

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 931]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, May 20th, 1844.

THE PRESIDENT of the House of Representatives, to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas:—

The Hon. House of Representatives have, in their sitting of this date, sanctioned the following Decree.

ART. 1. They approve of the agreement entered into by the Executive, with Mr. Francis de P. Falconnet, representative of Messrs. Baring & Co., and the Government is therefore authorised to deliver to him, or to any person he may designate in his absence, the sum of five thousand Spanish dollars monthly, on account of the loan contracted for in London, in the year 1824; the first instalment to commence on the first of the present month of May, and to be continued hereafter on the first of every month until a definite arrangement be entered into.

God preserve Y. E. many years.
MIGUEL GARCIA, President.
LORENZO TORRES, Secretary.

The above is the decree sanctioned by the House of Representatives in its session of the 20th May, respecting the agreement entered into with Mr. de Palezieux Falconnet, in favor of the Bondholders of the English loan contracted in 1824. According to its tenor, the two first instalments of May and June have been paid on Wednesday last, and the packet which sails this day, takes to England the remittances for the amount, viz. 10,000 Spanish dollars. Though but a preliminary measure towards a final settlement of the claims, it destroys at once all the misgivings which the enemies of the Government of General Rosas had constantly endeavoured to create as to the acknowledgement of the debt, notwithstanding the repeated public assurances of his anxiety to do justice to the Bondholders. Peace and tranquility were of absolute necessity to allow the legislature to provide for the settlement of the claims, and all the resources of the country being applied to obtain such benefits, without which it could not prosper, the Government, however, anxious to satisfy the Bondholders, was adverse, from feelings of loyalty and delicacy, in midst of difficulties of such a nature, to engage itself on uncertain ground, assume responsibilities at the risk of disappointing again its foreign creditors, and inflicting a death blow to their interest by destroying all confidence in the Bonds. This explains at once the long delay which has taken place in bringing about a favorable resolution, and all impartial persons fully appreciate the scrupulous conduct of the Government, which as soon as it perceived an opportunity to give a proof of its good intentions, did not hesitate an instant in taking the measure which had been proposed, and that too, at a moment when the country had just grounds to complain of hostile acts which have produced a general feeling of suspicion and hatred, which the most straight forward line of policy alone, henceforth, can abate and restore that good understanding so necessary to the interest of our commerce as well as to our individual welfare, by cultivating

that amicable intercourse which foreigners have so long enjoyed in this country.

However limited may appear the measure alluded to, compared to the amount of claims, it must be considered that no condition has been imposed on, or exacted from the Bondholders on the part of the Government, who takes the engagement to enter into a final agreement, as soon as the situation of the country will allow it. It can only be attained on the termination of the present war in the Banda Oriental, an event which every day occurrences indicate to be soon approaching, and which will enable the Government to fulfil its promises with that loyalty which is the leading feature in the character of General Rosas, who cannot but appreciate the moderation which the Bondholders have always shown in their efforts to obtain redress. We are, however, bound to confess, that a great deal of the present success is due to the moderate, conciliating and upright conduct of their agent, which has made him deserving of general consideration and esteem, and created a most favorable disposition towards his cause.

By last quotations from London the price of the Bonds being at 38 per cent, the rate of interest secured to the Bondholders for the present, by the aforesaid measure, will be about 3½ per cent, which in the actual abundance in the money market at home, and the prospects of a definitive arrangement in no very distant period, will induce many to an investment in these securities.



MR. MANDEVILLE, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., gave a grand dinner on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth day. The following persons were invited:—

Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Don Manuel Insiarte, Minister of Finance.

Don L. S. Leite Azevedo, Charge d' Affaires of Portugal.

Don Manuel Rodriguez, Charge d' Affaires of Bolivia.

M. A. de Bourbonloun, Charge d' Affaires of France.

Mr. H. M. Watterson, Special Diplomatic Agent of the United States.

Baron Picolet D'Hermillon, Consul General of Sardinia.

Mr. F. L. Ball, Secretary to the British Legation.

Dr. J. Lepper.

M. de Jouguet and the Baron de Gerando, of the French Legation.

Mr. F. de P. Falconnet.

Indisposition prevented the attendance of Don Felipe Arana.

Don Manuel Insiarte proposed the health of H. M. Queen Victoria, and prosperity to the British Empire.

Mr. Mandeville then gave the health of H. E. the Governor, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, and success to his patriotic undertakings.—He also gave various other toasts in succession, and the guests did not separate without having heartily joined in a toast to the health of Doña Manuela, daughter of H. E. the Governor.

Advertisements.

