Co.

British brig "Royalist," 204 tons, Simpson Cooper, from Cadiz 1st April, Montevideo 13th inst., with salt, to
British brig "Wilson," 176 tons, John Stoup, from Liverpool 10th February, Montevideo 13th inst., with part cargo, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.
Passenger from Montevideo—Mr. Samuel Sprston.

British brig "Sir John Ogilvy," 153 tons, John Strachan, from Leith 4th April, with whisky, &c., to Ronnie, Macfarlane & Co.
H. B. M.'s ship "Dolphin," 18 guns, Captain John James Ouslow, from Montevideo 13th inst. She had been grounded at Point Indio.

Sailed. American brig "Chancellor," Andrew Beauvais, for New York, despatched by Francis W. Dominick, with 4993 dry ox and cow hides, 220 bales with 8360 arrobas wool, 9 do. with 360 arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 1800 lbs. nutria skins. Return cargo—1 barrel and 33 jars butter, &c.
Passenger—Mr. David Fairbanks.

June 15.—Wind N.

Arrived. British brig "Jossamine," 203 tons, Alexander Miller, from St. Ubes 13th April, Montevideo 16th inst., with salt, to John Best & Brothers.
Sailed. H. B. M.'s packet schooner "Spider," 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elworthy Pym, commander, for Montevideo.

Brazilian brigante Nuestra Señora de la Guadalupe, Yocencio José, for Santa Catalina, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, in ballast.

June 10.—Wind N.

Arrived. French brig "Universal," 267 tons, Louis Noel Vaagner, from Havre de Grace 20th March, Montevideo 16th inst., with part cargo, to Livallo & S. B.
Sailed. H. B. M.'s brig "Fantomas," 16 guns, Captain Philip George Hayes, for Colonia and Montevideo.

Swedish brig "Leonidas," J. E. Westrom, for St. Ubes, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., in ballast.
National brigantine "Nuevo Brillante," Thomas Smith.
National schooner "Colombo," Sardi.
National brigantine "San Javier."

All for the Bucoo (Banda Oriental) with merchandise.
Six vessels of the National Squadron for Montevideo, viz.—
Brig "General Belgrano," 24 guns, Admiral William Brown.
Brig "General Echague," 16 guns, Captain William Bathurst.
Ship "Twenty-fifth of May," 28 guns, Captain John Gard.
Brigantine "Republicano," 6 guns, Captain Thomas Craig.
Schooner "Chacabuco," 5 guns, Captain Nicholas Goetze.
Schooner "Ninth of July," 1 gun, Captain José María Gozaules.

June 20.—Wind N.—hazy.

Arrived. British brig "Richard," 227 tons, William Chambers, from Cadiz 4th April, Montevideo 18th inst., with salt, to Parlane, Maclester & Co.
Danish brig "Anna Cecilia," 200 tons, C. S. Fischer, from Newcastle 5th March, Montevideo 17th inst., with hides, &c., to Thode & Co.
Passengers from Montevideo—Messrs. Edward Eggers, Gorant, and Eberhard.

Sailed. British brig "Forrester," William Thoms, for Callao, calling off Valparaiso, despatched by Mair, Ludovici & Co., with 1221 boxes and 337 marquetas, with 11,406 arrobas melted tallow.

British brig "Ann," Thomas Williamson, for the Mauritius, despatched by Dickson & Co., with 90 tons salt, as ballast.
French brig "Daoudic," Laplume, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Hermann Dufour & Co., with 8932 dry ox and cow hides, 2905 salted do. do., 100 bales with 2900 arrobas wool, 40 do. with 1400 arrobas hair, 14 do. with 280 arrobas and 1495 lbs. ostrich feathers, 350 doz. deer skins.

Passengers—Monsieur Brunel, Señor Cosio, Captain Varquain, late of the French brig "Caucases," and Señora Catalina Navin, and sister.

June 21.—Wind S.W.—rain at night.

Arrived, American barque Chalcoyano, 314 tons, John E. A. Todd, from Salem 4th April, Montevideo 19th inst., general cargo, to Daniel Gowlan & Co.

French barque Industrié, 107 tons, Courtoys, from Roscoff 7th December, Montevideo 19th inst., in ballast, to Hermann Dufourq & Co.

National brig Sophia, 150 tons, John Funston, from the Uruguay, to Nelson Hartwig, with produce.

June 22.—Wind S.E.—strong.

Arrived, Sardinian brigantine Iris, 84 tons, Sainago Galino, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Llavallol & Sons.

