

# British Packet



AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 885.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 5 1843.

[Established in 1826

### BUENOS AYRES.

The Montevideo prints continue to put forth the most shameful fabrications, with the same disregard for morality and decency which has ever characterised their effusions. Happily, however, the Argentine press has been aroused to a sense of the necessity of counteracting the effects of such unbridled licentiousness, and both in the capital and in the provinces of the Confederation the cause of truth can now boast of powerful and eloquent advocates.

What the *Gaceta* says on this occasion in relation to the *Nacional* is equally applicable to the *Briannista* and the whole tribe of Riverista scribes—

"His unblushing mendacity might be a matter of surprise, were it not known that its object is to gull unsuspecting foreigners. For years past the ruthless unitarians have employed this system in order to abuse the public mind in Europe. The Argentine press has remained mute, though incurring the risk that its dignified silence might be ascribed to ignoble motives. The government being strong in public opinion and General Rosas beloved by his countrymen, he stands in need of no eulogiums; nor are the purity of his acts, the nobleness of his character, his virtues, his services, his ability as a statesman, his courage, his humanity, his patriotic, wise, and upright course throughout his public life, less conspicuous than his distinguished qualities as a private gentleman. His fellow citizens know him; and we should not write these truths, and many others, if it were not high time to check the audacity of the ruthless unitarians, and show those who form their opinion of us at a distance of two thousand leagues, that they have hitherto had no sure data, but on the contrary the most revolting misrepresentations respecting our public men and our political events—To our country, to America, to Europe, to foreign governments and their subjects residing in these countries, we have dedicated the sacrifice of our silence—To our country, in order not to portray the horrid picture of the atrocities and loathsome treachery of the ruthless unitarians who have defiled the glorious annals of the country which unfortunately gave them birth—to America, in order not to afflict it with the spectacle of those fatal aberrations, which the enlightened press of Bolivia so justly deplores—to Europe and its governments, in order that they might not mistake the expression of our sincere good will for that of an unfriendly feeling. But it must be so no longer; for this protracted and generous silence is misapprehended, and is made to afford cruel weapons to the ruthless unitarians and those ungrateful foreigners who have declared themselves our enemies."

The following which we copy from the *Briannista* of the 29th ult., is a fair specimen of the infamous falsehoods to which the *Gaceta* refers—

"A correspondent of the '*Nacional*' states that 'on the 9th of July Rosas caused a sermon to be preached, in the cathedral of that city, by Padre Felipe Elortondo Palacios before a vast assembly, including all the corporations, the Clergy and the Bishop. The sermon was

remarkable only from the following atrocious blasphemy:—the altar, he said, on which were offered the sacrifice of the blood of Jesus Christ, ought to be saturated with the blood of the Savage Unitarians.' The sermon ended with the ferocious cry of—Death to the Savage Unitarians."

We could cite hundreds of other fictitious tales equally flagitious, and, if possible, still more revolting; but we will not pollute our columns with such rubbish.

We must not, however, forbear to notice the impudent forgery which the *Nacional* prints upon its readers in relation to Commodore Purvis—In its number of Wednesday last it makes the following pompous announcement—

"The English packet *Viper* has brought the gratifying intelligence that the conduct of the illustrious Commodore Purvis in the affairs of the River Plate, his views and his plans, have met with the full approval of the British Ministry. High functionaries at the Admiralty write to the Commodore, congratulating him on the ability and firmness he has displayed, and wishing him 'health to end the great work he has commenced.' The English government sends out to him a reinforcement of five vessels, among which the *Curagoa* and *Isis* is mentioned.

"The conduct of the distinguished British Consul in this city, Mr. Dale, has likewise been fully approved."

We repeat the above is an impudent forgery; none of the scandalous proceedings of the British agents in Montevideo being known in England when the packet sailed. The intelligence of the Commodore's having come to this river had merely reached the Admiralty, and that measure alone had been approved of. As regards the alleged reinforcement, we believe the *Curagoa* and *Isis* are actually coming out, the one with Mr. Dale's successor and the other with a Charge d'Affaires for Lima.

Such effrontery is perhaps excusable in the *Nacional*, when the *Briannista* has the hardihood to deny a fact known to every well-informed circle in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo to be beyond all cavil, viz.: that Lord Aberdeen formally declared in April that it was the will of H. M.'s Government that the diplomatic note of the 15th December should be considered as not having been written. But if there existed the least shadow of a doubt on the subject it is now removed by the declaration of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons on the 2nd June. Lord Sandon, the Member for Liverpool, having declined to accede to the request of the knot of Riveristas in that town to bring the affairs of the River Plate before the House, as he was aware that the government had, upon mature deliberation, resolved upon the most perfect neutrality, those individuals had recourse to Mr.