THE following newspapers came without address by H. M's packets, and are now lying at the Commercial Room:—
"The Edinburgh Evening Courant," of 22nd February, 1844
"The London Standard," of 12th February, 1844.
"The Illustrated London News," of 13th January, 1844.
"The Staffordshire Advertiser," of 16th March, 1844.
"Bell's Weekly Messenger," of 9th March, 1844.
"The Sunderland & Durham County Herald," of 15th March, 1844.
On the "Standard" is the subjoined superscription:
Rev. H. Bang, Draycot, Chippenham.

Anglo Porteño CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second field day of the above club will take place on Monday next, 24th June, when it is particularly requested that all members will be on the ground at 10 o'clock precisely.
By order of the Committee.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late JOHN THOMAS formerly Pilot in this river, are hereby requested to pay the same into the hands of his Executors, Messrs. John Whitaker and Francis Mahan, and all persons having accounts against the Estate of the said John Thomas, are requested to present them to his aforesaid Executors, in order that they may be finally liquidated—within the term of one month from this date.
Buenos Ayres, June 22nd, 1844.

OIL CLOTH

COATS, Trowsers and Caps, warranted to keep out rain For sale at No. 54, Calle del 25 do Mayo.

TO THE OWNERS OF LEAKY ROOFS.

THE American Hydraulic Cement, for Cisterns, Aqueducts, or water courses of any kind; is perhaps superior to any material yet offered for such purposes—this cement is the only one used on the Public works, Aqueducts, and extensive Canals in the United States, and highly approved by all the Engineers of that country; Cisterns plastered with it are fit for use in a week; on Roofs it hardens in a few hours, and if not cracked by violence will last for 20 or 30 years; in ordinary work it may be diluted 50 per cent more than Lime. Just landed and for sale at No. 231, Calle del Restaurador, or at the Auction Room of Messrs. Thomas Gowland & Co., in Cases of 220 lbs. each.
June 20th, 1844.

TO LET.

SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with beautiful Rooms at No. 51 Piedras Street.

For Rio Janeiro

THE FINE FAST-SAILING AMERICAN BRIG "GEORGE GARDNER,"

WILL leave this port early in July. For freight or passage for which she has excellent accommodations, apply to Capt. Walker, at Palmer's, or to Daniel Gowland & Co., Plaza de la Victoria.

PORT WINE.

OF superior quality, and of different kinds, both in bottles and in casks, is on sale at the house of BARBER and ORR. Calle del Peru, No. 13.

MESSRS. Geronimo Rizzo, and Vicente Rosa, inform the commercial community, that they have formed a new mercantile establishment, under the firm of RIZZO and ROSA.

THE commercial establishment in this city under the firm of Rizzo, Galo and Co., which firm consisted of Messrs. Geronimo Rizzo, Carlos Galo and Vicente Rosa, is this day dissolved in consequence of the decease of Carlos Galo. Messrs. Geronimo Rizzo and Vicente Rosa, empowered with the liquidation of the affairs of the said establishment, give notice that the name of the firm above mentioned will be used until the final liquidation takes place.
Buenos Ayres, April 12, 1844.

PROPOSED BRITISH HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the "British Packet."

Sir,

Institutions designed for general benefit and depending on public patronage for their support, ought obviously to be generally known and understood.

Institutions ought to be established and conducted in harmony with sound principles.

The true basis of a public institution is the nature and amount of the social evil it remedies, or of the social good it does, not the amount of pecuniary resources it may command.

In the view of these truths, or rather truisms, you will allow me Mr. Editor through the medium of the "British Packet," to submit the following considerations to the parties engaged in establishing a new public Hospital, and to solicit their attention and that of the public to their import.

Some time in the course of last year, a public Meeting of British residents was held for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a Hospital, and particularly of petitioning H. M.'s Government for the aid provided in such cases by the Consular Act 6. George IV. C. 87.

What answer has been returned by the Government to that application? Or does the second Resolution of the General Meeting held on Tuesday last, imply, that as yet there has been no answer and that the door still remains open to renewed application?

Information on this point is all important for the aid of H. M.'s Government, appears to be absolutely indispensable to the success of the undertaking. Looking to the expense requisite to the maintenance of a public Hospital of the smallest extent, and at the lowest calculation, Can any one reasonably a permanent supply of the necessary funds from the unaided liberality of our community.

What are the statistics of the undertaking; for the amount of the destitute sickness not yet provided for, is by no means so notoriously great as to supersede the necessity of inquiry—has the probable average number of Hospital patients in the British community been ascertained? What is the result of the labours of the Committee appointed at last year's Meeting in reference to this particular, or, might not the operations of the British Medical Dispensary throw some light on this subject? It has now been in existence during five or six years, what says its Report, or, where is it? Reference to it besides would enable the public to judge whether the provision it makes for destitute sickness is not on the whole sufficient in the circumstances of our community, and whether those cases which it does not meet can be considered proper Hospital cases, and if so, whether their number warrants the establishment of a new Institution to meet them.