American brig Trafalgar, 160 tons, Henry Barber, from the Buco (Banda Oriental) 18th inst., to Daniel Gowlan & Co.

Spanish polacre Rosario, 151 tons, José Darall, from Barcelona 23rd February, Malaga 17th March, Montevideo 20th inst., with wine, &c., to Nicholson Green & Co.

June 23.—Wind E.N.E.—strong.

Arrived, American barque King Philip, 201 tons, George Upton, from Salem 23rd April, Montevideo 21st inst., general cargo, to Daniel Gowlan & Co.

Sardinian polacre Industria, 200 tons, Antonio Ferro, from Genoa 21st March, Montevideo 20th inst., with part cargo, to Jacinto Caprilo.

Sardinian brig Vicente, 150 tons, Vicente Juan Trapani, from Genoa 4th March, Montevideo 20th inst., general cargo, to Llavallol and Sons.

British brig

Saltd, British brig John Scott, Mark Robinson, for London, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 2504 salted ox hides, 5000 horns, 46,000 bones, 3224 pieces with 12,430 arrobas tallow, 109 bales with 2805 arrobas wool, 14 do. with 14,847 lbs. nutria skins, 3 do. with 230 horse hides, 42 chigaus with 350 arrobas hair.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 3rd inst.

British	35
American	13
French	14
Spanish	12
Sardinian	13
Brazilian	9
Hamburg	5
Swedish	2
Danish	12
Bromen	1
Russian	1
Belgian	2
Dutch	1
Austrian	1
Prussian	1

Total.....122

The schooners, &c., under the Brazilian and Sardinian flags, employed as packets and otherwise between this and Montevideo, &c., 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	58
Sunday	57
Monday	60
Tuesday	60
Wednesday	64
Thursday	56
Friday	51

We received by H. B. M.'s packet Viper, London papers to the 5th April, and Paris papers to the 3rd. They do not contain any political news of importance. McNaughten the assassin of Mr. Drummond, had been tried and acquitted on the score of insanity.

The Victoria and Argentine Theatres are not so well attended as heretofore. There was, we are told, a numerous audience at the Victoria on Saturday last, for the benefit of Don Trinidad Guayana. We drop in for a short time on a few nights since at the latter house, and heard its excellent orchestra perform the overture to the "Barber of Seville."

We would advise Commodore Purvis to purchase Mr. Pitta's new grammar and to ponder well upon what he will find in pages 73, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 83, where it speaks of another Commodore's meddling in other people's quarrels, and of the punishment for such conduct, "even to the child of the aggressor to the fourth generation and the offended shall be liberally rewarded by the Divine justice." And if Commodore Purvis be a Spanish scholar, and if to this qualification the gods should have made him poetical, we trust he will put the verses addressed to him by the Estrovin poet, (extracts from which are inserted in our pages of this day) into English verse and let us have the preference in their publication.

The English and Spanish grammar, advertised in our paper of to day, we can confidently recommend to the student of either language, combining as it does simplicity with usefulness. It was written for the use of the college of Buenos Ayres, by Mr. Joseph S. Pitta, professor of modern languages, who has recently arrived in this capital, and we must add that it is highly honorable to his talents.

The sermon at the British Episcopal Church on Sunday evening last, was preached by the Rev. Henry S. Slight, Chaplain of H. B. M.'s ship Alfred. The Rev. Gentleman had a fine sonorous voice, and delivered a most impressive discourse to a numerous congregation.

The introduction of evening service here is really delightful, and that delight we think would be increased were it invariably to close by the singing of some select anthem, for which the fine organ and excellent choir of the British Episcopal Church of Buenos Ayres possesses a treasure in a voice so simple and yet so sweet, that it is impossible to hear it without admiration.

Sacred music be most effective when sung without effort or ornament, the choir of the British Episcopal Church of Buenos Ayres possesses a treasure in a voice so simple and yet so sweet, that it is impossible to hear it without admiration.

A solar eclipse will be visible in this city on Tuesday next, weather permitting, beginning at 52 minutes past 3 in the afternoon. The sun will set with half its diameter obscured on the lower side.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCESSION TO THE THRONE OF H. B. M.'S QUEEN VICTORIA.

On Tuesday last H. B. M.'s ship Daphne, and schooner Viper, at 1 P. M., saluted with 21 guns. At the conclusion of these salutes, one of 21 guns was fired from the fort in honor of the anniversary.

The dinner which Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, was to have given upon the occasion, was postponed in consequence of his indisposition.