Ewart, who having consented to put a question to the Prime Minister, the following important conversation took place:—

Mr. EWART rose to put a question. In consequence of the war between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres there had been a great destruction of British property in that part of South America. It was understood that the British Ambassador had called on General Rosas not to land, but that he had disregarded that notice and continued to lay waste the territories of Montevideo. The British merchants thought that the ambassador had not sufficiently followed up the notice he gave, and they presented a remonstrance to that effect. Now, he believed that an ample British force was on that coast, and his question therefore was, whether steps would be taken to relieve the apprehensions of the British merchants, and to give effect to the demand made by our ambassador on General Rosas?

Sir R. PEEL had already stated, that every representation and remonstrance of the most urgent character had been made to these belligerent parties in favour of peace. The representatives of England and France acted together in these remonstrances, and the united authority of the two countries had, in every way, been brought to bear. Every protection which it was possible to give to English and French subjects had been given, and would still be given; but if the hon. gentlemen meant to ask whether this country would take part in the war, he must at once say, that he could not encourage the hope that we should become principals in those hostilities.

Mr. EWART observed, that he had not said that there was force enough off the coast to put an end to the war, but that there was sufficient to justify them in insisting on the demand made by the ambassador.

Mr. M. GIBSON inquired whether the right hon. baronet had received the letter alluded to by his hon. friend from the ambassador to General Rosas, calling on him to desist from advancing, and speaking as if he was prepared to enforce his request? He had only seen the letter in the Montevideo papers.

Sir R. PEEL said, neither the English nor the French agent had been authorized to become parties to hostilities, and they did remonstrate in the strongest manner against the continuance of those hostilities.

Conclusive as this must be as to the impartial policy resolved upon by H. M.'s Government, it would not be to us a matter of surprise that the Riveristas in Montevideo should endeavour to twist it into the intimation of a positive determination to resort to an armed interference. But, successful as they hitherto have been in their systematic imposition, we think they will now exert all their ingenuity in vain; for beset indeed must they be who, after all that has taken place, will allow themselves to be duped any longer by their mystifications.

Whilst upon the subject of the outrageous mendacity of the Montevideo prints, it may not be improper to state that General Nuñez whom they represent to be peat up in Colonia, after having suffered a complete defeat, has joined General Urquiza several days since, and, with his division, forms the advance guard of the army of the latter, which, there is every reason to believe, has by this time effected a junction with President Oribe.