The estimated expense of the proposed Hospital approaches towards 24 or 25 thousand dollars annually. I contend that this sum is at once too little and too much. It is too little, being utterly inadequate to maintain an efficient and duly regulated Hospital in Buenos Ayres, in proof of which nothing more is requisite than an appeal to the expense of an ordinary household establishment. It is too much for the extent of the destitution requiring to be relieved. The rates at which patients can be accommodated in the public Hospitals, vary according to circumstances—for the sake of illustration let us suppose them to be 6, 4 and 3 dollars per diem; at these rates, 25,000 dollars will provide for about 12, 20 and 24 yearly patients, 20, 40 and 48 half yearly do, 48, 80 and 96 quarterly do. Does any one experience prove, or, will the strictest statistical inquiry prove that there are 48 or 80 or 96 bona fide pauper hospital cases of sickness in the British community of Buenos Ayres yearly, and not provided for by the British Medical Dispensary, or not coming within its provisions. Where can be the propriety therefore of attempting to raise the sum proposed? It will not maintain a Hospital—it is far more than is required for the relief of the actual destitution. I do not deny that there may be occasional cases of destitute sickness which the ministrations of the Dispensary cannot overtake, but do these warrant the institution of a new Hospital where two already exist open to their reception. Never during my residence in Buenos Ayres have foreign patients been refused an asylum in these Hospitals, on the contrary, the utmost generosity and hospitality have been manifested on their part towards strangers—has that generosity ceased, and are those doors which have so long

invited and welcomed destitute strangers to the shelter, the compassion, and the care within, now and forever closed? There are doubtless many considerations which may be urged in favour of a British Hospital for British patients on the score of language, manners, feelings, I do not say religion, for there can be no greater uniformity in that respect in the proposed Hospital than in the public Hospitals—but will such considerations justify the assessment of the community in the sum proposed. It may be very gratifying to the destitute sick to be tended by nurses and physicians of their own language, and lineage, but will the community be content to tax itself at an extravagant rate to purchase such a luxury when nurses and physicians otherwise competent are already abundantly provided.

Ever since the public Hospital became dependent on the voluntary contributions of the public for support the British portion of the community I believe, has been in the habit of aiding more or less in the cause. Is it intended that the new Institution shall extinguish this laudable charity—this payment I may say of a just debt, or, will its establishment have practically this effect?

What items are included in the estimated monthly expense—are Apothecaries' bills—is Physician's or Surgeon's salary? The liberality and charity of our medical practitioners may undoubtedly prompt them to make offer to the Institution of their gratuitous services. But would it be either becoming or prudent in the Institution, I ask, to act on such an offer—to render the sick committed to its trust dependant on such attendance? In a case of urgent necessity I allow the propriety of resorting to all legitimate expedients in order to provide for it—but when as in the present case there is no urgent necessity why adopt arrangements which cannot fail ultimately to prove inadequate and unsatisfactory?

It appears from the minutes of the public meeting, that promises are engaged, or recommended to be engaged, as suitable for the Hospital—but not a word of comment or illustration—nothing of the fitness of the locality for the purpose—no medical opinion of the state of the wards or rooms, of their extent, whether capable of the division and arrangements necessary for the separation of the sexes and the classification of diseases, &c.

What are the Rules of the Institution, in behalf of which the contributions of the public are to be solicited?

Is the proposed Hospital to be strictly a hospital, or, at the same time a temporary asylum for the ostensibly poor and destitute?

On the points I have thus cursorily noticed, and on many others which might be enumerated, there is a complete lack of information. On what plea, I would ask, is it intended to solicit contributions? Will the purse strings of contributors fly open at the touch of the four Resolutions? Is it enough to persuade the public to give their money towards the establishment of an expensive institution, that some dozen individuals agree in saying that it is necessary? In deference to the public not to say in justice to the cause itself, no pains ought to have been spared to collect and circulate the fullest information on the subject. It will afford no satisfactory answer to say that all requisite information was communicated to the Meeting—this would be a good answer were it intended to limit the applications for contribution to the parties attending the meeting; but it is the public generally who are to be assessed, therefore I contend the public generally ought to know why. The gentlemen appointed to prosecute the work may rest assured that they will succeed all the better in their solicitations that they carry along with them satisfactory answers to my queries, and be ready to give to every one from whom they may ask a contribution a good reason for it.

One word in explanation of my interference in this matter. The measure is a public one and therefore fairly open to public criticism and examination. I am officially a Trustee and member of the committee of the British Medical Dispensary, and therefore it is my business to see that an Institution in the management of which it is intended that I shall take a part, be such, or be made such, as to enable me to do so. I am besides made to appear by the published minutes of the Meeting, of Tuesday, as one of the parties originating the measure and carrying it into effect, in the face of my publicly expressed sentiments in opposition to it—nay in the face of my previous public refusal to take part in the undertaking. I have felt called on, therefore, in vindication of my consistency thus openly to

reassert my sentiments and in justice to the cause itself, to say, that by reason of them I am incompetent to promote it? I am no enemy of the destitute and the sick, but I am opposed in the circumstances of our community to the proposed Institution, as means of providing for their relief. Give me the requisite information on the subject—satisfy me that the measure is necessary and practicable, and I pledge myself to its zealous advocacy, and as far as my means allow, its liberal support.