H. B. M.'s ship Daphne saluted the town with 21 guns on the 19th inst., which was returned by a like number from the fort. The firing from the Daphne's heavy guns (long 24 pounders) produced no effect on shore. She is most superb and powerful ship, and is fitted out with a frigate's establishment.

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

The ruthless Unitarians—for such they have been and such they now have met with sympathy and co-operation from an officer belonging to one of the first Powers of Europe. Commodore Purvis has not hesitated to make common cause with these infamous men and has thrust himself forward as the protector of a band of notorious assassins persecuted by justice and whose existence is incompatible with order and the national security. Such, then, is the honorable mission which Commodore Purvis has taken upon himself. Degrading his naval reputation, dishonouring the enlightened Government whom he serves, and trampling upon the most sacred rights of friendly States fondly confiding in British honor, he, at the cannon's mouth, puts forth pretensions which imply nothing more or less than the debasement of a country jealous of its

liberties, and which cannot permit the reputation it has gained to be tarnished.

The reckless manner in which Commodore Purvis uses the force which was confided to him to sustain the splendour of the great nation of which he is a subject, is most extraordinary. He displays a British flag in order that it may serve in the disgraceful office of protecting a faction proscribed by all laws human and Divine. One would really suppose from such vile conduct on the part of Purvis, that there is something more than caprice in it, and that it proceeds from impetuous or insane. So far from fulfilling the mission confided to him, he has set at naught the feeling manifested by his sovereign, loosened the ties of sincere friendship, engendered eternal odium against his countrymen, hitherto on happy terms, attacked, in the midst of the liberty of the two Republics, prevented the triumph of order and justice, fomented rebellion, and prolonged the miseries of a war which has cost so many sacrifices and so much blood. This unusually irritating, and unthoughtful conduct on the part of Commodore Purvis, has exposed thousands of his languid countrymen to the just indignation of the people who deeply feel such unmerited and atrocious insults.

The Argentine Republic, which Commodore Purvis compares to a Barbary State, as a free and independent nation, jealous of its rights and faithful in the fulfilment of treaties; but it detests oppression, and will repel outrage, and perish, rather than subscribe to the humiliation which an insolent man would dictate to it from the quarter deck of his frigate. Many glorious precedents have proved this truth to the world, and the same enthusiasm would again actuate us should the occasion occur—it is not Commodore Purvis who can cause us to swerve from these sentiments or make us forget what we are.

Advertisements.

Dentistry.

MESSES VER VALLAN and CAREY, of New York, Hon. of the Royal Mechanical Institute, inform the citizens and residents of Buenos Ayres, that they perform every description of dental work in the most improved principles as now practiced by all American and European Dentists of celebrity.

At the residence of Mr. Palmer's, No. 49, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at 3 o'clock.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublon, Spanish	327 4 dollars each.
Do. Portor	327 4 do.
Plata mexicana	151 16 do. do.
Dollars, Spanish	17 2 do. do.
Do. do.	17 2 do. do.
Six per cent. Stock	65 6 do. do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3 1/2 a 3 1/2 per do.
Do. France	22 2 cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	174 174 per cent. dollar
Do. Montevideo	164 164 do.
Do. United States	nominal per U. S. dollar
Hides, Orls of England & Germany	60 a 55 dollars pr. cowhide
Do. France	55 55 do.
Do. North America	54 55 do.
Do. Spain	58 60 do.
Hides, salted	28 53 do.
Do. Horse	16 18 do. each
Call skins	60 65 per piece
Sheep skins, common	37 29 per dozen
Do. extra	50 24 do.
Deer skins	10 11 do.
Goat skins	36 39 do.
Horn skins	10 11 do.
Chinchilla skins	70 80 do. per dozen
Do. do.	60 65 per piece
Do. mitted	45 46 do.
Do. long	75 80 do.
Wool, common washed	16 25 do.
Do. picked	30 46 do.
Do. shorn from skins	20 24 do.
Do. American, dirty	15 39 do.
Tallow, pure	24 27 do.
Do. with grease	24 27 do.
Horns, mixed	150 200 per thousand
Do. do.	120 150 do.
Shin bones	120 150 do.
Hide cuttings	24 26 per 100 lbs.
Oleum fish, white	30 25 per lb.
Do. black	18 20 do.
Saltpetre	14 15 per fanega
Discount	1 a 3 per cent. pr. month

The highest price of Doublon during the week 370 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 7 1/2 pence. The lowest do. 3 1/2 pence.

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