**MERCHANT VESSELS**

**IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.**

For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See *Marine List*.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tonnage	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.	Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tonnage	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>									
April 18	Barque Emlyn, Thomas Toogood	224	Forland Delata, Jun.	London.	May 20	Barque Hinn, Frederick Emm.	342	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp.
18	Ship Erangay, Roger M. Mearns	164	Parsons, Maclellan & Co.	London.	21	Ship James, H. Langlois	300	Miron Lapierre	Antwerp.
18	Ship Sea Nymph, George Buttery	174	Anderson, Waller & Co.	Falmouth & London.	21	Brig Lucien, Henry Albert	228	Zemanan and Towers	London.
18	Ship Albion, James M. C. Clark	124	James Watt & Co.	Falmouth & London.	21	Brig Lubek	200	Thode & Co.	London.
18	Ship Star, John Clementson	155	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.	<b>Austrian.</b>				
18	Ship William Carter, James Carter	198	James G. Thompson	Liverpool.	April 15	Brig Stefan, Spanio Basalovich	294	Forland Delata, Jun.	Trieste.
18	Brig Adina, John Ross Baxter	198	James G. Thompson	Liverpool.	17	Brig Stroz, Spanio Basalovich	294	Zemanan and Towers	London.
18	Ship Rainbow, Peter Seaton	198	James G. Thompson	Liverpool.	25	Pulsero Almir, Marco Buccosovich	121	Risso, Galo & Co.	London.
18	Brig Margaret Elizabeth, N. Melville	142	Brisson, Taylor & Co.	Liverpool.	<b>FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.</b>				
18	Brig Georgina, Thomas Stratford	142	Henry & George Dowse	Great Britain.	BRITISH	Ship Daphne, 18 guns, Captain John Cox Omolew			
18	Brig Lily, Thomas Lettice	162	Forland Delata, Jun.	London.	FRENCH	Brig Estacade, 18 guns, Captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Desse Poizat			
18	Brig David, David Aird	158	Dunlop, Stimpson & Co.	London.	BRAZILIAN	Brig Estacade, 18 guns, Capitainho Comte Pessaro			
18	Barques John Cook, John Cook	222	Parsons, Maclellan & Co.	London.	Brig Imperial, 18 guns, 12 guns				
18	Brig Anne Ann, James Hunter	301	Henry & George Dowse	Great Britain.	<b>The Edinburgh Reviewer, of February last, in an article on the "Distresses of the Manufacturing Districts—Causes and Remedies," says—</b>				
18	Brig Rachel, William Brown	137	James & Brothers	Great Britain.	If we trace the industry and wealth of England to their source, we may deduce them from our soil, fertile but infinitely varied, our climate temperate and salubrious; a supply almost inexhaustible of coal; abundant quantities of valuable metals; raw materials for various manufactures; timber for naval and domestic arch tecture; rivers adapted for transit and for use as a moving power; an insular position, which, protecting us from foreign aggression, and providing the means of maritime superiority, enables us to exchange our produce for the riches of all the countries upon earth; laws which give a greater protection to life and property than has been experienced elsewhere, or at any former time; and, above all, a race of men guided by religious and moral principles, elevated by the spirit of free institutions, and whose faculties are singularly adapted to mechanical invention, are they not the elements which have given a stimulus to our industry, and have insured its success? Are they not all in themselves the greatest blessings? Are they not the very gifts which Almighty beneficence would delight in pouring forth for the good of its most favoured creature? Can we conceive it possible that these blessings are conferred on any nation without leading to useful discoveries, to successful industry, to manufactures, and to commercial enterprise? And, if this reasoning be correct, is it not paradoxical to consider as an evil that which we admit to be the necessary result of the greatest good?				
18	Brig Kopait, Simpson Cooper	204	Charles R. Horne	London.	<b>MARINE LIST.</b>				
18	Brig Winton, John Strong	175	Ross, Taylor & Co.	Falmouth.	<b>PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.</b>				
18	Brig John Ogilvy, John Struelens	158	Ross, Taylor & Co.	Falmouth.	The vessel noticed in our last as having arrived on the 28th ult., was the Austrian palacra Minn, 121 tons, Marco Buccosovich, from Parangun 7th inst., with yerba, tice, and wood, to Risso, Galo & Co.				
18	Brig Richard, William Chambers	227	Parsons, Maclellan & Co.	Falmouth.	No arrivals.				
18	Brig T. H. Howland, M. McLean	125	Anderson, Waller & Co.	London.	Sailed, National brigantine of war Republicano, 5 guns, Captain Thomas Craig, for the Buceo.				
18	Brig Frank, Thomas Armstrong	158	Parsons, Maclellan & Co.	Falmouth.	National brigantine Thelma, James Jones, for the Buceo, despatched by Nelson Hartwig, with merchandise.				
18	Brig Farnham, William Forsyth	151	Daniel Gouland & Co.	New York.	No arrivals.				
18	Brig Mary Ann, William Forsyth	210	Henry & George Dowse	London.	July 30.—Wind N.W.				
18	Brigque Thomas Carter, William Scott	225	Brisson, Taylor & Co.	Liverpool.	Sailed, Sardinian palacra Cesar Augusto, Fortunato Quevedo, for Genoa, despatched by Lavallol & Sons, with 5894 dry ox and cow hides, 3014 salted do, 200 small calf skins, 11 pipes with 50 arrobas tallow, 9 bulcs with 225 arrobas wool, 5 do, with 15 arrobas hair.				
18	Brig Constant of Westerland, Clark	195	Zemanan & Petersen	Valparaiso.	British brig Creole, William Stephenson, for Liverpool, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 9877 wet salted ox hides, 22,000 skin and thigh bones, 129 pipes and 31 half do, with 5400 arrobas tallow, 2 bulcs with 200 horse hides, 5 do, with 4000 lbs. hide cuttings, 211 do, with 5375 arrobas wool, 22 do, with 600 doz. sheep skins, 72 do, and 12 chiquas with 1540 arrobas hair.				
18	Brig Thomas, George J. Horne	121	Charles R. Horne	London.	Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. John Quemy Beech, and their two sons.				
18	Brig John Southey, James Herbert	225	Thomas Armstrong	London.	July 31.—Wind S.E.—strong.				
<b>American.</b>									
May 1	Ship Ohio, William C. Rodgers	254	Zemanan, Fremier & Co.	Philadelphia.	Arrived, British barque John Southey, 334 tons, Otto Theodore Fallenstein, from Liverpool 17th May, general cargo, to Barber & Orr.				
1	Ship William Fox, John Fox	239	Dunlop, Stimpson & Co.	Baltimore.	French brig Veloc, 135 tons, Nicolo Gaudin Pignionblanc, from Havre de Grace 16th April, Rio Janeiro 8th inst., Montevideo 29th, with part cargo, from Rio Janeiro, to Hermann Dufourq & Co.				
1	Barque Chelovino, John A. Todd	244	Daniel Gouland & Co.	Saba.	August 1.—Wind S.S.E.				
1	Brig King Philip, James King	201	Daniel Gouland & Co.	Saba.	Arrived, American brigantine Gazelle, 142 tons, Josiah Dewar, from Salem 18th May, Montevideo 31st ult., general cargo, to Daniel Gouland & Co.				
1	Brigque Express, Thomas W. Bea.	209	Daniel Gouland & Co.	New York.	British barque Emlyn, 235 tons, Anthony Dason, from Santos 19th ult., with part cargo, from Santos, to Thomas Armstrong.				
1	Brig Charles B. Hunt, James Hunt	210	Henry & George Dowse	Saba.	Luca packet brigantine Lusitano, Bartolome Dassory, from Montevideo 31st ult., to Lavallol & Sons, with passengers.				
1	Brig Olinda, Samuel Hutchison	178	Daniel Gouland & Co.	Saba.	Sailed, Danish brig Prebena, Carl Frederichsen, for Rotterdam, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 10,326 dry ox and cow hides, 99 do, for lining, 502 wet salted ox hides.				
1	Brig Cuba, Edward Hutton	142	Zemanan, Fremier & Co.	Saba.	Spanish palacra Rosario, José Darall, for Montevideo, Malaga and Barcelona, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 8900 dry ox and cow hides, 2 bulcs with 174 calf skins.				
1	Brigque Caroline, James Carroll	266	Zemanan, Fremier & Co.	Saba.	<b>Portuguese.</b>				
1	Brigque Caroline, James Carroll	266	Zemanan, Fremier & Co.	Saba.	Brig Saba, John Greenhall				
1	Brigque Caroline, James Carroll	266	Zemanan, Fremier & Co.	Saba.	Brig Nelson, James Greenhall				
1	Brigque Caroline, James Carroll	266	Zemanan, Fremier & Co.	Saba.	Brig General Saldaña, H. M. Mergel				
1	Brigque Caroline, James Carroll	266	Zemanan, Fremier & Co.	Saba.	<b>Spanish.</b>				
1	Brigque Caroline, James Carroll	266	Zemanan, Fremier & Co.	Saba.	Brig Saba, John Greenhall				
1	Brigque Caroline, James Carroll	266	Zemanan, Fremier & Co.	Saba.	Brig Nelson, James Greenhall				
1	Brigque Caroline, James Carroll	266	Zemanan, Fremier & Co.	Saba.	Brig General Saldaña, H. M. Mergel				