WM. BROWN.

Buenos Ayres, June 18th.

Advertisements.

Marine Railway at St. THOMAS.

A COMPANY of St. Thomas, for the purpose of building a Marine Railway, capable of taking up vessels of 1000 tons burthen. Engineers were sent out from England, as well as all the machinery for its construction. The Railway is now completed, the Directors having spared no expense in building it in the most substantial and perfect manner; competent persons, after very careful examination, and witnessing the practical operation of its powers, have pronounced it a finished piece of workmanship, equal in every respect to any Marine Railway in Europe or the United States—The harbor of St. Thomas is safe, commodious, and easy of entrance to vessels of the largest capacity; and all the necessary materials, of the best description, for repairing vessels, are constantly for sale at reasonable prices. The mechanics are as skilful as can be found elsewhere, and the expenses of repairing are more moderate than at any other port in the West Indies. Masters of vessels sustaining injury at sea, and under the necessity of proceeding to a southern port for repairs, are invited to consider the many advantages enjoyed by St. Thomas, as, not only as it respects the despatch and facility with which their repairs can be completed, but for the certainty of finding there every thing requisite and necessary to complete them, and at prices varying but little from what would be charged in the principle cities of this country.

JAMES H. HICKS & Co.

Boston, Feb. 7, 1844.

To persons having Chacras to rent.

A PERSON fully competent to take the management of a Chacra, or large Quinta, would be glad to meet with some one who may wish to employ him either on halves or on such terms as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars apply at Kidd's Hotel, 72 Calle de la Paz.

Alexander Fraser,

Boot and Shoe Maker.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in the above line and by supplying a first rate article he hopes to gain a share of their favours.

No 59, Calle Piedras, near San Juan's church.
N. B. On hand a large stock of Wellington and Clarence Boots, with double soles, and Men's strong Shoes well suited for the season, at Moderate Prices.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of the undersigned, heretofore carried on in this city, under the firm of HODGSON & ROBINSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. Jaime Livarrial & Sons, of this City, being duly empowered to recover all debts in this place, due to our said firm.

J. C. THOMPSON, Witness. JAMES HODGSON.
W. C. THOMPSON, Witness. JOHN ROBINSON.
Buenos Ayres, June 13th, 1844.

MEN'S ENGLISH CLARENCE BOOTS AND DRESS SHOES.

JUST received at David Feinberg's No. 8 and 17 Calle de la Reconquista, two cases of Men's strong double soled Clarence Boots, an excellent article to preserve the feet from damp during Winter; one case of do. with single soles; also three cases of English Dress Shoes, of excellent quality.

William Richardson.

SHIP-SMITH and SMITH in general.

No. 33, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to Merchants, Captains of vessels, and the public in general, that having entered on the premises lately occupied by Mr. Stephens, and that from long experience in the various departments of the trade, together with strict attention to execute and steady to please, he trusts to merit a share of their favourably disposing done.

For Sale.

CHEESES of first-rate quality at the shop of John Reynolds, No 49, Calle de la Paz.—Price twenty reales to three dollars per pound.

Just Received,

At No. 35, Calle de Cangallo, A complete assortment of WINTER GOODS

CONSISTING of Gentlemen's morning gowns, velvet woolen socks and stockings, French chaquetons, worsted and cotton shirts, gloves, cravats, stocks, braces, cloth and hair brushes, boots, shoes and slippers of all classes, men and boy's hats end caps of all descriptions, and rugs, listen shoes, fancy hearth rugs, sailor's mittens and various other articles, all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. A superior assortment of Spanish blankets.

With respect to the *guano*, which now constitutes an article of import into the United Kingdom, we find the following in the "Mirror" of January last, under the head of "Agricultural Chemistry."

The dung of birds is very valuable, as it contains all the combined advantages of the liquid and solid excretions. Pigeons' dung has been valued from the earliest ages; and in ancient times formed an important article of commerce.

The dung of seaweed, called by the natives of Peru *guano*, has lately been much employed in this country. It is found in immense quantities on the uninhabited islands and rocky shores of the Peruvian coast. The samples imported are occasionally largely mixed with sand, and even earthy matters, which during successive ages have been deposited with the dung. The more recently formed *guano* contains also feathers, &c. An article has, within the last few months, made its appearance in the market, under the name of African *guano*, obtained, we believe, from some port of the African coast. One or two samples sent for analysis to the laboratory of the Royal Polytechnic Institution were found equal, if not superior, to any brought from the new world. The locality from which it is obtained is kept strictly secret by the fortunate speculator, who has sent out several ships to bring home as much as possible, before other parties discover the store. The most valuable, however, of all manures is night-soil; and yet, of all others, this is most neglected in this country. In China it has long been used most successfully; and in Paris, and some other continental cities, after being dried and mixed with lime, or gypsum, is sold to farmers under the name of *poudrette*. In England the dried night-soil is used to a small extent, under the name of "animalized charcoal," made by mixing it in a dried state with gypsum and wood charcoal, in a fine powder.

We received by H. B. M's. packet *Spider*, London papers to the 3rd April, and Paris to the 1st.—They do not contain any European news of importance; two great victories have been obtained in India, relative to which we extract the following particulars.

The last dates from China are up to the 28th of December. Business at Chusan and Canton was generally dull. The port of Shanghai was officially opened on the 17th of November, by Captain Balfour, the appointed Consul. Colonel Butterworth, Governor of the Straits of Malacca, arrived at Penang on the 21st November. We regret to state that some cases of plague are reported in Alexandria.

Thus it will be seen that we have gained a twofold victory—a sanguinary, a hard-fought, but a most brilliant victory. To the names of Plassey, Seringapatam, and Hydrabad must now be added those of Maharajpore and Punniar. The same regiments which followed Clive in his first triumphs, and under Nott retrieved the calamities of Candahar, have, by a peculiarity not less of fortune than of merit, again tested their fortune under the walls of the Eastern Gibraltar; and triumphal monuments are about to be erected at Calcutta, commemorative of the signal valour displayed by a combined army of English and Asiatic troops.

From the despatches of the Governor-General, it appears that our armies entered the territories of Scindia "as friends and allies of the Maharaja," with a determination "to protect his rights and respect his person," but an equal determination "to insist peremptorily upon the adoption of permanent measures for the establishment of order upon the frontiers and the future security of our subjects; and, after breaking the power of the Maharata chiefs, and their insurgent army, to establish a strong government in Gwalior; and, to justify English interference in the affairs of an allied power, the Governor-General reminds the people of England of the treaties entered into between his predecessors and the late Maharajah, in conformity with which we were bound to disenthral his helpless successor from the complication of violence and intrigue by which he was hampered, not less than to punish the insults which had been offered to the representatives of our Government by the turbulent chieftains of his distracted kingdom. In fact, the mission of Sir H. Gough's army was twofold—first, to chastise the faction of the Dada Khasgah Walla and the insurgent chiefs; second, to throw over the impotent minority of the young Maharaja the shield of Anglo-Indian protection.

On the first aspect of the causes which led to this transaction, says the *Times*, there is little by which it can be distinguished, from many previous acts of military aggression in the East.

But, when we regard the results—the immediate results—of our late success, we find that it differs in two particulars from those events in Indian history with which it will most probably be compared. Never, perhaps—at least within the last forty years—did an Anglo-Indian army march into the territories of a sovereign professedly and hereditarily our friend, to experience so resolute and desperate a resistance as that which the Pandare subjects of our royal ally, under the command of European tacticians, opposed to the cool and unflinching courage of our gallant soldiers.

It differs, also, but less distinctly, in the mild condition which the victors have imposed upon the conquered. The British army is to be withdrawn in inoffensive tranquility after receiving the submission of the chiefs, and money to defray the expenses of the campaign. A force sufficient to protect the person of the Maharaja and to chastise the lawlessness of the marauding hordes which infest the frontiers, will be officered by English commanders.