## Advertisements.

### Richard Price

HAS the honor to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken the elegant and commodious house, No. 11 and 13, Calle del 22 de Mayo, where he can accommodate Gentlemen or Families with board and lodging. The house is advantageously situated, the furniture being very nice, the river, and having a very high water, with a complete view of the river and water works.

Dinners sent out upon the most exact terms.

R. P. having been so many years accustomed to this line of business, hopes that by his constant attention he may merit the patronage of his former Friends and the public. J19-3

### Charles Furst, M. D.

HAS removed his residence to No. 27, Calle de Regencia, where he will continue to give advice, gratis, to the poor, from the hours of 8 to 10 in the morning.

### Wanted,

A RESPECTABLE female Servant, to attend a family on a voyage to England.  
Apply at No. 62, Calle de Federico.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can be recommended with board and Furnishings, Calle Fern, No. 115. J19-3

### Hiram Hunt

TAKEs this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his HOTEL from the Calle del 22 de Mayo, No. 43, to the corner of Calle de Cangalla, No. 13, where he hopes to meet a continuance of the patronage that he has hitherto been so liberally extended to him, and for which he begs leave to return his most grateful acknowledgments.

### For Cape of Good Hope.

A fine first class British ship, 220 to 230 Tons burthen, elegantly fitted up for Cabin Passengers, with Second Cabin and Steerage to arrive in the month of August, with other discharging facilities, River Pilot, in August, will, after discharging her cargo, be dispatched immediately for ALGOA BAY, touching at TABLE BAY.

Persons desiring to engage to that beautiful and fertile Country, will be furnished with every statement regarding the Soil and Produce, a list, also, of Terms of Passage, by applying to Wm. S. WILSON, Calle de Paz, No. 112.

### For Rotterdam,

(PASSENGERS ONLY)

The *Roos*, very fast sailing, coppered and copper-lasted Bremen.

### "HELENE,"

Capt. G. HELDER, Junior.

WILL sail for the above port about the middle of August, and has superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. Those that are desirous to avail themselves of this first-rate conveyance, will please apply to the Consignee.

ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.,  
No. 69, Reconquista.

### George Lucas,

LATELY FROM ENGLAND.

TAKEs the opportunity of informing the Gentlemen of BARRIO ATRÉS, that he has been accustomed for years past to fill the first station in a Cork Cutting Manufactory, and presents, as he has the instruments requisite for the purpose, that he can prepare manufactured Cork of every class, equal to any that can be imported, viz, therefore, his business of forming a connection, either with some mercantile house, in order to obtain the Cork in its original state, or to associate with some person of capital on shares.  
Application can be made at No. 4, Asoa Escaldas, Plaza Grande. J12-3

### Sherry, Whisky, and a Cognac.

THE subscribers have received a few casks of Sherry, of a quality rarely to be met with in the country. Some superior casks and half pipes of Fine Scotch Whisky. Also, a small parcel of brown and pale Brandy (some as received last season) of the house of Renault & Co. of Geneva.

Samples may be seen with us, at Calle Tronera, No. 80, or with Don Carlos Hergon, in whose store, opposite the Church House, the goods are deposited.

THOMPSON, MELLIS & Co.  
J12-3

### Just Received,

AT No. 25, CALLE DE CANGALLA.

AN Excellent and superior assortment of Polish Fracks (also Chapeaux) Velvet Waistcoats and Vestings, also a choice assortment of French and English Hats, and Boys' Caps, of all classes, French Chapeaux and Morning Gowns, a complete assortment of all kinds of Hats, Wall-cut, Pantalons, and Stockings, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Bases and Hair Brushes, Jersey Walking Sticks, and various other Articles, all selling at the lowest possible Price.

A small Stock of Beaver Hats selling off at 5/6.

### CARD.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to Owners and Captains of vessels, and the Public in general, that they have commenced Business as general Ship Chandlers and Grocers, in the newly fitted up premises No. 40 and 41, Alameda, opposite the landing place, with a general assortment of Ship's Stores and Groceries, and hope by strict attention, punctuality, and moderate terms, to merit a liberal patronage.

FRERS, MALCOLM & Co.  
Pamfile supplied with Groceries on the most reasonable terms.

Buenos Ayres, July 14, 1842. —3

### Hugh White, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No. 71 and 73, Calle de la Piedad.  
IN answer to the request of many who have been hitherto favored, takes the opportunity of recommending his Cork Soled Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, also, Gentlemen's Gaiters and Boys' Boots, which are made in his Establishment on the latest and most approved plan, and are of the best quality.  
Wholesale and two Journeymen Boot Makers and one Apprentice.

### THE COMET.

The head of the comet having at length emerged from the sun's rays, and observations of the nucleus having been obtained in a satisfactory manner, the following calculations of its orbit, and results from their determinations, have been published by M. Arago and his associates, at the Observatories of Paris.

Perihelion, Paris mean time, February 27, 0h. 36m. evening.

"Perihelion distance 1.00545, or in miles 320,600.

Earth's mean distance from the sun 1.00000, in miles 95,000,000.

Least distance of the comet from the surface of the sun 79,600 miles.

Longitude of perihelion 278° 45' 58"

Longitude of ascending node 2° 10' 0"

Inclination of the plane of the orbit to the plane of the ecliptic 3° 35' 31' 30"

Movement retrograde, that is, contrary to the course of the planets.

The approach of the comet towards its perihelion, could only have been seen by those who in the southern hemisphere of the earth. It would come apparently from the south pole of the ecliptic, towards the constellation Pegasus, but might not attract notice till the month of January or the beginning of February, when it came nearer to the sun, the effect of the solar heat would be seen in the extension and expansion of the comet's tail; and as the tail would stream in a direction opposite to the sun, it would necessarily come into view in our northern hemisphere sometime before the head or nucleus could be seen. This it was which produced the question, whether it was the tail of a comet, or only a variety of what has been designated as the zodiacal light. This matter could not otherwise be ascertained, until the head of the comet, as well as the tail, was disengaged from the solar radiation, for of the real nature of the zodiacal light, nothing is actually known; it may be capable of infinite variety in its appearance, for any thing that is known to the contrary, as that of the aurora borealis is; and if no head, not to say nucleus, had been detected, AND BEEN TO MOVE, the probabilities would have been in favour of the phenomenon being the zodiacal light, notwithstanding all the prior skill of the observers of that unexplained variety phenomenon.

As it is, the question is now set at rest by the record of distinct observations of the comet from one extremity to the other, separated from the solar blaze, in southern latitudes, as well as by the minute observations of the nucleus and its movement, made at different European observatories.

Nearly the whole course of the comet lies in that part of space which is south of the plane of the orbit of the earth. The longitude of the perihelion of the comet and that of the earth differ little more than a degree, and the line of nodes of the comet is only 2° 10' in advance of that of the earth's equator.

North of the plane of the ecliptic the comet remained only for 131 minutes of time, as it were just showing itself in these regions to notify its existence, and leaving its future return a subject of expectation, and possibly at some future time of future calculation. At present human science is unequal to the solution of the problem.

On the 27th February, a little after midnight, the comet was between the earth and the sun; and if the astronomers of the Paracenta observatory in New South Wales, were on the alert, they may have seen the rare and memorable occurrence of the transit of a comet over the sun's disc. As there would be time for the calculation of the comet's orbit, from its first appearance prior to its perihelion; and as the weather is mostly cloudy in New South Wales during their summer, it may be hoped that full details of the observations of this interesting phenomenon will reach us from thence in due time.

When the comet emerged from the southern hemisphere to the northern, the earth was on the opposite side of the sun, but when it descended again to the southern hemisphere, the tail, being averted from the sun, was brought with a sweep of terrific swiftness through the orbit of the earth. The nucleus itself moved with the velocity of 300 miles in a second of time; the tail was 180 millions of miles long; if the tail, then, had a radial movement, in respect to the sun, proportionate to that of the nucleus itself, as if it had been a prolongation of the Radium Vector, the velocity of the molecules of the tail, as they passed the line of the orbit of the earth, must have been such as might well cause hesitation in the estimate, say 27,000 miles in a second, or one seventh of the velocity of light. Fortunately the fact was not ascertained, the earth passing at about a tail's breadth from the "fall swoop" of the meteor.

It is comfortable to think that there will be no recurrence of this awful visitor in the days of the existing generation of men.

This comet has made the most direct dart at this sun on any record, passing nearer to it than even the famous comet of 1680, whose "fire proof" qualities have so long been the subject of wonder.

The nearest approach of the earth and comet to each other took place on the 6th of March, when their distance was more than eighty millions of miles; at no time, whilst things last as they are, can the two come so near, nucleus to nucleus, as forty millions of miles.

The earth and the comet are now proceeding in opposite directions, and the most powerful telescopes will now be necessary to obtain a sight of the nucleus; the sight of the tail may depend on the state of the weather.

Liverpool, April 13, 1843.

J. T.

In a letter to the *Times*, dated the 5th inst., Mr. J. R. Hind gives the following account of the progress of the comet:—

Since the 17th of February the comet has passed through an arc of 169 deg. of true anomaly, with a direct, and not a retrograde, motion. In consequence of the comet's slow motion in right ascension, it was gradually approaching its apparent place, and hence is more likely to remain long a conspicuous object in the heavens, especially since the distance from the earth is rapidly increasing. On the 27th of February the comet was within 1,000,000 miles' distance from the sun, according to M. Arago's determination of the perihelion distance. This is a closer approach than any on record, with the exception of that of the great comet of 1680.

M. Arago made another communication respecting the comet to the Academy of Sciences, in the sitting of Monday 5<sup>th</sup> inst. He stated that the nucleus had been twice seen from Paris, but that a third observation was necessary, in order to determine the orbit. In this state of things the two observations of Paris were combined with that of Geneva, and it was found that the perihelion distance from the comet to the sun had been underrated by the observer at Geneva. The comet passed on the 27th of February last at its nearest point to the sun; its rate of travelling was 104 leagues per second.

COMET v. ZODIACAL LIGHT.—Sir J. S. W. Herschel writes,—As all opinion seems to have obtained a pretty general currency, that the light, which others as well as myself have regarded as the tail of a great comet, is, in fact, nothing more than the zodiacal light, I request attention to the following. The phenomena are so utterly unlike, that I do not understand how it is possible for any one familiar with the zodiacal light for an instant to confound them. On Friday the 27<sup>th</sup> inst. on every evening since that time, when I have observed the comet, the zodiacal light has also been displayed in the most striking and perfectly characteristic manner, occupying its usual place among the stars, and having all its usual characters, while the comet in no part of the extent of its tail, such as touched upon the region occupied by it. Furthermore, Mr. Cooper distinctly states that he saw the nucleus at Nice, and, as that gentleman has given proofs enough of his acquaintance with the appearance of the zodiacal light, I must have mistaken any other object for it. Lastly, I have myself, on one occasion, distinctly seen the head with its so called nucleus. In this also I could not be deceived.

August 2.—Wind S.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner Concepcion, 30 tons, Jacinto Diaz de Silva, from Montevideo 21st ult. in ballast, to order.