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.	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Mar. 22	Barque Ferris, Henry Buttersfield	294	John Best & Brothers	Coast of Africa
Apl. 13	Brig Chamois, George Inry	195	Charles R. Hornet	Plymouth
26	Barque Pantaloon, James Candler	352	Flower, Atkinson & Co.	London.
30	Brig David Grant, George Lawrence	197	Henry and George Dowse	London
May 2	Barque Waterville, James Mills	193	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Falmouth.
3	Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson	300	R. & J. Carlie & Co.	Liverpool.
6	Brig Lady Charlotte Gnost, J. Frazier	185	Hughes & Brothers	Great Britain
13	Brig Amelia, John Teasdale	237	Barbar & Orr	London
27	Brig Adino, John Ross Baxter	228	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
June 1	Brig T. H. Haviland, Samuel Thompson	192	Henry & George Dowse	London
4	Brig Lady Mary, S. Stone	253	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	London
11	Brigantine Citus, Samuel Chinnipattin	171	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	London
11	Brigantine Charles, George Guibert	115	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	London
13	B. William McDougall, A. McDougall	120	Rennie Macfarlane & Co.	Falmouth
12	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert	221	Rennie Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool
American.				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston
Apl. 25	Brig Venezuela, Benjamin Randall	195	Zumaran & Treserra	Boston
May 14	Barque Rosabella, George E. Bailey	234	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salina.
20	Br. George Henry, William Creesey	307	Sammel B. Hale	Boston
24	Schooner Sarah Ann, Francis Able	60	Jacob Paravincini	Patagonia.
June 8	Barque Niagara, Stephen Hersey	232	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston
9	Brig Quincey, Samuel P. Savage	236	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Boston
9	Brig George Gardner, Hugh S. Walker	334	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Rio Janeiro
13	Brig Junius, Henry Cooper	255	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Boston
13	Brigantine Delaware, J. C. Bondist	116	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston
14	Brigantine Emma, Edward Smith	116	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Santos.
French.				
May 5	Barque Universel, Louis Vuigner	7	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace
6	Brig Frederic & Eugene, P. Bronzon	67	Bartholomé Herand	Cette
14	Brig Alphonse, A. Leconte	154	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidanza	175	Tomas Rousse	Gonaa
Apl. 23	Zum. Nues. S. del Rosario, L. Corveto	67	Llavallo & Sons	Brañt.
May 6	Brig Cesá, Pedro Viale	141	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
June 6	Peñacra Jove, J. B. Chiozza	127	Jacinto Caprile	do.
Spanish.				
May 5	Barque Bella Dolores, Juan Sandelis	162	Llavallo & Sons	Coruña.
6	Brig Aquiles, Juan Requero	150	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
9	Brig Arrogante Emilio, J. T. Sandelis	204	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
25	Brig Vencedor, Juan Rows	150	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
25	Brig Dos Amigos, Jaime Ferrer	150	Llavallo & Sons	Havana
25	Brig Leon, Julián Ibarra	110	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
June 4	Brig Cacique, B. Aurih	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	do.
9	Palacra Pronia, Gerardo Maristany	147	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	do.
Brazilian.				
June 6	Brig Ana Maria, M. C. Lima	202	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
10	Brigantine Tentador, Antonio Pesoa	136	Juan G. Martinez	do.
11	Brig. Especulador, José C. V. Silva	150	José Pereira Carneiro & Co.	do.
12	Br. Bonito Porto, Anselmo M. Vieira	123	Juan G. Martinez	do.
13	Brig Jacuba, Manuel José Rodriguez	225	A. G. de Elin	do.
19	Brig Pensamiento, Manuel M. Morgu	225	José Marquez de Sousa	do.
19	Brig Rufina, José Ferreira de Araujo	223	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
Swedish.				
June 6	Brig Christian, C. V. Diedrich	250		
Danish.				
May 23	Schooner Ann, Peter Matzen	62	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	Contisat
June 8	Br. Sarah & Johanna, J. W. Wittusen	186	Thode & Co.	Falmouth
9	Brig Codan, H. Eckel	162	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
Hamburgh.				
Apl. 17	Barque Laura & Louisa, C. H. Marcks	300	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
June 9	Brig Alwina, John Both	150	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth.
19	Brig Charlotte, John Bestmann	120	Lewis Winter	do.
Prussian.				
June 1	Schooner Pergany, F. Bloedorn	124	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Rio Grande
8	Brig Memphis, G. G. Hansann	190	Mohr, Ludovic & Co.	do.
Bremen.				
June 2	Brigantine Delfin, Daniel D. Spille	130	Dickson & Co.	Bremen
3	Brig Luisa Cesar, Martin Wenke	120	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
BRITISH.—Packet schooner *Viper*, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter, Commander.
Packet *Spider*, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elworthy Pym, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The American brigantine noticed in our last as having arrived on the 14th inst., was the *Emma*, 130 tons, Edward Smith, from Santos 22nd ult., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with sugar.

Sailed on the 14th at night, Sardinian packet schooner *Luisa*, Antonio Cabaner, for the Buceo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

June 15th.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque *William Carson*, David Young, for London, despatched by Nash, Wilson & Co., with 1696 salted ox hides, 328 dry horse hides, 27,160 ox and cow horns, 382 pipes, 147 marquetas and 4 boxes with 15,450 arrobas tallow, 13 chiguas with 180 arrobas horse hair, 6 do. with 90 arrobas wool, 2 boxes with 490 chinchilla skins.

American ship *Coriolanus*, Elias Elwell, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 15,826 dry ox and cow hides, 667 calf skins, 824 horse hides, 19,660 horns, 3 bales with 226 calf skins, 39 do. with 1431 arrobas horse hair, 3 do. with 533 dozen nutria skins, 2 do. with 1075 lbs. ostrich feathers.

June 16th.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig *Maria Theresa*, W. F. Clark, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 6291 dry ox and cow hides, 14 bales with 420 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 614 nutria skins, 186 do. with 5580 arrobas wool, 90 do. with 2500 dozen sheep skins.

Passengers—Captain James Smith, George Mitchell and Samuel Edgerly. Norwegian brig *Juno*, Andreas W. Bomhoff, for Bahia, despatched by George P. Becher, in ballast.

June 17th.—Wind N. W. hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian barque Hercules, Pedro Narizano, for Genoa, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 798 salted ox and cow hides, 192,900 shin bones, 22,000 ox hoofs, 600 horns, 19 bales with 190 quintals hide cuttings, 40 quintals copper.

National schooner Mariana, Juan Bautista Scott, for the Bucao, despatched by Eduardo Freyer, with merchandise.

June 18th.—Wind W. S. W. hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolome Cavassa, for Montevideo, despatched by Risso and Rosa with passengers.

June 19th.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, Hamburg brig Charlotte, 120 tons, John Bestmann, from Rio Janeiro 9th March, Montevideo 16th inst., with part cargo to Lewis Winter.

Brazilian brig Pensamiento, 225 tons, Manuel Maria Mergu, from Rio Janeiro 4th ult., Parnagua 30th, Montevideo 12th inst., with yerba to José Marquez de Souza.

Brazilian brig Rufina, 223 tons, José Ferreira de Araujo, from Parnagua 19th ult., Montevideo 15th inst., with yerba to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, Danish brig Anna Caëlia, C. T. Thomson, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Thode, & Co. with 13,074 dry ox and cow hides, and 1500 salted ox hides.

Spanish brig Unico, Antonio Roy, for the Havana, despatched by Pedro Antonio Sanchez, with 33 dry ox hides, 280 arrobas tallow, 3500 quintals jerked beef.

Spanish brig Monte Carmelo, José Valentin, for Malaga, despatched by Zumaran and Treasars, with 12,003 dry ox and cow hides.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, for Montevideo, despatched by Antonio Lopez, with passengers.

June 20th.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Mary Turcan, Robert Drysdale, for Cork or Falmouth for orders to a port in Great Britain, despatched by Barber & Orr, with 7835 salted ox hides, 20,000 bones, 99 pipes with 3762 arrobas tallow.

British barque Chalco, James Hellyer, for Liverpool, despatched by Charles Tayleur & Co., with 5447 salted ox and cow hides, 30,000 hoofs, 36,000 bones, 6500 horns, 163 pipes with 8194 arrobas tallow, 100 bales and 1 bag with 3000 arrobas wool, 14 bales with 400 doz. sheep skins, 3 do. with 90 arrobas horse hair.

Passengers, Messrs. James Hodgson and John Robinson and Thomas Reilly.

June 21th.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish ship Adelaide, William Jorgensen, for Falmouth and continent, despatched by Mohr, Ludovici & Co., with 14,159 dry ox and cow hides, 50 bales with 1500 arrobas wool, 227 boxes and 107 marquetas with 2400 arrobas tallow.

Passengers—Charles Bunge Esq., and his two sons Charles and Edward, and Francis son of Francis Hallbach Esq.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool, on the 1st April.

Barque William Peile, 250 tons, Captain Sprat.
Brig Lotus, 136 tons, Captain Drinkwater.
Brig James Gibson, 204 tons, Captain Stuart.
Schooner Navigator, 157 tons, Captain Leferre.

ARRIVED AT LONDON.

March 15.—British schooner Minalto, Tregarthen, hence 7th January
15.—British brig Olive Branch, Haman, hence 8th January.
23.—British brig Mary Ann, Hunter, hence 15th December.
23.—British brig Richard, Chambers, hence 10th December.

AT BELFAST.

March 18.—British brig Sylph, Moore, hence 4th January.

AT STAR CROSS.

March 28.—British brigantine Amy, Dixon, from Montevideo.

AT HAMBURG.

March 12.—Danish barque Orion, Matthiessen hence 16th December.

AT ANTWERP.

March 15.—Danish brig Edward, Smidt, hence 31th December.

AT HELVOET.

March 16.—Hamburg brig Mary, Henrichsen, hence 27th December.

AT CETTE.

March 16.—French brig Caroline, Mazel, hence 15th December.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

March 28.—Russian barque Jeune Gabrielle, Dupeyrat, hence 17th January.

AT BOURDEAUX.

March 26.—Russian brig Nadeschda, Silven hence 15th January.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

March 15.—American ship Roger Sherman, Nichols, hence 28th January.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

April 22.—British brig Wilhelmina, Worwell hence 3rd April.

24.—Brazilian brig Confianza, Viana, hence 7th April.

28.—Swedish brig George, Soderstrom, hence 5th April.

29.—Argentine brig Empresa, Gandulfo, hence 5th April.

30.—Sardinian brigantine Iris, Gaggino, hence 7th April.

3 ult.—H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 20th April, Montevideo 25th do.

14.—Danish brig Courier, Thomsen, hence 1st ult.

15.—Danish brigantine Niels Gylding, Wold, hence 3rd ult.