Sailed, British barque Lady, William FeMarshall, for London, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann, & Co., with 8000 wet spilt oxes, 15,000 shin and thigh bones, 371 pipes, 70 boxes and 99 marquetas with 15,100 arrobas tallow, 19 bales with 500 arrobas wool, 5 do. with 125 arrobas hair, 3 do. with 75 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 100 doz. deer skins.

Danish brig Anna Cecilia, C. C. Fischer, for Atona, despatched by Thode & Co., with 7136 dry ox and cow hides. Shipped at Montevideo 0218 dry ox and cow hides, 943 salted do. do.

Luca packet schooner Orestes, Augustin Ceppi, for Montevideo, despatched by Zamarran and Tesorra, with passengers.  
Brazilian brig Anibal, Antonio José de Lemos, for the Buco, despatched by Vieira & Thimoteo, with merchandise.

August 3.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig of war Imperial Pedro, 14 guns, Captain Henri Hoffmuth, from Colonia 2d inst.

Brazilian brigantine Suspiro, 178 tons, Antonio Coelho Ribeiro, from Bahia 29th June, with rum, sugar, &c., to Custodio José Moreira.

Sardinian packet schooner Luis, Antonio Cabañero, from Montevideo 1st inst. to Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

British barque Isabella, 221 tons, Samuel Herbert, from Liverpool 22nd May, general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

Passengers—Cabin—Mr. Samuel Renshaw Phibbs. Steerage—Messrs. Edward Murtgat, Patrick Donohoe, Francis Greney, Matthew Carne, Michael Tyrrell, Thomas Keating, James Coulson, and James McCall; Mrs. Carrey and Misses Ellen Smith and Murtgat.

H. B. M.'s packet schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, commander, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 2nd, with the mail of the packet Linnet, from Plymouth 9th June.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro—José Maria Laciar, and Bernardo Blanco.

American barque Madonna, 262 tons, Michael Wio, from Santa Catalina 6th June, Montevideo 2d inst., in ballast, to Zimmermann, Frazier and Co.

The Lady, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

August 4.—Wind E.

Arrived, American barque Mason Barney, 240 tons, Francis Scott, from New York 25th May, general cargo, to Oliver J. Hayes & Co.

Passenger—Mr. Charles Burgess.

Prussian brig Gravin von Bismark, 200 tons, from St. John Kel, from Memel 23rd April, Montevideo 2nd inst., with lumber, to Thode & Co.

Prussian barque Wilhelm, Schults, 267 tons Ubes 7th May, Montevideo 2nd inst., with lumber, to Thode & Co.

French barque Nerade, 299 tons, Simorau, from Pasages 18th April, Montevideo 3d inst., in ballast, to Hermann Dufoury & Co.

Sardinian brig Estrella, 155 tons, Juan Gandolfo, from Genoa 11th March, Montevideo 3rd inst., with part cargo, to Jacinto Caprice.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Eridano, 18 guns, Capt. the Count Persano, for Montevideo.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT SALEM.

- May 8, American brig Vintage, Phipps, hence 12th March.
- 12, American barque Three Brothers, Welsh, hence 14th February.

AT BOSTON.

- May 7, American ship Izette, Franks, hence 21st February.
- 7, American brig Commissary, Smith, hence 16th February.
- 11, American brig Areturus, Bullen, hence 3rd March.
- 12, American brigantine Otis, hence 10th March.
- 14, American brig Cadet, Gore, hence 21st March.

AT NEW YORK.

- April 22, American ship Brutus, Adams, hence 30th February.
- May 6, American barque Mason Barney, Scott, hence 1st March.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

- May 6, American brig Treaty, Bernard, from Montevideo.
- 11, American brig William Thatcher, Greene, from Montevideo.

AT BALTIMORE.

- May 4, American brig Orleans, Lewis, hence 7th March.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 4th inst.

British	33
American	11
French	16
Spanish	13
Sardinian	10
Brazilian	14
Hamburg	5
Swedish	10
Danish	10
Bremen	4
Russian	2
Belgian	2
Portuguese	1
Austrian	3
Prussian	3
Lusack	1
Probenck	1
Total	133

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 cold this week, but seasonable.

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

Saturday	48
Sunday	48
Monday	47
Tuesday	47
Wednesday	46
Thursday	48
Friday	50

We observe in the Montevideo papers the replies of the different consuls to the circular of 13th ult., regarding the Buco; but the copy of Mr. Hamilton, North American Consul, is wanting, and we are anxious for its appearance. We hope the Montevideo editors are not afraid to publish it.

The anniversary of the revolution which seated Louis Philippe on the throne of France, "the three glorious days," as it is termed, was duly observed in Buenos Ayres. The French brig of war Tactique, fired salutes at sun rise, mid-day, and sun set. The Sardinian brig of war Eridano, and H. B. M.'s Ship Dolphin, saluted with 21 guns, the former at mid-day, the latter at 1 p.m., each displaying the French flag in their fore. The Argentine schooner of war 9th of July, also saluted, and at half past 1 p.m. 21 guns were fired from the latter. All the French merchant vessels displayed the national flag, &c.

The Brazilian brig of war Imperial Pedro, saluted the town on Thursday last with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort by a like number.

Died.

On the 27th ult., aged 43 years, after a few days painful illness, ELEANOR, wife of Mr. Hiram Hunt, of this city. The deceased was a native of London, and was universally respected. Her remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 28th, accompanied by a great concourse of friends.

On the 28th, aged 3 months, MARY, daughter of Mr. Henry Clare, of this city.

Advertisements.

Vocal Music.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform his Friends and the Public, that he will commence a course of instruction in the Theory and Practice of Vocal Music, with a particular view to an improvement in the Faculty, in the Scotch Presbyterian School Rooms, on the evening of Monday, 14th inst. at 8 o'clock.

TERMS—\$20 per Month, payable in advance, young persons under 14 years of age \$10.

WILLIAM S. WILSON.

Lost.

A VOLUME of the "BRITISH PACKET" Newspaper for 1832. Whoever will bring it to No. 50, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be generally rewarded.

To Let,

FURNISHED Apartments, No. 61, Calle de la Corrientes a 5-3

NOTICE.

THE Literary Gazette, for September, 1842. Literary Gazette, for December, 1842. Literary Gazette, for July 2nd, 9th, and 16th, 1842. The Mirror for January and July 1842. British Navy List, for January, 1843.

It is particularly requested that these works may be returned to No. 50, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

SUPERFINE

BEAVER & PILOT CLOTH,

to be had by the Yard and by Pieces, at the reduced Price from 95 to 25 per yard, at the

J. J. HAYES'S, Tailor,

No. 50, CALLE DE CANGALLO.

Also, Blue and Black CLOTH, at 34 and \$36 the yard.

J. A. M. has also a complete Assortment of superfine Cloths and Casimers, Satens, Silks, and Velvets, which he offers to make up to the latest Fashion, at the very lowest possible Price.

Roman Cement.

A FEW Casks recently arrived, and for Sale, at No. 44 Calle de Potos.

THE Mirror, for February, 1842, and the London review, paper, &c., of 16th, 23rd, and 30th April, 1842. To those who may have the above named in their possession, will please return them to No. 50, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	356	a dollars each.
Do. Piuros	365	do do.
Plata manequin	15	16 do. for one Dollare.
Do. Farot	164	17 do. each.
Six cent. Stuck	65	a do. per cent.
Exchange on England	24	a per dol.
Do. France	24	a 21 cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	17	a per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo	161	a 161 do.
United States	17	a per cent. U. S. dollar.
Hills, Or, for England	60	a 65 dollars per pound
Do. France	59	a 60 do.
Do. North America	56	a 57 do.
Do. Spain	61	a 62 do.
Hills, salted	50	a 56 do.
Do. Harro	18	a 20 do. each.
Calf skins	64	a 65 per pound.
Sheep skins, common	54	a 30 per dozen.
Do. fine	34	a 25 do.
Doer skins	9	a 10 do.
Christmas	30	a 100 do.
Norin skins	34	a 6 sh. per lb.
Do. mutton	27	a 30 do.
Horse hair, short	35	a 35 doz. per arroba
Do. mixed	49	a 45 do.
Do. long	30	a 100 do.
Wool, common, washed	34	a 35 do.
Do. picked	34	a 35 do.
Do. shorn from skins	49	a 45 do.
Do. mastic, dry	38	a 30 do.
Tallow, pure	38	a 30 do.
Do. raw	31	a 32 do.
Do. tallow, common	30	a 35 do.
Jerked beef	40	a 50 per quintal
Hours, manilla	200	a 200 per thousand.
Do. Ox	255	a 45 do.
Shan bones	120	a 150 do.
Hills east India	35	a 25 per 100 lbs.
Oriental feathers, white	24	a 25 per lb.
Do. red	19	a 20 do.
Salted tongues	10	a 12 per fataga.
Salt, on board	10	a 21 cent per month
Discount	10	a 21 cent per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 367 dollars. The lowest price 365 dollars. The highest of the exchange on England during the week 3 1/16 pence. The lowest do. 3 1/12 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE'S OFFICE.

No. 75, Calle de Cangallo.

PRICE—EIGHTEEN DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER—SINGLE NUMBER 12 REES. Published every SATURDAY at No. 50 Calle del 25 de Mayo, where Subscribers and Communications are received by the Editor. GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.