16.—H. B. M's packet Express, from Falmouth 5th April, with the mails for River Plate.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro April 29th.—H. B. M's packet Swift, for Falmouth with the mail hence 22nd March, per packet Viper.

The packet Crane, was to sail from Rio Janeiro, on the 22nd ult., for Falmouth, with the mail hence 20th April, per packet Spider.

The American brig Premium has been sold, and is now under the flag of this Republic.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., aged 59 years, after residing 37 years in this country, Mr. John Thomas, Pilot of this river and native of Guierdon, Cornwall, England. His remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 16th, attended by his friends.

FECONDITY.—A correspondent informs us, that in one of Quintas of H. E. the Governor, at Palermo, the wife of an old *peon* of the house was a few days since safely delivered of three children viz., two girls and a boy, and that they with their mother are in excellent health. The latter, five days previous to her lying in, went to town and returned to the Quinta, on horseback. H. E. when informed of the event, gave orders that the poor woman should be provided with every necessary.

Buenos Ayres is every day losing her "old standard residents." We have now to record the departure of Messrs. James H. Mason and John Robinson, who sailed hence on Thursday last, in the barque Chalco, for Liverpool. By their departure, the commercial world of Buenos Ayres, has lost two of its most estimable members, and ourselves two valued friends. A great concourse attended them to the place of embarkation.

Mr. Hodgson first came to this country in the year 1807, and has almost constantly resided in it since 1810. Mr. Robinson arrived in 1814.

The fort saluted with 21 guns, on the 20th inst., in honour of the anniversary of the birth day of H. M. the Queen of Portugal. The flag of Portugal was displayed all day at the residence of the Charge d'Affaires of that nation, in this Capital.

THE DARK SIDE OF MATRIMONY.—Late-ly a slave in the West Indies, who had been married to another slave by one of the missionaries, at the end of three weeks brought his wife back to the clergyman, and desired him to take her again. The clergyman asked what was the matter with her? "Why, massa, she no good. The book says, she obey me. She no wash my clothes. She no do what I want her to do." The Minister.—"But the book says, you were to take her for better or for worse." "Yes, massa, but she be all worse, and no better. She hab too much worse, and no good at all."

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 21st inst.

British.....	15
American.....	11
French.....	3
Spanish.....	3
Sardinian.....	4
Brazilian.....	7
Hamburg.....	3
Swedish.....	1
Danish.....	3
Prussian.....	2
Bremen.....	2
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THE WEATHER continues dry, with the wind almost constantly from off the land, indeed, more so than we ever remember it at this season of the year. Rain has fallen in considerable quantities in the country, and the lakes are stated to be full of water. Agriculturists hope that the present fine weather will last.

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

Saturday.....	42
Sunday.....	43
Monday.....	49
Tuesday.....	50
Wednesday.....	47
Thursday.....	45
Friday.....	42

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	220 a 221	each
Do. Patriot.....	215 a 219	do
Plata macquina.....	12 a 13	do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	13 a 13 1/2	do each
Do. Patriot & Pataconas.....	13 a 13 1/2	do
Six per cent. Stock.....	64 a 65	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	31 a 31 1/2-16	per dol.
Do. France.....	39 a 40	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	13 a 14	per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	13 a 13 1/2	do. do.
Do. United States.....	13 a 13 1/2	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld. & Germay.....	28 a 57	per posada
Do. France.....	49 a 51	do.
Do. North America.....	45 a 46	do.
Do. Spain.....	56 a 59	do.
Do. Horse.....	16 a 17	do.
Calf skins.....	52 a 54	do. each
Sheep skins, common.....	28 a 30	per dozau.
Do. fine.....	34 a 36	do.
Deer skins.....	10 a 12	do.
Goat skins.....	25 a 36	do.
Nutria skins.....	7 a 8	dol per lb.
Chinchilli skins.....	60 a 70	dol. per dozau.
Horse hair, short.....	32 a 33	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	35 a 36	do.
Do. long.....	70 a 80	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22 a 28	do.
Do. picked.....	35 a 38	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	38 a 40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15 a 35	do.
Tallow, pure.....	52 a 24	do.
Do. raw.....	15 a 14	do.
Do. with grease.....	15 a 16	do.
Jorked beef.....	20 a 25	do.
Horns, mixed.....	250 a 255	per quintal
Do. Ox.....	400 a 425	per thousand
Shin bones.....	80 a 100	do.
Hide cuttings.....	30 a 32	per 100 lbs
Do. long.....	12 a 14	per lb.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	10 a 12	do.
Do. black.....	10 a 12	do.
Salted tongues.....	8 a 16	per dozen
Salt, on board.....	15 a 16	per fanega
Discount.....	14 a 14	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 220 dollars
The lowest price 219 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 13-16 pence. The lowest do. 34 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor